

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

LEGAL TEXT BOOK

BY

WILLIAM L. ECKSTEIN

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

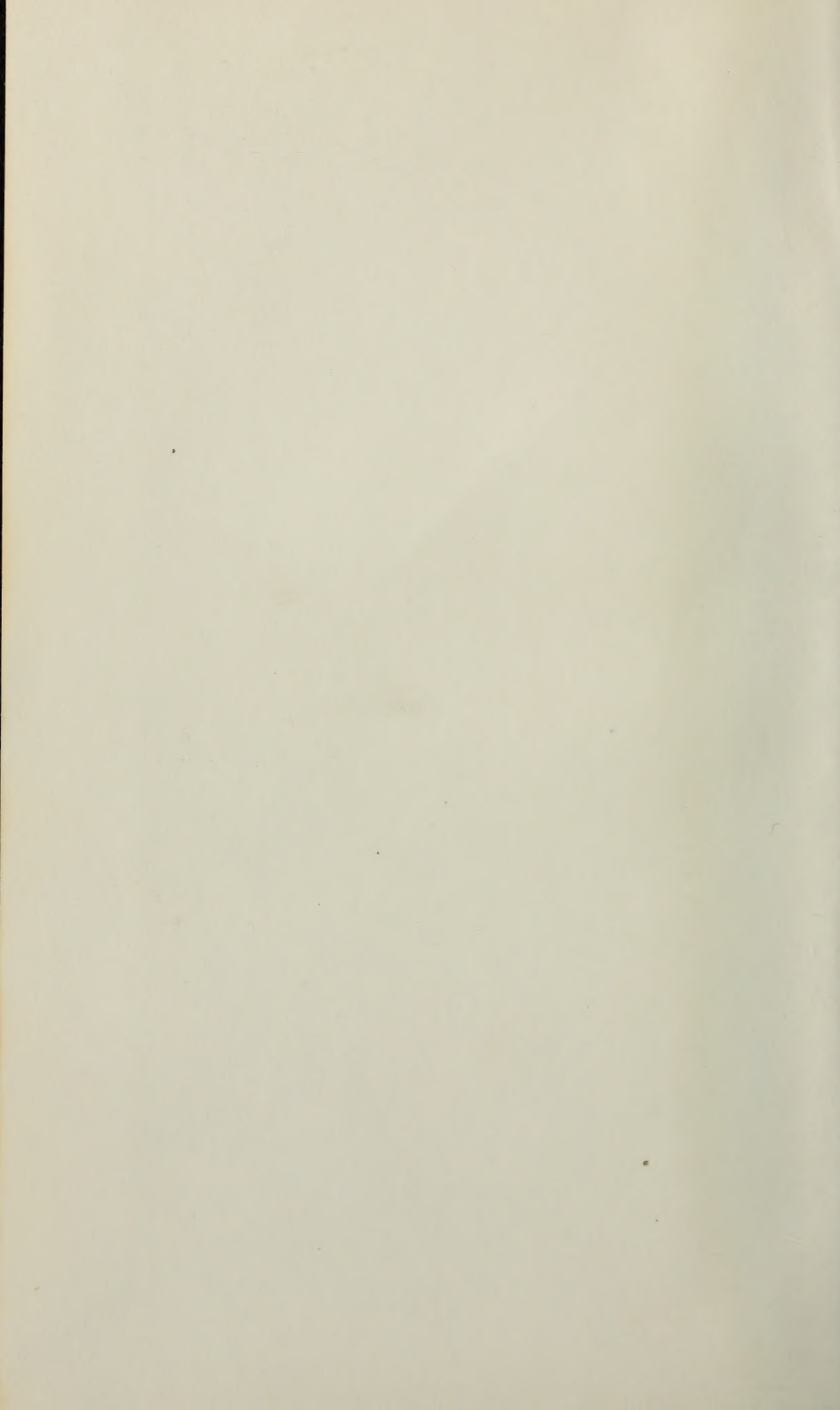
CHICAGO: THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1914.

Copyright, 1914, by The University of Chicago Press.

PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

1914



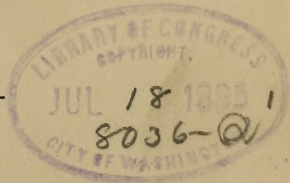
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
COMMON LAW
AND
LEGAL TEXT BOOK
OF THE ORDER.

IN TWO PARTS.

BEING AN EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PYTHIAN LAW, AND A
UNIVERSAL DIGEST FOR THE ORDER AT LARGE, INCLUDING A COM-
PLETE DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE SUPREME LODGE, AND
A DIGEST OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PYTHIAN COMMON LAW,
AS ESTABLISHED BY THE VARIOUS GRAND LODGES.

*Together with an Appendix containing the Constitution of the
Supreme Lodge in force at the close of the
Session of April, 1884.*

By J. S. SHROPSHIRE, P. S. R.



OMAHA, NEBRASKA:
HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING HOUSE,
1885.

HS1223
.S5

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1885, by
J. S. SHROPSHIRE,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

Gibson, Miller & Richardson,
Printers, Electrotypers and Binders,
Omaha, Neb.

TO
JUSTUS H. RATHBONE,

Founder and P. S. C.

To whose genius and many self-sacrificing efforts we are indebted
for the beautiful principles of Pythianism, as exemplified
in the Ritual and practiced by an army of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND KNIGHTS,
This work is respectfully and fraternally
dedicated.

JUSTUS M. RATHBONE

PREFACE.

In presenting this book to the Order I realize the fact that I shall be told of my presumption, and the book itself criticised from many and diverse standpoints, perhaps condemned, especially by those whose anticipations have led them to expect something masterly, or at least different, upon the subject of our Pythian Jurisprudence.

It is with diffidence, therefore, that I put it forth, and in doing so, ask the membership, ere they pronounce judgment, to consider first, these facts: That, so far as I have been able to ascertain, this is the first attempt of any secret society to digest its principles of "common law." That to make a *digest*, of any kind, if it lays claim, or proffers the least pretence to accuracy, involves careful research, patient labor, and an exercise of judgment that may very naturally be at fault. It is not pretended that this book is absolutely free of defects; it is claimed for it, however, that any want of accuracy, or of completeness, which may be discovered in it, does not arise from a lack of careful study, or persevering scrutiny, in the selection or culling of the principles of our Pythian Law; rather from an exercise of a mistaken judgment, which may be reasonably expected in the compilation of a work involving so much, the exercise of judgment rather than genius or literary acumen. It will, therefore, I trust, commend itself to the minds of those who are disposed to be candid and fair in their criticisms.

A second attempt in this direction, by whomsoever may have the hardihood to attempt it, may evidence a marked improvement in many respects; a revision of the work even, I am induced to admit, will unquestionably add to its advantages, but I am satisfied that, in its present shape, with its faults and defects, it supplies a want that will be appreciated by all who acquaint themselves with its contents.

As a digest of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, I have every reason to believe it will be found superior, and by far, more satisfactory than any of the "official digests" hitherto promulgated. This is not in derogation of the value or char-

acter of the works alluded to, nor of the ability of the eminent gentlemen and brothers who have given this subject their thought and attention, but rather from the fact that I have been able to profit by their experience, and for this reason alone, I feel assured of the merits and advantages of the work here offered to the membership.

Much of the matter digested here will be found interesting for its historical value, and the whole matter has been so arranged and indexed, that there cannot be any difficulty in finding any point, or question desired, which may have been a subject of legislation by the Supreme Lodge, and which can be said to have any force as existing law or precedent. This, even, in the face of the great difficulty, in determining what is, and what is not, law, as found in the great mass of legislation of the Supreme Lodge, especially during the earlier years. There can be no doubt that a great deal of the legislation of these years, was prompted by policy, and for temporary effect, hence it is, that much of it has been rendered entirely nugatory by subsequent usage and custom which have grown up around and about it, and so become founded upon principles which now form the basis of our Pythian Jurisprudence. It is to be regretted that, legislation, for policy sake, was resorted to, to such an extent by the founders of our Order, when by a resort to a moment's reflection, they would have realized that the foundation they were laying was to support a grand, mighty, noble superstructure, which the years and the future generations would build to their honor and fame.

A large amount of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge during the early years of its trials and difficulties, although important at the time, is now of little or no value, being local, or restricted in its application, while many of the principles enunciated and established, will now be found incorporated in the constitution and rules, and it has been thought unnecessary to digest any of these provisions. The constitution can be read and studied, as it should be, and the digesting of any of its provisions has been purposely avoided. The constitution of the Supreme Lodge in force at the present time will be found in the appendix.

Another subject of legislation, which previous to 1870 occupied a large portion of the time of the Supreme Lodge, was the making and perfecting of the constitutions for Grand and

Subordinate Lodges. Now that the authority to make these instruments has been delegated to the Grand Lodges, the great bulk of legislation in this respect has become nugatory, and for this reason it is often difficult to determine what should, and what should not, be incorporated in this digest.

It will be borne in mind that the Supreme Lodge, from the beginning, arrogated to itself a wide range of powers in the management, government and control of the Lodges, Grand and Subordinate. Gradually these powers have been curtailed and restricted, until now the Grand Lodges are clothed with almost plenary powers in dealing with their subordinates. Much of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge has been in determining, defining and limiting the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges. This legislation is generally important, and in the preparation of this digest I have bestowed special care upon this question.

While every subject will be found indexed under its proper head, in addition to this, I have thought it advisable to group together all the decisions on this subject of "local jurisdiction," and index them under the one general head of "*Local Legislation.*" This will be a matter of convenience to those who desire to specially examine this subject, thus enabling them to do so with facility, and without the necessity of referring to each particular subject, as it may be found under its proper head.

That portion of the digest devoted to the principles of what I am disposed to designate our "Common Law," will be found instructive and valuable to every thinking Knight. Here of course, will be found decisions and legislation resting upon local law; many also resting upon principle, or the construction of law, but I venture to say that all may, and will be cited as authority in the discussion of questions before the Subordinate and Grand Lodges, and even before the Supreme Lodge itself.

An important feature of the digest, it will be conceded, I trust, is that the subjects, so far as it has been possible to make them, are full and explicit, rendering a recurrence to the Journals for verification unnecessary. The precise words of the resolution, ruling or decision, in most cases, have been given, but where this has been found impracticable, a concise statement, sufficiently full to convey a clear understanding of the point is set forth instead, in the words, so far as practicable, as found in the Journals.

A distinction is made between a "*ruling*" and a "*decision*" of the Supreme and Grand Chancellors in this: A *ruling* is made upon a point or question raised during the session of these respective bodies. A *decision* is made upon a question presented or occurring during the vacation, and where it has been possible to do so, the name of the officer making the ruling or decision is given, for the weight it may, perchance, carry with it.

The time is coming when authorities will be read from books like this, with purpose and effect, and thus, certainly and surely is our "Common Law" to be established.

This, then, is the prime object of the book, to set before the fraternity the principles of our law, which *ought* to be "common," and to show how easily they can be made so.

Legislation should be more nearly uniform. Decisions affecting the same rights and privileges should be more in harmony throughout the various Jurisdictions.

This is the first step in a field hitherto untrodden. It is, however, the foundation stone upon which will be erected the Pythian Jurisprudence of the future, to which the Knight of the coming generation will point with pride and satisfaction as the distinguishing mark of our Pythian Order.

I leave it to the candid judgment of my brother Knights, without further apology, and asking only a just criticism of its merits and pretensions.

OMAHA, Nebraska, 1885.

INTRODUCTORY.

The terms "*Pythian Law*" and "*Pythian Jurisprudence*" now so commonly used by the writers and thinkers of our Order, may, to a mind not familiar with the growth and progress of Pythianism, suggest a presumption on the part of those who have come to use these terms in connection with the forms, usages and principles governing the organization. It may be conceded that, at first glance, there is the least plausible foundation for the charge of presumption, in speaking of our "*Pythian Jurisprudence*" or of our "*Common Law*." We are just entering our twenty-second year, and comparatively speaking, our Order is still in its infancy; still struggling against the vicissitude of infancy. In an organization so young the presumption seems the more glaring. But is the charge of presumption true in fact? A brief consideration of the recurring question, what might we not have builded up even in this short time in the way of "*curiae et leges*" to warrant the use of these terms, may justify the seeming presumption we are charged with assuming.

Notwithstanding its youthfulness, its longevity was promised in the beginning, and it cannot be gainsaid that its stability has been assured, and its permanency established, in the twenty-one years just closed. And, by the men of marked ability by whom our Order has been guided through all the years—many of them, years of trial and darkness,—principles have been established which must be recognized as constituting the foundation of our fraternal fabric, and upon which are rapidly building the forms, usages and laws of our Pythian Government.

Certain principles are inherent in every form of proposed or organized government, fraternal, social, or political. Principles peculiar to that form of government, and from which all its laws, customs and usages are evolved, as it were. Principles which are inherent, suggest the character and nature of the laws, usages and customs, by which the body is governed and controlled.

In secret societies, especially, the principle of brotherhood is

the essential element, and where this principle is to be fostered, by practical exemplification of its truths, there follows naturally every usage, every custom, every positive law, as if radiated by the influence of this one grand central principle about which cluster these very elements of perfect, harmonious association, Friendship, Charity and Benevolence.

Thus it is, the very nature of our compact, the very object of our fraternization, suggests the nature and current of our laws, local or common, and in twenty-one years, a strong and perfect foundation may be builded, as experience shows, has been done, for our "*Pythian Jurisprudence*," so, if there was any presumption at any time, in so designating it, it is pardonable now, as we shall attempt to show in these pages.

In the attempt to collate and classify the numerous decisions and enactments which embody the principles of what we are inclined to designate our "*Common Law*," one great difficulty is encountered at the outset.

The Supreme Lodge having yielded so much to the Grand Lodges in respect to the powers of legislation, that there has sprung up a great diversity of laws and decisions, which for the most part, have a local or restricted application. Thus it is in the exercise, of the right of "*Local Legislation*" we find principles violated, by positive enactment; reason and justice outraged, oftentimes, in furtherance of a motive, scarcely defensible. Laws are construed differently. This is natural; but it gives rise to conflicting decisions, and erroneous legislation, which are irreconcilable, and, outside of the particular jurisdiction, often impracticable.

This is the result of local legislation, proper enough, in a restricted sense, but in the full extent of the power exercised by the Grand Lodges, in many instances, the spirit of brotherhood has been forgotten, not from a desire to do wrong, rather from a mistaken motive, or an over zealous partisanship, not always commendable.

There can be no doubt that this right of Local Legislation, to the full extent to which it has been granted and recognized by the Supreme Lodge, has worked an injurious effect. It has resulted in the arrogation of powers, neither granted nor recognized. The Grand Lodges generally, have not gone to this extreme, however.

An isolated case might be cited of a denial of the authority

of the Supreme Head of the Order, and where Local Legislation has been claimed as an inherent right, and its unrestricted exercise insisted upon with a menacing insubordination. This, in the history of our Order, has proved an exception however, to the otherwise universal acquiescence in the decrees of the Supreme Lodge.

The task then, of pointing out those principles and decisions which are common to our Order universal, is not an easy one. It has been found far more easy—and that has been the governing rule in the preparation of this work—to point out those principles and laws which might, *could*, and *should* be common to our Order everywhere.

Those provisions of the Constitution made obligatory* by the Supreme Lodge, as also the enactments of that body affecting the various grand and subordinate bodies, upon matters coming peculiarly within the province of the Supreme Lodge, will be recognized as a portion of our Common Law. They are binding upon us all, alike. But that other, and far greater portion of legislation which defines the rights and privileges of the members of the various Grand Jurisdictions, in respect to the details of Lodge government, and their status under the various and varying conditions of membership, is to be found in the enactments of the Grand Lodges, and the decisions of the Grand Chancellors; often discordant and inconsistent, we have found them, but throughout all, there is much that should be rescued and commended, much worthy of emulation.

It is to this, the subject of these pages is addressed; to see what of harmony can be brought out of it.

The proposition will be conceded that, so far as fundamental principles are concerned there *should* be no discordant legislation. That there *is*, however, is lamentable, and the more to be deplored, from the fact that the Supreme Lodge, on numerous occasions has manifested its proneness in this direction as well.

To discuss some of these fundamental principles, and to note the current of legislation under them, in the Supreme, and the various Grand Lodges, is the purpose of this Exposition, the prime and essential object being to call attention to our Pythian Jurisprudence and to open the way for its future

*Sec. 2, Art. 8, S. L. Const., app.; also Digest, Sec. 1765.

development, upon principles of uniform and universal application.

It has been deemed unnecessary, in view of the purpose, and necessarily limited scope of this Exposition, to refer minutely, to the legislation had on the various subjects of Pythian Government, so that only such subjects have been selected for discussion and illustration as, from their importance, seem best calculated to serve the purpose sought. No special effort has been made at classification or arrangement of the topics, there seeming to be no call for that methodical accuracy usually expected in works of pretension or elaboration.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMMON LAW, AND LEGAL TEXT BOOK OF THE ORDER.

PART FIRST.—EXPOSITION.

APPLICATION

1. For Membership : Summary of the Law Concerning : Notwithstanding the Constitutional provisions governing the reception and consideration of applications for membership, these have been the subjects of some conflicting legislation. It would hardly seem possible, but it is nevertheless true, that West Virginia was called upon to decide that applications for membership must be in writing.*

Both California and Nevada have been called upon to decide that it is not necessary to vote upon the reception of an application.†

Of course the theory and principle of our laws do not require such action. The Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, as it stood prior to the amendment of 1874, provided that “no proposition for membership shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee, except by *unanimous* consent, and all whose cases are so referred, shall be balloted for upon report of the committee, whether it be favorable or unfavorable.”

As amended in 1874 it provided that “no proposition for membership shall be withdrawn unless by consent of the Lodge, after it has been referred to a committee, and all cases so referred shall be balloted for upon report of the committee, whether it be favorable or unfavorable.”‡

This provision of the Constitution remains as it was left in 1874, and the effect of it is this: before an application has

*Digest, Sec. 100. †Digest, Sec. 105 and note. ‡Dann's Official Digest, page 118, Sec. 556 and Sec. 6 of Note; also Const. App., Sec. 2, Art. 8, Par 13.

been referred it may be withdrawn, by the member presenting it, without leave; after its reference it can only be withdrawn by consent of the Lodge, which may be given, on motion, by a majority vote.

Prior to the amendment of 1874 the application could only be withdrawn, after reference, by *unanimous* consent. In the face of this, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held that an application after reference, could not be withdrawn in *any* case.*

This may have been in accordance with the constitution of Pennsylvania, and under the theory maintained by that Jurisdiction, of its right to make and promulgate just such a Constitution as it may deem proper, the decision is, of course, correct. In 1880, however, Pennsylvania wheeled into line, and recognized this constitutional provision by holding that an application could be withdrawn after reference and before report, but the committee having reported, a ballot must be had.† This is an exact and full compliance with the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge.

It does not appear that the Grand Lodges generally, have been much troubled with this question. There are exceedingly few decisions, and what constructions may have been placed upon the Constitution by the Lodges, in respect to the right of withdrawing applications, is a matter of conjecture. It is known, however, that some Lodges and many individuals have held, as Pennsylvania did in 1873, that, applications cannot be withdrawn after presentation, but this impression may not be very general, and in view of the law, should now be entirely dispelled. In respect to granting consent to withdraw, the Grand Lodge of Maine, in 1878, (four years after the amendment to the Constitution) adopted a resolution to the effect that it could only be obtained by secret ballot.‡ This is an extraordinary precaution, and there may be some reason why such a rule should be enforced.

2. Application : For the Ranks: Rules respecting Ballot for : Under the title Ballot, in this Exposition|| will be found a more detailed discussion of the law in respect to applications for the Ranks. There, it will be found that a ballot is necessary on application for advancement, and that ballots must be had

*Pennsylvania, Jan. 1873, 129. †Pennsylvania 1880, 31, 177. ‡Maine, 1878, 351; 1879, 459, ||Sec 54.

separately for each rank. The law respecting the consideration of these applications is also, fully set forth. It may be remarked in this connection however, that although there are some decisions to the contrary, it is now almost the universal rule, that these applications must lie over one week to give opportunity for investigation, before a ballot can be had.* It is not necessary that these applications be in writing, and so not necessary to refer them to a committee.

3. Application : From non Residents, considered when : The law in respect to the consideration of application from non-residents, is now very generally understood, and observed. A decision by the Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin, D. W. Day, sufficiently illustrates the almost universal practice as enjoined by the law. The Grand Chancellor held that "applications for membership by initiation coming from non-residents of this state must be accompanied by the written permission over the seal of the Lodge in that state nearest the residence of the applicant, and the same rule applies to membership by card."†

From the foundation of the Order, Lodges have restricted their field of labor to the circumscribed limits of their respective jurisdictions. In other words, they have steadily refrained from encroachment upon the legitimate field of their Sister Lodges. While this has been enjoined by law,‡ it has been acted upon perhaps as much from a sense of courtesy, as from legal sanction. This question will be found to be more fully discussed under the title Jurisdiction,|| where the authorities are collated on the controverted questions, and the various opinions in respect to the jurisdiction of Lodges, and the rights of applicants are commented upon and discussed.

APPLICANTS.

4. Qualifications of : The necessary qualifications of applicants are somewhat indefinitely set forth in the Constitution,§ and the result is, some diversity of opinion has grown out of the various constructions placed upon it. These refer, chiefly, to the applicant's age, health, residence, his ability to write, etc. It is thought, however, that the decisions in respect to this question, and its collateral issues, fully illustrate the law as it now exists, and these are fully set forth in the Digest.¶

*Digest Application Sec.104. Ballot Sec.326. †Digest Sec. 1511. Wis. 1882, 519, 585, 587. ‡Const. S. L., Sec. 2, Art. 8, Par. 15 App. ||Expo. Sec. 150. §Const. S. L., Sec. 2, Art. 8, Par. 8 App. ¶See Titles, Applicant, Application, Jurisdiction.

5. Applicants: Admission of, when over-age: Law Concerning: The Committee on Law and Supervision of the Supreme Lodge, at the session of 1884 submitted this report:

"Your Committee on Law and Supervision, to whom was referred Doc. 86, respectfully report, that this is a query, as to the right of a man over fifty years of age to be initiated without Dispensation. There is no law covering the question, but it is the universal usage and has been for a long period of time, and seems to be a part of the unwritten law of the Order."*

The meaning of the committee is obviously clear, but the assertion that there is no law on the question, must, to the ordinary member, appear quite singular. We have come to regard the "usage" of requiring a dispensation to initiate an applicant of over-age as a fundamental principle, and it is indeed so. This maximum limit as to age, we have come to regard as a principle interwoven with the very fibres of our organization. That to overstep this limit, required, of necessity, the interposition of higher Power; a dispensation having the effect to nullify, in a given instance, a Law, the binding force of which was universally conceded. Dispensations to initiate a person over fifty years of age, have been asked for in good faith, as is evidenced by the fee which usually accompanies the requests, and in the same spirit have Supreme Chancellors and Grand Chancellors granted these extraordinary favors, holding, that the applicant for whose benefit the favor is asked may be required to pay the increased fee. The committee, however, were technically correct, in announcing the absence of law, on this question, but the assertion bearing the impress of a fact, so singular on its face, has induced an inquiry into the matter, the result of which is conclusive proof, that the Law as to the limit of age, and the dispensation in such cases, is not altogether a "*usage*," nor does its authority depend entirely upon the fact that it has become a "*part of the unwritten Law of the Order*." The Supreme Lodge has always reserved to itself the right to enact certain obligatory laws for the government of Subordinate Lodges, and in a measure the assumption is defensible, on politic, as well as constitutional grounds. These laws are found now, chiefly, in the Supreme Lodge Constitution. This is the result of a more liberal spirit which has characterized the legislation of the Supreme Lodge in the later years, constituting,—as a glance at the history of the Order will

*S. L., 1884, 3064.

show,—an indefinable departure from the exclusive assumption of sovereign authority by the supreme head of the Order in earlier years.

The early constitutions of the Order were promulgated by the Supreme Lodge, not only its own, but that of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges as well. It will be remembered that the Supreme Body was organized in August, 1868. At the session held in the following November at Wilmington, Delaware, the first General Laws of the Order were adopted, consisting of three separate Constitutions, one for the Supreme Lodge, one for the Grand Lodges, and one for the Subordinate Lodges. These went into effect on the first day of January, 1869. Sec. 1 of Art. 5 of the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, contained the following clause:

“No person shall be initiated into a Lodge who is under twenty-one or over fifty years of age (unless by dispensation),”* etc.

Thus, it will be seen, the limit of age, both minimum and maximum, was fixed by the first Constitution, and hence a part of the written law of the Order.

This Constitution seems to have been generally observed by the Jurisdictions, with the bare exception of Pennsylvania. This Jurisdiction took so much of it as seemed to meet its views, discarding the remainder. The provision in respect to the limit of age, appears in the Constitution as remodeled by Pennsylvania, as follows:

“The Lodge shall not initiate into the mysteries of the Order any person who is not a white man, under fifty years of age, of good moral character,”† etc.

By this it will be seen that the limit is absolute, the condition imperative; a dispensation could not be granted to initiate one without the limit. In 1868 Supreme Chancellor Read was called upon to construe this provision of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, when he held, that the proviso, in respect to the dispensation, applied only to the *maximum* age, not to the *minimum*, that under no consideration could a minor be initiated.‡ This construction has been adopted by the Order generally, and under the Constitution, as it then stood, it was perhaps never contended that a minor could be lawfully initiated by dispensation or otherwise, while the opinion was perhaps

*First Edition S. L. Laws; Levy and Voytits, N. Y., 1868. †1st Ed. Pa. Laws, adopted Jan. 20, 1869, Art. 6, Sec. 1. ‡Digest, Sec. 1.

just as firmly settled, that a dispensation was absolutely necessary to initiate an applicant over fifty.

This then, was the *written* law, until 1874, at which time, the Supreme Lodge having relegated the right of constitution-making, to the Grand Lodges, amended its own constitution and inserted therein certain obligatory provisions which are still retained substantially as adopted.* We now find that the limit fixing the maximum age, and the proviso, concerning dispensation, were left out, ceasing from this time, to be a portion of our supreme written law, and obligatory, legalizing in effect, the constitution of Pennsylvania on this question, and leaving it optional with the Grand Lodges to legislate as they might deem wise or practicable in their respective jurisdiction. Many of them have exercised this right by making a dispensation necessary to initiate an applicant over fifty years of age.†

6. Applicant: Status of upon Illegal admission: Instances have occurred of the illegal admission of applicants, or rather the admission of applicants in violation of the letter of the law. In such cases the question has arisen as to the status of such members. In one case calling for affirmative action, the following facts were involved. A person made application and was rejected, he subsequently made application to another Lodge concealing the fact of his former rejection, and was admitted. This was a direct fraud upon the Lodge admitting him and would seem to call for summary action. It was held, however, that the member was entitled to regular trial.‡ In another case, the applicant had incorrectly answered certain questions. He was tried and suspended, but on appeal the sentence was reversed, on the ground that there was no criminal intent shown on the part of the applicant.¶ These decisions establish the principle, that in these illegal admissions, the member is nevertheless entitled to trial, and the question of criminal intent is a material ingredient. In cases where the Lodge has violated the law, these questions, so far as the applicant is concerned, cannot arise. It has been expressly held that where there is good faith on the part of the applicant his membership is not affected by any informality or illegality on the part of the Lodge.§

* Dann's Digest Sec. 551 note p. 117, also S. L. Const. 2 Art. 8 App. †Digest Sec. 77. ‡Digest Sec. 234. ¶Digest Sec. 2403. §Digest Sec. 2790.

APPEALS.

7. Legislation Concerning: Constitutional Provisions: The subject of appeals has elicited a vast amount of legislation, and, as a matter of course, the law in respect thereto has become fairly settled. The numerous decisions of the Supreme Lodge and of the several Grand Lodges on the various phases of this question, including questions touching the form and the record, have so far settled the law as to require but a cursory glance in determining its status on almost any given point or question. In prosecuting appeals to the Supreme Lodge the *modus operandi* is very explicitly set forth in the Constitution* and ought to be well understood.

8. Appeals : Requisite as to Form: Printing of the Record: The first, and an essential rule in respect to the form of appeals prosecuted to the Supreme Lodge, is the *printing of the record*.†

While this rule, at first glance, would seem to be arbitrary, it is nevertheless necessary, in view of the great number of appeals coming up upon every conceivable question, taking up the time of the Supreme Lodge, with often little, or no practical good resulting therefrom. The fact is, a great number of these appeals are inconsiderately prosecuted, and often just as inconsiderately disposed of by the Supreme Lodge. It would be utterly impracticable on the part of the Supreme Lodge to attempt to consider all the appeals fully and carefully, even under the rule requiring the record to be printed, and without that, it would be impossible to give them more than a semblance of a hearing, and in many instances scarcely that much consideration.

9. Appeals : Requisite as to form : Printing of the Record; the hardships of the rule: It will be conceded, however, that this rule may work irreparable hardships in many instances. The Supreme Lodge has attempted to place within the reach of every brother a disinterested tribunal, wherein his rights may be adjudicated, his grievances fully and impartially considered. It has made it obligatory upon Grand Lodges to allow appeals,‡ and a remedy is provided for an abuse of the power of the Grand Lodge in this respect.¶ But notwithstanding this, the enforcement of the rule is often an insurmountable barrier to many worthy and meritorious appeals, effectually preclud-

*Art. xix, S. L. Const. App. †See Digest Sec. 122. S. L. Const., Art. 19, Sec. 2 App.
‡Digest, Sec. 118. ¶Digest, Sec. 114.

ing a final determination by the tribunal of highest resort, because of the inability of the brother to comply with it. The printing of the record is often a burden which even the Grand Lodges are loath to assume.

10. Appeals : Requisite as to form. The Record ; Authentication of : Appeals prosecuted to the Supreme Lodge must be authenticated by the signatures of the Grand Chancellor and G. K. of R. and S.* The operation of this rule may have had some tendency to lessen the number of promiscuous appeals, but it became necessary, at length, to mitigate its harshness in the interests of justice. It was found that Grand Chancellors might easily, and with impunity subvert the purpose of the Supreme Lodge, in securing to each and every brother, the right of appeal. Under the rule, a Grand Chancellor might arbitrarily refuse to sign the record. A veritable instance of this, coming to the knowledge of the Supreme Lodge, it was induced to modify the rule so that now the refusal of the Grand Chancellor to authenticate the record may be shown, in which case, if there was no justifiable reason for the refusal, the case may be heard upon its merits notwithstanding.

11. Appeals : Requisite as to form : Certified Copy of Record Essential : Another imperative rule is, that all appeals, to be entitled to consideration at the hands of the Supreme Lodge, must be prepared in form. This was held in a case from New York, where there was no certified copy of the record, in which case it was dismissed as not being in proper form.† This was in 1876. Six years later, the Supreme Lodge was again called upon to make a similar ruling in a case from Pennsylvania. Here there was no accompanying record, at all, and nothing to show that an appeal had been allowed.‡

These decisions undoubtedly settle the law as to the essential requisites in the preparation and presentation of appeals to the Supreme Lodge, and in addition to these, is the general rule that appeals must be taken as prescribed by the Constitution.||

12. Appeals : The law in respect to : Must be prosecuted by the real party in interest : Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution regulating appeals, and the numerous cases decided, questions are continually recurring calling for the consideration of the Supreme Lodge ; for instance, it has been held that

*Digest, Secs. 113, 115. †Digest Sec. 111. ‡Digest Sec. 112. ||Digest Sec. 110.

an appeal must be prosecuted by the real party in interest. This was a case where a number of Past Chancellors appealed from the action of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and it was held, that the appeal must be prosecuted by the aggrieved party.*

13. Appeal: Real Party in Interest: The rule in Illinois: The Grand Lodge of Illinois has adopted a rule which, at first glance, might seem to conflict in principle with the Supreme Lodge rule in this respect. It has held that any brother may appeal from the action of a Lodge in a case where it is alleged that an injustice has been done to a brother.† This gives a brother the right to appeal from the action of the Lodge, although he may not be the real party in interest. The policy of such a rule may be questioned.

14. Appeals: The Real Party in Interest: Rule in Missouri: In some measure the Grand Lodge of Missouri has gone beyond the principle laid down by the Supreme Lodge. Here, there is a constitutional provision authorizing any five Knights to appeal from the action of the Lodge in the trial of an accused brother.‡

The provision here referred to is found in the code, and is as follows:

“An appeal may in all cases be taken to the Grand Lodge, by the accused, or any five Knights, from the decision of a Subordinate Lodge.”

From the reading of this there may be some doubt whether the Grand Lodge meant to say, that any five Knights might appeal from a judgment of guilty, when the accused did not see fit to do so. That would be a novel proceeding; but perhaps the Constitution will not bear such a construction.||

15. Appeals: Real Party in Interest: Application of the Rule: It is easy enough to say that the appeal shall be prosecuted by the real party interested, but it is often not so easy to determine who the *real* party is, as, in the trial of an accused brother, *every* individual member of the Lodge may be said to be really interested in respect to the decision or judgment.

In matters not arising under the penal provisions of the code, there can perhaps be no question as to the right of any brother to an appeal, in so far as the action taken affects the interests of the Lodge, or may be adverse to his views. In such cases he certainly would be interested, and possibly the *real* party in interest. The term, however, has a technical signification, so

*Digest Sec. 160. †Ill. Digest Supplement, 1883 Appeals. ‡Sec. 13 Art. XI, Const. Sub. Lodge Mo. See also Mo. Digest Sec. 4. ||Expo. Sec 149.

to speak, and its meaning and application are in a great measure to be determined by the facts and circumstances of each individual case. As a general rule it may be said that the right of appeal is not given to one not directly interested in, or affected by any judgment or action of his Lodge. But the application of this rule is largely restricted to actions under the penal code, and even in such cases there is a diversity of opinion.

Ontario, California, and Pennsylvania, have held that any brother may appeal from a finding of "*not guilty*."* This has been held adversely in some jurisdictions, notably in Louisiana, where it was held, that an accuser did not have the right of appeal.† This of course accords with the recognized principle of the civil law, that the State cannot appeal from a judgment founded on a verdict or finding of "*not guilty*." It is, however, a question of policy whether such a rule should obtain in our fraternal organization. The difference in principle of the two results, namely: a judgment of guilty, and a judgment of not guilty, as affecting the right of a brother to an appeal, may be said to lie in this; a judgment of guilty founded upon a trial, is more apt to be the result of a fair and impartial hearing of the facts and circumstances. Brothers remembering their obligations, and actuated by the principles of fraternity, would not brand a brother with the stigma of conviction, except upon warrantable facts and conclusive proofs, so that, a judgment of guilty thus arrived at, is but a vindication of the law, and the only one really interested is the accused himself, whose right of appeal of course is not denied.

On the other hand, the very grounds which furnish the reasons for restricting the right of appeal in cases of conviction, furnish also the reasons for enlarging the right in cases of acquittal. A finding of "*not guilty*" may be, and often is, the result of an impartial hearing. This may be so from excusable motives, there being no disposition to harm the Lodge, or any individual member, but it follows often from an over zealous desire to shield an erring brother, thus permitting a really guilty one to escape.

Charity toward a wrong-doer, as a rule, is commendable, but care should be taken lest its exercise mar the peace and harmony of the Lodge.

*Digest, Sec. 161, et seq. †Jour. of La., 1882, 19.

It would seem to be, from a full view of the question, the better, if not the safer rule, to give the right of appeal to any member of the Lodge, in cases where a reasonable showing can be made that merited punishment has been averted.

16. Appeals: Will not lie from a judgment by default: It is a principle of law, which has become well settled in the jurisprudence of some of the States, that a judgment by default is tantamount to a confession, and so, is not appealable.

This has become a principle of our Pythian Jurisprudence; that is, when the evidence shows that a notice was mailed to the accused, and he was given ample time to appear and defend, and failing to do so, he has thereby waived his right to appeal.

In this case it was held that a notice mailed to the accused was sufficient, unless he could clearly show that he was not guilty of negligence in obtaining his mail and of informing himself of the action of the Lodge.*

This is applying the rule to its fullest extent, but it clearly shows that at least an appearance must be entered, and a show of a defense made, in order to secure the right of an appeal.

17. Appeals: Must be based upon some action of the Grand Lodge: It is the right of a Grand Lodge to first hear and determine all questions arising within its jurisdiction. It is the proper tribunal for the adjustment of difficulties and the settlement of controversies between it and its subordinates, or membership. For this reason it has been held, that, appeals to the Supreme Lodge must be based upon some action of the Grand Lodge; that is, an appeal from a decision, ruling, or order of a Grand Chancellor will not lie.†

In some Jurisdictions, an appeal is allowed from a decision of the Grand Chancellor to the Grand Lodge.‡ In such a case, however, an appeal must be ineffectual, since the decision of the Grand Chancellor must stand and be obeyed until reversed by the Grand Lodge.

In Nebraska, and perhaps in a majority of the Jurisdictions, an appeal from the Grand Chancellor to the Grand Lodge is not permitted.¶ This is, perhaps, the better rule, inasmuch as the Grand Chancellor is required to report his official conduct to the Grand Lodge, where his decisions are reviewed;

*Digest, Sec. 123. †Digest, Sec. 130. ‡Sec. 17, Art. xi. Const. Sub. Lodge Mo. ¶Const. Sub. Lodge Neb., Sec. 83.

until then, he should be entirely untrammelled in the exercise of his official functions, and no one should be permitted to question his decision.

The Supreme Lodge, however, has adhered to the rule in two other instances, namely, where it was asked to decide upon the legality of some eighty-seven decisions of the Grand Chancellor and Grand Lodge of Illinois, and to consider a protest against an order of Grand Chancellor E. L. Cole, of New York. In the former case it was held, that, the appeal was not of a nature to be considered by the Supreme Lodge. The applicant did not complain of the illegality of the decisions, but simply desired to have the question settled, hence it was not a *bona fide* appeal, "That when a party interested is aggrieved by any action of his Grand Lodge he may appeal to the Supreme Lodge, etc." In the latter, it was held, that, a protest is in the nature of an appeal, and so must first be decided by the Grand Lodge.*

18. Appeals : Duty of Grand Lodge to Allow : Notwithstanding the rules and forms essential in perfecting an appeal, the right is absolute within the prescribed restrictions, and in respect to appeals from the Grand to the Supreme Lodge, it has been in one instance at least expressly guaranteed to the aggrieved party.† In view of this, it is made the duty of Grand Lodges to allow appeals.‡ It will be seen that this is also made obligatory by the Constitution, and in cases where the Grand Lodge, or Grand Chancellor, arbitrarily refuses to allow the appeal, the appeal may be taken nevertheless, and the refusal shown.||

19, Appeals : Must be Perfected in Time : That Grand Lodges may prescribe the time within which appeals must be perfected has been affirmed by the Supreme Lodge, and an appeal not perfected within the time will be dismissed.§

This rule will hold good in respect to all appeals whether from Sub. Lodges or Grand Lodges. It is a reasonable requirement, and should be enforced generally. In the absence of such a rule the determination of important questions might be indefinitely delayed, or the action or decision of the Lodge challenged at any time, even after rights have become vested.

It will be seen that in the absence of such a rule, any member might, at any time, create confusion and discord in the

*Digest, Sec. 161. †Digest Sec. 155. ‡Digest Sec. 118. §Digest Sec. 114, also ante Expo, Secs. 9, 10. §Digest Sec. 127.

otherwise harmonious workings of the Lodge, as it might suit his caprice or the dictates of a perverse fancy.

20. Appeals: Notice, Requisites of: Must be given in Time: Two other essential rules in respect to perfecting appeals are, *first*: The notice must state the ground of the appeal, and *second*, it must be given in time. The rule that the notice of an appeal must state the grounds, is a reasonable one, inasmuch as, it is due to the Appellee that it be apprised of the grounds upon which it is sought to reverse the decision. It serves also as a guide to the appellate tribunal in determining the matter in controversy. The rule as to time in respect to perfecting appeals, applies with the same force of reason to the giving of the notice.

When the law requires such notice to be given within a certain time, unless it is so given, an appeal afterward taken will be dismissed.*

21. Appeals: Must be taken before Penalty is paid: It would seem scarcely necessary to advert to so plain a proposition, yet, it has been found necessary to determine the question. On the same principle that, a judgment by default is not appealable, the right is waived by a payment of the penalty.† This was decided by the Grand Chancellor of Texas, whether incidentally or upon an actual question propounded, does not appear, but notwithstanding the common sense view one would naturally take of such a question, it may be said to be affirmatively, and sufficiently settled, and when one suffers or pays the penalty of a judgment against him without exception of any kind, he cannot afterward appeal from the judgment.

22. Appeals: Do not lie from Decision of Chancellor Commander to Grand Chancellor: It has been shown that an appeal does not lie from a decision of the Grand Chancellor direct to the Supreme Lodge. On the same principle, and for the same reasons, an appeal from a decision of a Chancellor Commander cannot be taken direct to the Grand Chancellor, or the Grand Lodge. This question arose from a very singular proceeding. A Chancellor Commander made a ruling which failed to meet the views of a majority of the Lodge, whereupon a resolution was passed to the effect that, "the Lodge appeal from the decision to the Grand Chancellor." In accordance with this resolution an appeal went up, but the Grand Chancellor very

*Digest Sec, 125. †Digest Sec. 129.

properly held, that the matter should have been decided by the Lodge.*

This must now be regarded as a settled principle, and the universal rule. It is the right of the Lodge to pass upon the decisions or rulings of the Chancellor Commander before an appeal can be taken therefrom to the Grand Chancellor, or the Grand Lodge.

23. Appeals: From the Action of a Lodge, Stays Proceedings: In this connection it may be unnecessary to remark, that an appeal stays all proceedings until the matter is disposed of by the appellate tribunal. Like many other self-evident propositions, this question has been the subject of legislation and decision. Two eminent authorities have been called upon to give positive expression to the rule, to-wit: W. A. Cotter, Grand Chancellor of Kentucky, and the Committee on Law of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.† So that, even in Jurisdictions where there is no express law upon the question, these decisions may be regarded as well founded precedents in this connection.

24. Appeals: From Decision of Chancellor Commander: Rule as to Requiring a Second: Upon this question there is a diversity of opinion, and at the same time apparent conflict with parliamentary law. The rule is stated as follows: "If a member objects to the decision (of the presiding officer) he says, 'I appeal from the decision of the chair.' If the appeal is *seconded* the chairman immediately states the question as follows,"‡ etc. Again, "It is the privilege of any member to appeal from the decision. If the appeal is *seconded*, the chairman states his decision,"§ etc. Thus it will be seen that it is in accord with parliamentary practice to require a second to an appeal from a decision.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Committee on Law in Pennsylvania has held, that an appeal from the decision of a Chancellor Commander does not require a second.§ It is perhaps the practice in some Jurisdictions to adhere to the parliamentary rule, but the practice is not common, nor universal by any means; in fact, the rule as adopted in Pennsylvania seems to be more generally practiced, and is altogether a safe and reasonable one.

*Digest, Sec. 132. †Digest, Sec. 140, 141. ‡Roberts' Rules of Order, Sec. 14. §Roberts' Rules of Order, Sec. 61 (c). §Digest, Sec. 133.

25. Appeals: From the Decision of the Chair, are Debatable:

There is also some little conflict of opinion in respect to this question. The Grand Chancellor of Georgia held that an appeal from his ruling was not debatable. This, however, was promptly reversed by the Grand Lodge on a vote of eighteen to three.* In accord with this action of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, are the decision of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the Grand Chancellor of Nevada. In Kentucky it is held, that "unless there is a positive law to the contrary, and Cushing's Manual being the guide, appeals from the decision of the Grand Chancellor, or Chancellor Commander are debatable." The Grand Chancellor of Nevada held to the same without qualification.† These decisions being in accord with the general rule of parliamentary law, are precedents which may be followed in the various Jurisdictions. It may be well enough to note the exceptions to the general rule as found in parliamentary practice. On an appeal from the chair after stating the question,

"The chairman can then, without leaving the chair, state the reason for his decision, after which it is open to debate, * * * * *excepting in the following cases, when it is undebatable:* (1) When it relates to the transgressions of the rules of speaking, or to some indecorum, or to the priority of business, and (2) when the previous question was pending at the time the question of order was raised."

There is nothing in the policy of our Pythian Law, or Lodge Government, to warrant a departure from this rule of parliamentary practice with its exceptions.

26. Appeals: From the Decision of the Chancellor Commander: Right of Chancellor Commander to Vote: While it would scarcely be presumed that a Chancellor Commander would attempt to exercise such a right, yet it has been affirmatively declared that he cannot vote on the question of an appeal from his own decision for the purpose of sustaining his view.‡

27. Appeals: Do Not Lie from the Result of a Ballot for Membership: There are numerous authorities to the effect that a ballot for membership, or for advancement, cannot be reconsidered, after it has been once declared.|| For these reasons it seems plain that an appeal would not lie from the result of a ballot for membership, and it has been so determined.§ To permit an appeal in such cases would, in effect, annul the law of non-reconsideration. A proper remedy is provided for

*G. L. Ga. Jour. 1881, 339-340; Jour. 1882, 362. †Digest, Secs. 138-139. ‡Digest, Sec. 136. ||Digest, Sec. 296 et seq. §Digest, Sec. 328.

preventing the admission, or advancement of an objectionable candidate, while a rejected applicant may apply again after the prescribed time; so that, in either case, it would certainly be unwise and impolitic to allow an appeal in such cases.

28. Appeal: From the Decision of the Chancellor Commander:
Question by whom put: Here again a rule of parliamentary law comes in for a measure of notice. It is of course understood, that in all deliberative bodies, the chairman states the question for the action of the body, and on appeal from his decision he states his decision, and, that it has been appealed from, and then states the question thus, "shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the assembly?"*

This is the substance of the rule as laid down in perhaps all the works on parliamentary law.

It may be well enough to remark here, that deliberative bodies do not usually have a presiding vice-president or chairman, and so it is not laid down in the books what the rule might be in such cases. It must be admitted that a chairman finds it a more or less delicate task to put a question involving his own decision, and to declare the result, especially if it be adverse; but of course he has this to do in bodies not provided with a co-officer, sharing the responsibilities, and executive cares, such as we have in our Knight of Pythias Lodges.

Losing sight of this distinctive feature between deliberative bodies generally, and Knight of Pythias Lodges, has resulted in some diverse legislation in respect to this question. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has held that the Vice Chancellor should not put the question, that it would be error for him to do so,† and Wisconsin was held to the same rule.‡ California has held that the Chancellor Commander must put all questions, whether personally interested or not.||

The question was raised in the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and was determined adversely to the opinions of both the Grand Chancellor and the committee on appeals. The Grand Chancellor made a decision substantially as follows:

"The Chancellor Commander is in charge of his Lodge, officers, members, and visitors of the same, at all times when present in the chair, except pending an *appeal* from the *decision* of the chair, when the *Vice Chancellor is in charge of the question*, and all debate relative thereto, and should be addressed, obeyed and respected accordingly, until the decision is decided."

*Roberts' Rules of Order, Sec. 61 (e). †Ill. 1879, 390, 448. ‡Wis. Jour. 1881, 519, 585. §Cal. 1879, 1375, 1390.

An appeal, it seems, was taken from this decision, leastwise the matter came to be reviewed by the committee on appeals, and the report recommended the approval of the decision. Pending the consideration of the report, the following substitute was adopted, to wit:

*"Resolved, That the decision of the Grand Chancellor be reversed, and the question, 'who shall put appeals?' be left subject to local legislation."**

The decisions are presumably in accord with the parliamentary practice, as above shown, but there is no good reason why the rule should obtain in Lodges of Knights of Pythias, which, by reason of their peculiar laws, Constitution and Lodge government, are not deliberative bodies, in the parliamentary sense, and this distinction should be observed in construing parliamentary law.

As opposed to these decisions, is the action of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Here the Grand Chancellor held, there was no law to prevent him putting the question on an appeal from his own decision. Upon objection being raised by the Grand Vice Chancellor, a motion was adopted declaring it to be the right of the Grand Vice Chancellor to put such questions.†

The rule of permitting the Vice Chancellor to put the question, on an appeal from the chair, seems to be in accord with the more general practice of the Lodges, and in view of the delicacy always attendant upon such questions it is perhaps the better rule.

ADMISSION.

29. Admission of Applicants: State of the Law concerning:

The matter concerning the admission of applicants, involving, as it does, the right of refusing admission under certain circumstances has, in some instances, proved a vexed question, resulting in some peculiar legislation. The law, however, may be said to be sufficiently explicit, as will appear from a glance at the decisions cited in the Digest.‡

In a case reported in Pennsylvania, where the applicant had presented himself for admission in an intoxicated condition, the question was asked, "What should the Lodge do in the matter?" and it was held, in accordance with the Supreme Lodge ruling, "to refund the money and refuse admission, provided two-thirds of the members so decided."||

*Va. 1878, 35, 36. †Digest Sec. 137. ‡See General titles, Applicant, Application, Admission. ||Pennsylvania Aug. 1879, 570, 698.

The only ruling of the Supreme Lodge found upon this question appears to be a decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, in 1875, to the effect that Lodges, under the control of the Supreme Lodge, may refuse admission to elected applicants who may be found to be unworthy; that as to other Lodges it is a matter for local legislation.*

It is now a well settled practice, even where the Grand Lodge has never legislated upon the subject, for Lodges to refuse admission to elected applicants for cause. The manner of exercising this right, however, varies in the several Jurisdictions. Grand Lodges, where the question has been raised, have adopted a rule peculiar to themselves, and certain Subordinate Lodges, deeming it unnecessary to ask for authoritative guidance, have proceeded upon their own judgment; the result is, that the rules in respect to it are as varying as could well be expected. As a strictly legal proposition, one point seems now to be settled, that this refusing admission to an elected applicant is not accomplished, ordinarily, by reconsidering or rescinding the ballot, although it has been so held in some Jurisdictions.†

The following decision will sufficiently illustrate the rule in several of the Jurisdictions. In 1882 Grand Chancellor Hicks, of New York, held, according to the rule established by Supreme Chancellor Davis, that the admission of an elected applicant could be barred by a majority vote.‡

The committee on foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of New York, reviewing the Journal of Nebraska for 1882, object to a decision of Grand Chancellor Downs, of that State, on this question. It is quite evident, however, that their objection is based on a misapprehension or misconstruction of the decision. The committee say:

"Among the decisions of the Grand Chancellor is one which we do not believe to be correct—that when a candidate has received the rank of Page, been balloted for and elected to take the rank of Esquire, the action of the Lodge cannot be reconsidered, except by preferring charges."

The committee then give it as their opinion that:

"The Lodge can, we believe, by a majority vote, reconsider any vote by which a candidate may be elected, provided it is done before he receives the rank for which the vote was cast."

In support of this they cite the decision of Grand Chancellor Hicks, above referred to. We think it is conclusively shown

*Digest, Sec. 64. †Expo. Ballot, Sec. 56. ‡New York, 1882. 13, 40.

that a majority of the decisions are opposed to reconsidering a ballot for membership or advancement,* and Nebraska has expressly declared against it.†

But the committee misconstrued Grand Chancellor Downs. The question asked him was :

“When a candidate has received the rank of Page, made application for the second, accompanied by the prescribed fee been balloted for and found worthy to become an Esquire, can the action of the Lodge be reconsidered, and is the Page entitled to the Esquire's rank?”

The Grand Chancellor simply answered, “Yes, unless charges are preferred.” It will be observed that this did not fully answer the question. What the Grand Chancellor meant to say was, “Yes, the Page is entitled to the Esquire's rank unless charges are preferred.” The Committee on Law, reporting upon this decision, answered the first part of it in the negative, so that this only confirmed the rule previously existing in Nebraska, that a ballot cannot be reconsidered, and if the applicant has been elected he is entitled to the rank, and his admission can only be barred by the preferring of charges.‡ This Grand Lodge even refused to grant permission to a Lodge to renew a ballot where the applicant had been rejected through misunderstanding, deeming it to be unconstitutional.¶ This rule was firmly settled in Nebraska until the adoption of the Constitution of 1884, which provides that a person elected to membership may be refused admission by a majority vote on information of bad character.§ This, however, may not interfere with the rule previously established, which, it will be noticed, refers to the applications of Pages and Esquires. It is to this latter rule that the decisions refer, holding charges necessary to bar advancement. These charges may be tried in the ordinary way, and determined by majority vote, unless a different vote is required by the local law.

The same rule exists in Missouri, as determined by the decision of Grand Chancellor Rudolph, who held that the charges must be in writing.¶ That Pages and Esquires may be charged and tried as other members there can be no question.**

The rule in Massachusetts seems to be that any member in good standing may enter a written protest against the admission of an applicant for the ranks ; this protest is investigated,

*Digest, Sec. 296, et seq. †Nebraska 1874, 289; 1882, 19, 114. ‡Nebraska, 1882, 19, 114. ¶Neb., 1870, 43; also Expo., Sec. 56. §Const. Sub. Lodges of Neb., Sec. 38. ¶Digest, Sec. 670. **Digest, Sec. 673.

and if sustained by a two-thirds vote, the applicant is barred, and he cannot make another application for six months.*

The Grand Chancellor of Maine held that two members absolutely objecting before conferring the ranks, operated to reject the applicant. If the objection is not absolute, but simply requesting further investigation, further action should be suspended and a new investigation and ballot ordered, and the result declared.†

In Kentucky, in 1873, the Grand Chancellor held that a ballot electing an applicant to membership may be reconsidered upon report of the applicant's unworthiness, and a new ballot had.‡

In Pennsylvania, in 1870, it was held that a two-thirds vote of the members voting may declare a ballot electing an applicant to membership void, and a new ballot may be taken.||

In New Jersey, in 1874, District Deputy Grand Chancellor J. A. Voorhees held, that upon charges of the unworthiness of an elected applicant for the first rank, a new committee may be appointed, and an investigation and new ballot had.§

These, it will be seen, are some of the earliest, as well as some of the latest decisions on the question, and they illustrate the variety of opinion in respect to it. The more reasonable rule as established by a number of the Jurisdictions, seem to hold that the admission of an applicant can be barred by charges, or a protest in the nature of charges.¶ The vote in such cases may be simply a majority vote.**

For the sake of uniformity Grand Lodges generally, should legislate upon this question, but there can be no serious doubt that Subordinate Lodges have the right to refuse admission to an elected applicant, for cause, even where the Grand Lodge has remained silent, or has failed to point out the *modus operandi*.

30. Admission: Of Members by Card: The rules in respect to affiliations in the various Jurisdictions, do not seem to be very dissimilar, leastwise, the decisions on this question are not numerous, and they seem to show a uniform practice.

Nebraska has made it a constitutional provision that an application for admission by card shall be presented, referred to a committee, and a ballot had thereon, the same as in cases of initiation.††

*Mass., 1871, 42. †Maine, 1873, 285, 343. ‡Ky., 1873, 18, 87, 88. ||Pa., Jan. 1870, 535, 576. §N. J., 1874, 491. ¶Digest, Sec. 60 and 670. **Digest, 64, 749. ††Const. Sub. Lodges, 1884, Sec. 44.

This is the rule of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, and is generally observed throughout the Jurisdictions.*

31. Admission: Of Members to Lodge Room During Progress of Work: That members coming late to the meeting may be refused admission during the conferring of the ranks, seems now to be well settled. It is also held that members should not be permitted to interrupt the proceedings by entering during the reading of the Journal or calling the roll.†

It is the law that the ante-room should be cleared during the opening ceremonies.‡ But after these are concluded members cannot be denied admission to the ante-room.||

32. Admission: of Members to the Lodge Room: The admission of members to the Lodge room, under certain phases and conditions of membership, is a question upon which not a little discussion has been had. This involves all those questions, affecting the rights of members, growing out of the penalties incurred or imposed, for dereliction of duty, violation of law, and too often, perhaps, out of the member's own indolence or indifference in respect to his rights and duties.

Where members have lost their right to the Semi-annual Pass Word, either from indifference in the matter of paying dues, or from any other cause, or while in contempt, or under charges, or serving a sentence, are all questions affecting their right to sit in the Lodge room, and these have been decided variously, and not always consistently.

A case is reported in Pennsylvania, the decision upon which is peculiar to that jurisdiction, inasmuch as it ignores the Supreme Lodge in the premises, and sets at naught its law and authority. Perhaps the term "ignores" is not strictly applicable to this case, since the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was not ignorant of the plain letter of the law. On the other hand, its existence was admitted but its authority expressly and absolutely denied.

The Constitution for the government of Subordinate Lodges in Pennsylvania since 1873, has contained these provisions:

"ARTICLE XVII.

GOOD STANDING IN LODGES.

Every member of the Lodge shall be considered in good standing who is not disqualified, debarred or suspended from the privileges and ben-

*S. L. Const., Sec. 2, Art. 8, Par. 12, App. †Digest, Sec. 222 et seq. ‡Digest, Sec. 168 and 211. ||Digest, Sec. 171.

efits by reason of non-payment of his dues, fines, funeral tax, or suffering from charges under the penal provisions of the law."

ARTICLE XVIII.

ARREARS, PENALTIES, ETC.

SEC. 1. "Every member in arrears to the Lodge to the amount of three months' dues, or more, shall not be entitled to vote, be disqualified for any office, and stand suspended from all benefits and privileges until all arrears are paid in full, and if in arrears to the amount of one year's dues, shall be suspended from membership until the payment of such sum as the By Laws may prescribe."

Under the latter provision, a Chancellor Commander refused to admit a member to the Lodge room who was three months in arrears, holding, as by the Constitution he was suspended from all *benefits* and *privileges*, he could not of course, sit in the Lodge room. The Chancellor Commander was overruled by the Lodge, when he took an appeal, and the matter coming before the Committee on Law, they submitted a very lengthy opinion which we are here disposed to glance at.*

At the outset the committee dismiss the appeal and sustain the Lodge; then they proceed to say:

"The Constitution enacted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the government of its Sub. Lodges, makes a distinction between the penalty to be imposed upon unsuspended members '*in arrears to the Lodge to the amount of three months' dues or more,*' and the penalty to which members '*in arrears to the amount of one year's dues*' are '*liable.*'"

They then cite Section 1, Article xviii. of the Constitution above quoted and say:

"The Grand Lodge which made this Constitution has clearly and emphatically defined its meaning. It has been settled that the terms '*benefits*' and '*privilege*' in the section imposing penalties upon unsuspended members in arrears to the amount of three months' dues, or more, do not include a deprivation of the right to enter and remain in the Lodge without the pass-word. This declaration of the law is not only authoritative, but it is imperatively dictated also by justice and reason. A contrary interpretation would abolish an important distinction between members in arrears who are suspended, and those who are not. It would debar a member three months in arrears from the right to enter his Lodge for the purpose of paying his dues to avoid suspension."

It would be perfectly safe to say that these expressions of the committee are absolutely without force or reason, except in so far as they accord with the previous legislation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The committee do not refer to article 17 of their Constitu-

*Pa. 1883, 54, 113, 115.

tion, above quoted, that defines good standing, and in the face of this the committee say that a member, under the ban of a constitutional provision regulating good standing, may yet sit in the Lodge room. They avoid this by insisting that the Constitution makes a distinction between suspended and unsuspended members, and a contrary interpretation would abolish this important distinction. The committee do not point out this distinction; but what is the distinction? It is, plainly, that a member in arrears may, at any time before suspension is declared, pay his dues and regain good standing, and he may make this payment by installments. After suspension has been declared then a formal application is necessary, with the prescribed fee, a reference to a committee and a ballot. This is reinstatement, and it is the only important distinction between the two conditions. It will be admitted that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has construed the Constitution as contended by the committee, and that it has held that the terms "benefits" and "privileges" in the Constitution "do not include a deprivation of the right to enter and remain in the Lodge without the password," but this can be nothing more nor less than holding that sitting in the Lodge room is neither a "benefit" nor a "privilege." They say that he cannot be deprived of this "right." Is it in fact a right? How is it, it is not a benefit nor a privilege? To an unprejudiced mind these terms, as used in the Constitution, would seem to include every right a member might have by reason of his membership, and if the *right* to sit in the Lodge room could, by any process of reasoning, be construed to be a *benefit* or *privilege*, then it would include that, as well. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has, from the earliest years, looked upon delinquency as next to a penal offence, and in construing these terms in its Constitution—"benefits" and "privileges"—has always held that members in arrears are not entitled to the pass-word, cannot vote, cannot be installed into office, are not entitled to benefits, etc. These are the "*benefits*" and "*privileges*" contemplated by the Constitution, and they are the *rights*, also, incident to good standing. How is it that all these may be wrested from him for the paltry sum of a dollar or two, and yet the Lodge remain powerless to take away the remaining solitary right of sitting in the Lodge room? It is not a benefit, neither is it a privilege else the terms of the

Constitution itself, would sweep it away. The committee then go on to say :

"The law of this Grand Jurisdiction, on this subject was carefully and deliberately established."

And then cites the action of the Grand Lodge at the session of 1881,* overruling the Grand Chancellor on this question, as in this instance, it overruled Grand Chancellor Kline. That decision was the adoption of a resolution, offered by Representative Hawkes, as follows :

"*Resolved*, That the decision be, that arrears for dues do not deprive a member of the privilege of visiting or remaining in his Lodge, and that he has such right until suspended."†

It is significant, that, in this resolution adopted in 1881, "sitting in the Lodge room," is denominated both a "privilege" and a "right," and cannot be otherwise regarded than in derogation of the Constitution, in other words an overriding of the Constitution by a simple resolution.

The committee then say :

"Such is the law of the Knights of Pythias in Pennsylvania, as pronounced by the Grand Lodge at the annual session of 1881, and reiterated in the Digest (Pa.) adopted at its last annual session and being founded upon the Constitution, which the Grand Lodge has the exclusive right to make or alter, so the law must remain unless altered by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has always rightfully claimed and exercised this power."

This, in so far as it refers to the Constitution for its Subordinate Lodges, is of course, correct, but Pennsylvania has no more right, in law or equity, to override its own Constitution, than it has the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, and that in this legislation, it has overridden its own Constitution is apparent at a glance.

In the discussion of this question the committee set up the sovereign acts of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania against the ritual and say :

Certain passages inserted in the New Ritual recently furnished,‡ bear a construction at variance with the Constitution of the Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, enacted and defined by the Grand Lodge as set forth : * * * *

By whatsoever cause or direction these passages were inserted in the Ritual, so far as they purport to affect the rights of members to enter or sit in their Lodges, they are *non ritualistic, unlawful and void.*||

Here is a denial of the right of the Supreme Lodge to make the Ritual. It is scarcely worth while to discuss this phase of the ques-

*Pennsylvania 1881; 303, 304, 326 †Pa. 1881, 360. ‡Ritual adopted at the Detroit session, 1882. ||Pa. Aug., 1883, 54, 113, 115.

tion. The Grand Lodge adopted this view of the committee and in so doing held, that the Supreme Lodge has no right to make and adopt its own Constitution, has no right to make a ritual as it may seem fit, and above all, has no right to make a law in conflict with any law, decision or legislation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It will be readily seen that this decision is not, after all, so firmly entrenched within the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as the committee have so boldly asserted, and if there had been more of an attempt to make it accord with that instrument, and a less labored effort to break down a beneficent provision of the supreme law, Constitutional and Ritualistic, the inconsistency of the decision and of the reasoning upon which it is founded, would not be so glaringly apparent.

This is the famous decision of Pennsylvania, of which so much was heard just previous to the Supreme Lodge session of 1884. It amounts, as will be seen, simply to a recital of the arrogated powers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as a justification. The committee, in formulating their syllogism, take for their premise the rebellious history of the Grand Lodge, and so erect the only natural conclusion possible by that course of reasoning. And to them it is quite plain, that the Grand Lodge may, with *impunity*, continue its rebellious upheavals, with such regular or irregular periodicity, as it may choose to manifest.

There is, after all, some force of reasoning in this, for the fact is patent that Pennsylvania has ever persistently denied to the Supreme Lodge the right to make and adopt a constitution for its own government, without submitting it to the sanction of the Grand Lodges, and it has just as persistently claimed the right to legislate, as it might will, regardless of any action of the Supreme Lodge to the contrary.

Having lived all these years in a continual state of fermentation, it is but natural that these periodical eruptions should occur, and no one doubts the sincerity of the advocates of the Pennsylvania "idea." This may account for the indifference with which she is regarded by the other states, for, in this position, Pennsylvania stands isolated and alone, and no one now presumes to deny its right to do whatever it listeth.

The Supreme Lodge has not deemed it worth the while—since 1873, at least—to inquire into its insubordination.

Much credit is due to Grand Chancellor H. O. Kline for his

clear and lucid exposition of the law on this question. He disapproved of the opinion of the committee, and gives his views as follows on

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION:

"I stand upon the broad ground that the Supreme Lodge is the source of all true and legitimate authority in the Order of Knights of Pythias, wheresoever established; and it possesses all power and authority not expressly delegated to Grand or Subordinate Lodges by their charters or dispensation, or general laws of the Order. It is not in the power of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to enact a law that is in violation of the laws of the Supreme Lodge. To assume that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has not only the right to dictate to her subordinates what their constitution and laws must be, but also that she has the privilege of accepting or rejecting all, or a part of the laws enacted by the Supreme Lodge for the government of Grand Lodges, is so very *unreasonable* that I can scarcely believe it is seriously entertained by any one. I cannot see the force nor the weight of an argument that declares that, notwithstanding the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has been and is now represented upon the floor of the Supreme Lodge, by brothers who have participated in its deliberations, and assisted by their votes, in the enactment of laws, (presumably for the government of all Knights of Pythias,) that those laws do not apply to Pennsylvania. The Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should not be in conflict with those of the Supreme Lodge; but wherever they may be, there is no doubt in my mind that sooner or later they must yield to the Supreme authority.

"The truthfulness of the history of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, cited by the committee, I do not deny, but I do deny that those acts were subordinate, legal, or constitutional, and, used as a premise are false, and the deductions of the committee, from these premises, are likewise false and consequently fall."

On the ritualistic question he says:

"The Ritual is ritualistic to all, is fundamental and must be obeyed. The promulgation of a Ritual by the Supreme Chancellor, makes its contents ritualistic to all.

"The question as to whether any part of the Ritual is ritualistic or not, can only be raised in the Supreme Lodge, which is the only body competent to determine the matter. I assert without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Ritual is so far fundamental, that there can be no law enacted in conflict therewith, by the Supreme Lodge, much less by any Grand Lodge. * * * * Wisely or unwisely, the Supreme Lodge has always held to the law, that a member not in possession of the Semi-annual Pass Word, and not entitled thereto under the local laws, cannot remain in the Lodge when opening or when in session. To assert, and to be able to maintain the position taken by the committee is to invite anarchy—Pythian anarchy. There must be government, and obedience to the laws of that government, if it would exist as an Order, and certainly the inferior cannot expect to govern the superior. The time must soon come when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania must wheel into line alongside of her sister Lodges in obed-

ience to the laws of the Supreme Lodge, or an unpleasant part of her history may be repeated.”*

These are the words of a true Pythian in tone and purport, and the principle enunciated is acquiesced in by every loyal Knight in or outside of Pennsylvania.

In this connection it may be well enough to cite the only support Pennsylvania may be said to have on this question.

Grand Chancellor Bass, of Virginia, held, that, a brother, although not entitled to the Semi-annual Pass Word and so not entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Lodge, should not for that reason be denied admission to the Lodge of which he is a member.† Maryland advances a step beyond Virginia and holds that a member is entitled to admission to his Lodge and to *vote* until suspended.‡ In Pennsylvania even the member would not be allowed to vote.

If there is one principle in Pythian Law more plain and explicit than another, it is this one under discussion; that, since the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry in 1873,|| affirmed in 1877 and reaffirmed by Supreme Chancellor Woodruff in 1880,§ and incorporated into the Ritual in 1882, it has become the settled practice of all the Loyal Jurisdictions to deny the right to sit in the Lodge to all members not in possession of the Semi-annual Pass Word. This does not amount to suspension, as has been shown. Neither does it interfere in the least, with the right of the member to come up at any time and pay his dues.

ADVANCEMENT.

33. Of Officers: The practice in Pennsylvania: The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has provided a Constitution for the government of its Subordinate Lodges, and, in addition to this, it has, what it terms, the “General Laws.” Some of the other Jurisdictions have followed this same course. One not familiar with this course of practice, is impressed with the idea of over-much legislation, and where this is so, it is not remarkable that inconsistencies will, here and there, creep in. In this connection attention is called to the subject of advancement of officers under the Pennsylvania laws.

In 1880 District Deputy Grand Chancellor Harding, propounding some questions to the Grand Chancellor, says:

“The Constitution provides that ‘the vacancy shall be filled in manner of the original selection.’ Our general laws say that the Vice Chan-

*Pa. Aug., 1883, 19, 20. †Va. 1875, 17. ‡Md. Vol. 3 No. 1, 61, Vol. 3 No. 3, 478. §Digest Sec. 211 and Note. ¶Digest Secs. 2416, 2417.

cellor, Prelate and Master-at-Arms must be advanced, and also authorizes the D. D. G. C. to grant dispensations, or withhold them, at his pleasure. Now this looks to me like a farce. If you hold an election these officers may not be elected or advanced. If they *must* be advanced, an election is useless. If they cannot be advanced without a dispensation, that may be refused or granted, and if refused—and the law says they *must* be advanced—what will you do? Common sense would teach that no person was entitled to an office until elected by a majority of votes.”

The Grand Chancellor dismissed this subject very summarily. He says:

“A D. D. G. C. must issue dispensation to advance officers when a vacancy has legally occurred, of which he is the judge, subject, of course, to an appeal. By a close examination of Article viii, Section 1, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, you will find the case mentioned is fully covered.”*

The inconsistency of the Pennsylvania law is here concisely pointed out, and this is one of the results of “over legislation.” Article viii., Section 1 of the Constitution, cited by the Grand Chancellor says that vacancies, occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled, by election, to serve the remainder of the term. Law xxii. of the General Laws, provides that vacancies caused by resignation or death must be filled by advancement of the officers. The Vice Chancellor must be advanced to the office of Chancellor Commander, Prelate to the office of Vice Chancellor, and the Master-at-Arms to the office of Prelate, and a Knight elected to the office of Master-at-Arms from the floor. Now, here is a direct conflict between the Constitution and the General Laws, and both, in their terms, are obligatory. By the General Laws, the officers *must* be advanced, but they cannot be without a dispensation. This is inexplicable. The office of a dispensation is to authorize an act not expressly warranted by law. But here a dispensation is made necessary to carry into effect an express provision of the law. A dispensation for permission to do that, which the law positively commands, is inconsistent and absurd. In case the D. D. G. C. should arbitrarily refuse to grant the dispensation, an *obligatory* provision of the law cannot be legally complied with. The Grand Chancellor says, however, that the act of granting the dispensation to advance the officers, does not annul the election laws provided for in the Constitution,† so it would seem, that, notwithstanding the law as to advance-

*Pennsylvania 1880; 30, 177. †Digest, Sec. 1741.

ment, and the dispensation permitting it, the officers must be elected after all. If this is so, what is the use of this dispensation, and the law concerning advancements? Officers, in the line of advancement, may not be elected, in which case they could not be advanced, of course. D. D. G. C. Harding has well said, "it looks like a farce." Even if the apparent conflict between the Constitution and the General Laws did not exist, there could be but little said in favor of this practice of advancing officers. This has been a subject of more inconsistent legislation than perhaps, any other subject within the scope of our Pythian Jurisprudence. The reason for this practice, as given out in the early years, is quite apparent, but it may be said to be without much force. There are Jurisdictions which ignore such a practice, and select their officers from the best material in the Lodge. Where this course is pursued, experience has shown, that a better and a more qualified officary is secured, and a greater interest manifested in the Lodge work.*

ABSENCE.

34. Summary of the Law Concerning: On this question there has been not a little legislation, by which some important principles have been determined and established. It may be said to be now a universal rule, the providing of penalties for the absence of officers. The Grand Lodge of Delaware, in 1873, legislated upon this question by way of making it obligatory upon Subordinate Lodges to declare offices vacant where the officer is absent "from roll call for three consecutive regular meetings," unless satisfactory excuses are assigned.† A different view is taken of it in Pennsylvania. Here the Constitution provides that Subordinate Lodges may remove officers for absence.‡

The matter of imposing penalties, either by fine, or removal from office, seems to be peculiarly within the province of Subordinate Lodges, to be provided for in their By-Laws. The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is to exercise a supervision over the legislation of Subordinate Lodges, to restrain and correct constitutional infringements. In respect to the question of the absence of Subordinate Lodge officers or members, and the effect of such absence upon the Lodge, it would seem that the Lodge itself, is the proper tribunal to regulate it, and

*Expo., Sec. 117 †Del., 1873, 112. ‡Sec. 2, Art. 8, Sub. Lodge Const., Pa.

to say whether it will or not, in any given case, consider it an offense meriting punishment. There are, perhaps, but few Jurisdictions following now the early Delaware rule, and it is well that Grand Lodges have, of late years, come to realize the fact that Subordinate Lodges have certain rights of legislation which are to be acknowledged and respected.

35. Absence: Right of Lodge to Impose Penalties for: There can be no question now as to the right of a Subordinate Lodge to impose penalties for absence. These, however, must be provided for in the By-Laws.* The question of fining officers for absence, has raised the point as to whether they can be fined when there is no meeting for the want of a quorum. It has been held that, where officers remain away for the purpose of preventing a quorum, the Lodge may take cognizance of it at the next meeting, and construe it into absence, for the purpose of inflicting the penalty provided by law. It has also been held, and this seems to be the better rule, that an officer cannot be fined for absence when there is no meeting, and this rests upon the fact that in such a case the Lodge has no official record of the absence, and so, nothing upon which to base the penalty.†

If a Lodge may inquire into the ulterior motives of an officer in remaining away from the meeting, and should discover an executed purpose to prevent a meeting of the Lodge, it would seem that there ought to be power in the Lodge to punish, and it would also seem that the punishment ought to be of a character more severe than that incurred by mere absence. The various questions arising from the absence of an officer or member, including those which affect his rights, duties, and liabilities, may be said to be fairly settled.

36. Absence: Does not Disqualify for Office when: Absence at election does not render a member of a Subordinate Lodge ineligible to office.‡ It has been held, however, that where a member of the Grand Lodge is absent, and cannot be present at the installation, he is not eligible to office.||

It is made a constitutional provision in Pennsylvania, that a duly qualified member cannot be excluded from the list of nominees because he is not present.§

The reason for this distinction is apparent. An officer elect, is not in fact, an officer until he is installed. After the Grand

*Digest, Sec. 1211. †Digest, Sec. 261. ‡Digest, Sec. 990. ||Digest, Sec. 271.
§Const. Sub. Lodges, Art. IV, Sec. 3.

Lodge meeting, there can be no legal installation until it meets again, and the term of the officer might have expired in the meantime. An officer of a Subordinate Lodge may be installed at any meeting, so that, an interval of one or two weeks, without a particular officer, would not necessarily work any very serious effects.

37. Absence: Is no Excuse for Failing to Pay Assessments when: As a general rule it is the duty of every member to keep himself informed as to his standing, and this is especially so when the member removes without the jurisdiction of his Lodge. Pursuant to this principle, it has been held that absence is no excuse for a failure to pay funeral assessments.* And a member cannot claim notice of assessments as a matter of right, inasmuch as, they are provided for in the By-Laws, and are liable to accrue at any time. He may write his Lodge for information, or, upon failure to do so, is at fault.

38. Absence: At Roll Call: Effect of: Where the law simply provides for the imposition of a fine for absence at a regular meeting, it is held, that when an officer enters after roll call, and before the close of the meeting the penalty is not incurred.†

39. Absence: From State does not Create Vacancy in Office when: This phase of the question has been decided variously, but it seems to be settled now, that mere absence from the state or jurisdiction of the Lodge, even permanently, does not create a vacancy in office.‡ To remove an officer for absence, there must have been some violation of the law, or something equivalent to that.¶ Other phases of this question are discussed under the title "Removal" and under the same title in the Digest, will be found decisions bearing upon the question.§

40. Absence: Right of Lodge to grant leave of, to Officer: It was held in Pennsylvania, that a Lodge could not grant a leave of absence to an elective officer, for a majority of the nights of his term, without working a forfeiture of the honors of his term.¶ The Constitution of Pennsylvania provided, that absence, on account of sickness was excusable, and that it did not work a forfeiture of honors, and from this it was held, that leave of absence could not be granted; that sickness was the *only* excuse for absence.

This is not Pythian Law, to-day, and the rule may not be adhered to even in Pennsylvania now. What is there in our Py-

*Digest, Sec. 260. †Digest Sec. 263. ‡Digest Sec. 267. ¶Digest Sec. 2120.
§Digest Sec. 2115, et seq. ¶Pa. Jan., 1871, 181, 261.

thian Laws, usages or customs, to prevent a Lodge doing a plain act of justice to a worthy member and officer? In the early years, the impression prevailed that an officer to be entitled to the honors of an office, must serve therein a *majority* of the *nights* of the term. This may have been the reason for the rule in Pennsylvania, an officer not being actually present a majority of the nights, and not being excused on account of sickness, he could not of course reap the honors of the office. This, however, is no longer the theory nor the practice. The right of a Lodge to grant a leave of absence to an officer without forfeiting the honors of the office held, can no longer be questioned.

AMENDMENTS.

41. To Laws, and Constitutions: Consideration of: The Law Concerning: It is an ordinary, and a wise precaution, that of providing in By Laws and Constitutions, provisions requiring amendments thereto, to lie over, at least one meeting, before being considered. When these amendments, after having lain over the required time, came to be considered, the question has arisen as to how far they may be changed, altered, or amended, without again being required to lie over under these provisions.

So far as this refers to amendments offered to By Laws in Subordinate Lodges, precedents have been established, by at least two Grand Lodges, which seem to be reasonable and consistent.* In both of these Jurisdictions it is held that amendments may be amended at the meeting at which they are considered, and, without lying over, may be considered and adopted. Somewhat akin to this, in principle, was the ruling of Supreme Chancellor Linton at the session of 1884. The body was considering the report of the special committee on the Endowment Rank. The question was upon the adoption of Section 1, Article II., General Laws of the Endowment Rank, when the Supreme Chancellor ruled that it involved an amendment to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, and must therefore, lie over two years.

The section as reported by the committee, had been amended, but this was not the ground of the ruling. The section assumed the existence of a *Supreme Secretary*, an officer unknown to the Constitution, and it was upon this, the ruling was founded.†

*Digest Secs. 494, 498. †Jour. 1884, 2960.

The Supreme Chancellor was overruled, on appeal, by a vote of 24 to 48.

The Supreme Chancellor took the ground, that the creation of a Supreme Secretary, was the creation of a Supreme Lodge officer. If this was what was intended, or, if it was what was actually done, then the ruling was right, for the Supreme Lodge certainly had no constitutional authority to create an office for the Supreme Lodge in that way. It is evident, however, that the ruling was premature. The section did not pretend to create an office, or create a "Supreme Secretary," it simply *assumed* the existence of such an officer by prescribing a portion of his duties.*

In this connection it may be well enough to remark that the Supreme Lodge did subsequently, create the office of Supreme Secretary, which, undoubtedly it had the right to do, just as much as it had to create the office of Medical Examiner in Chief, or the President of the Section. These are officers necessary or convenient for the successful operation of the Endowment Rank, they are officers of the Endowment Rank, and not of the Supreme Lodge. If any one supposes that the Supreme Secretary is an officer of the Supreme Lodge, he is in error. The Supreme Lodge did not intend to clothe him with this dignity, and most certainly the legislation had, was not sufficient to that end. The Constitution specifically defines the officary of the Supreme Lodge, and that has, in no sense, been amended.

ARREARS.

42. State of the Legislation Concerning: The question of arrears, or arrearages is so closely allied to those of "good standing" and "dues," that but little can be said of it that would not be just as applicable to either of the latter two subjects. For this reason much of the discussion of this subject has been reserved to what would seem to be the more appropriate topics. There are, however, certain phases of this question which may be noted under this head. As applied peculiarly to this topic of Arrears, the decisions have not been numerous, but they have been generally important as affecting the rights and duties of members, and, as establishing governing principles. The law, as established by the legislation

*Gen. Laws, E. R., Sec 1 Art. 2.

upon the question, may be said to be in a fairly settled state. The principal conflicts and inconsistencies occurred in the earlier years, but these have been disentangled and adjusted by subsequent legislation, so far as the important questions are concerned.

43. Arrears : The Right of Subordinate Lodges to Regulate : Penalties for : It has been held, and it is now an undisputed question, that Subordinate Lodges may regulate their dues and benefits.*

This provision has been incorporated into the laws of some of the Grand Jurisdictions, and in consequence, has suffered constructions, perhaps, not contemplated, and certainly not warranted, under the light of subsequent legislation and practice. There was a comparatively early construction placed upon this question of the right of a Subordinate Lodge to regulate the question of Arrears, by the Grand Chancellor of Illinois, which will not bear the light of investigation and reason. The question was propounded to him : "When is a member in arrears for dues ?" To which he answered ; "This is a matter for the legislation of each Lodge, who are permitted (Article xi., General Laws) to regulate their own dues and Benefits."† This decision was approved by the Grand Lodge, on report of the committee, with twenty-one other decisions, and apparently without examination or discussion. It will be observed that the Grand Chancellor assumed that the authority of a Lodge to regulate its dues and benefits, carried with it the authority to regulate the question of arrears and its consequent penalties, as well. This is erroneous, for two reasons : *first*, it is not supported by a fair or reasonable construction of the law ; and, *secondly*, it is opposed to the direct, as well as the implied, legislation had upon the question. The Grand Chancellor of Illinois, however, has the support of Virginia on this question, in a decision given as late as 1884. The Grand Chancellor of Virginia desired the Grand Lodge to pass upon a question which seems to have been a source of some perplexity to him. He says :

"The Constitution provides that a member shall be suspended when twelve months in arrears. Now on the last night of grace, some brother will pay *ten cents*, claiming that, that payment would save the brother until the end of the quarter ; his dues would then be \$7.40. I would like for this Grand Lodge to decide whether that will save the brother

*Digest, Secs. 376, 430 and 915 et seq. †Ill. Jour. 1874, 223, 224.

until the end of the quarter, or only until the amount is exhausted in dues?"

The committee reporting thereon held, that the payment would only save the brother one week, when he must be suspended unless a further payment was made. Pending discussion of this report it was amended, declaring the matter to be a *subject for local legislation*, and as amended, the report was adopted.*

By *local legislation*, in this connection, it is clearly meant that Subordinate Lodges may say when arrears shall work suspension. Lodges may regulate their dues as they see fit; that is, they may regulate the amount of dues to be paid,† the manner and time of payment, whether they shall be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually,‡ in advance or otherwise,|| and such other questions as relate solely to matters of Lodge regulation. And to some extent it may regulate Benefits; the question of amount particularly. The regulation of arrears, however, is a far different matter; and while it is not generally, if to any extent, left to the legislation of Subordinate Lodges, it is proper it should not be. The matter of arrears affects the good standing, and indirectly, perhaps, affects not only the member himself, but the prosperity, life and growth of the Order throughout the Jurisdiction.

If Lodges were permitted to exercise an unrestrained judgment in this matter, it would result, ere long, in an alarming state of affairs. In fixing the time when a member should be deemed to be in arrears, one Lodge might fix it at one month, another three months, another a year, and in the exercise of this judgment there would be nothing to prevent a lodge in declaring a member in arrears, who might owe *one week's* dues, and for this, deprive him of the rights, privileges, and benefits of the Order. It will be readily seen, that any law regulating the matter of arrears, and arrearages, should be uniform, especially within the same jurisdiction, and so, is a proper subject for Grand Lodge control.

44. Arrears: Right of Lodges to Regulate: Legislation Concerning: This question, very fortunately, has not been left to the Subordinate Lodges generally. The Constitutions of Subordinate Lodges usually control the matter. The time within which members shall lose their good standing by reason of arrearages, is ordinarily prescribed in these instruments. This,

*Va. Jour. 1884, 21, 28-9. †Digest, Sec. 917. ‡Digest, Sec. 918. ||Digest, Sec. 938.

perhaps, has become more general in later years, but aside from this the weight of the earlier decisions accords with the view here given. The Supreme Lodge, in 1875, held that, the length of time a member may be in arrears for dues before he can be deprived of the Semi-Annual Pass Word, is a question for the legislation of the state grand bodies.* At the same session it was held, that the right of a Grand Lodge to legislate concerning arrears, was not in conflict with the Supreme Law.† In addition to this the Supreme Lodge has on several occasions, and the various Grand Lodges have repeatedly legislated upon this question, showing conclusively that it is not properly within the province of Subordinate Lodges to regulate it in any manner whatever. In 1878 the Supreme Lodge defined the term thus :

“When the dues of a member have accrued for the period designated by his *Grand Jurisdiction* as the limit of good standing, and the same remain unpaid, he is in arrears.”‡

Where a Lodge sought to charge its dues in advance, and to declare members in arrears who refused, or neglected to so pay in advance, the Supreme Lodge held in 1875, that a member *could not* be declared in arrears who had paid dues to the first of a term.|| The Grand Lodge of Maine, in 1877, defined the term “arrears,” thus making a general and uniform law for its Subordinates.§ The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, approving the decision of Grand Chancellor Calvert, held that arrears could not accrue while a member was sick;¶ and West Virginia, in 1878, ruled upon the same question,** and upon the general question of arrears the Grand Lodges of Ontario legislated upon it in 1874, Maryland in 1873, Pennsylvania in 1875, Kansas in 1876, and in later years a majority of the Grand Lodges have passed upon the question in some of its various forms, and except in the two instances cited in the preceding section, the right of a Grand Lodge to regulate the matter of arrears, and penalties incident thereto, has never been questioned.

This question is further discussed under the title of “dues” where the laws in respect to penalties imposed for non-payment of dues are cited, and a general rule applicable to such cases suggested.††

*Digest, Sec. 197. †Digest, Sec. 560. ‡Digest, Sec. 177. ||Digest, Sec. 938. §Digest, Sec. 178. ¶Digest, Sec. 187. **Digest, Sec. 442. ††Expo. Sec. 98.

45. Arrears: The Rights of Members in Respect to Payment: Effect of Part Payment: Notwithstanding the general uniformity of the laws in respect to arrears the decisions have been diverse and conflicting, both in letter and principle. A few of them referring to the payment of arrearages, are here noted. It was held in Maine by J. H. Drummond, Grand Chancellor, that:

“When a party is twelve months in arrears, the Master of Finance is not bound to receive any less than the *full amount* of dues, on the principle that the penalty of suspension has been incurred, and the brother can be relieved from it only by paying the full amount of his dues.*

The same question was decided in the same way by the Grand Lodge of Delaware in 1880. A Chancellor Commander was asked whether a member thirteen weeks in arrears could make part payment and thus regain good standing, who held that he could, but on appeal the Grand Lodge reversed this decision.† Also to the same effect in Indiana a part payment was held to be illegal and the Master of Finance not bound to receive it,‡ but this was qualified at the same session.||

If this was the law, it would be wrong in principle, but it is not the law, inasmuch as it is not supported by the weight of authority or reason.

It has become a well settled principle of Pythian Law, that before a member can be suspended on account of arrearages, there must be a notice and declaration of suspension, and that until such notice and declaration, the member may pay his dues and the Master of Finance is bound to receive it, notwithstanding the member is more than twelve months in arrears§ and he may pay but a portion of such arrears and regain good standing. This latter has been held in Wisconsin.¶ It has been held that a part payment of arrearages will work good standing to the extent of clothing a brother with the right to vote who had lost it on account of non-payment.** It has also been held that part payment will restore a member's right to benefits.†† Thus it is, the principle is held, wherever the question has been raised. In cases where actual suspension has not been declared, there is no reason why the rule should be otherwise. A member may pay dues until suspension is actually declared,‡‡

*Me. 1877, 173, 297. †Del. 1880, 270. ‡Ind. 1880, 231-2. ¶Ib. 244. §Digest Sec. 2372. ¶Digest Sec. 2366. **Digest Sec. 185. ††Digest Sec. 186. ‡Digest Sec. 2371 et seq.

but of course, suspension alters the rule and changes the principle. An application for reinstatement must be accompanied by the prescribed fee, and a Lodge is not authorized to, and cannot receive any less.* Under the light of all these authorities, it must be conceded that the reasoning of Grand Chancellor Drummond is not supported. The mere incurring of the penalty does not constitute suspension, and, until the penalty is actually imposed, the Master of Finance is bound to receive the dues of any member in such sums as he may see fit to pay it, and the member's right to immediate credit has been shown.†

46. Arrears: Reference to Other Heads of Discussion: There are many other phases of the question involving principles of more or less importance, and among them might be noticed the rights of members as to voting, holding office, to benefits, the Semi-Annual Pass Word, and to sit in the Lodge room. There is a great diversity of rules and precedents in respect to these questions, and they will be noticed more properly under the various heads here referred to.

ASSESSMENTS.

47. Power of Subordinate Lodges to Enforce Collection: Under the title *TAXATION*‡ the various phases of the question of taxation are discussed. There can be no question, perhaps, as to the right of a Subordinate Lodge to *levy* assessment, even where the power has not been expressly granted, and from this there would seem to follow also the concurrent right to enforce collection. This latter right, however, has been, until recently, obdurately denied by the Supreme Lodge. During all these years there has existed in the history of the Order this anomalous condition of things; the right to levy fines and assessments, without the power to enforce their collection. The right to *levy* assessments has not been denied, but the Supreme Lodge has refused to permit their election, except in certain instances for the payment of sick or funeral benefits. In this subversion of a familiar principle of law, the Supreme Lodge has gradually yielded, until now the right is clearly and distinctly defined. This, however, was not brought about until a number of the Grand Lodges had entered upon a course of conflicting legislation, that bid fair to unsettle the very foundation

*Digest Sec. 2128. †Digest Sec. 958. ‡Expo. Sec. 219.

of our Pythian Law. The decision of Grand Chancellor J. W. Carter, of Nebraska, is a fair illustration of this fact.* He held, that where a member's indebtedness reaches the *amount* of twelve months' dues, he stands suspended, notwithstanding a portion of such indebtedness arises from *fin*es and *assessments*.

Grand Chancellor Woodruff, of Georgia, in 1872, held to the same effect,† and Grand Chancellor Ketchum, of Mississippi, announced a similar principle, with this qualification: "That there should be no abbreviation of the limit which exposes a member to suspension for non-payment of dues."‡ In Alabama also, it was held "That an assessment could be levied by a two-third vote, and the members were bound to pay the same," it being the duty of the Master of Finance to charge it up, *not as dues*, but *with them*.|| There can be no doubt that these several actions were in conflict with the legislation of the Supreme Lodge as it stood at that time, but it was just such pressure as this which finally induced the Supreme Lodge to yield the right, as it did in 1884, though in a qualified manner.

The legislation of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the right of Subordinate Lodges to collect fines and assessments has been of a yielding nature in favor of funeral assessments, so that, up to and including the legislation of 1882, the state of the law on this subject might be summed up as follows:

First: The non-payment of fines and assessments charged for any purpose will work a forfeiture of benefits, except the minimum amount, in Jurisdictions where the Grand Lodges have expressly authorized it.

Secondly: The non-payment of funeral assessment, fines or tax, will work a forfeiture of good standing, membership and benefits.

The noticeable feature of this legislation is, that, for the non-payment of an ordinary fine or assessment, a member could not be *suspended*, he lost only the benefits provided by the law of the Lodge, in case of sickness. The final yielding of the Supreme Lodge in this matter, was at the session of April, 1884, where the entire question was relegated to the Grand Lodges.

The right now to both levy and collect assessments, can no longer be denied, where the Grand Lodges have taken advan-

*Digest, Sec. 2363. †Ga., 1872, 17. ‡Miss., 1879, 209, 240. ¶Ala., 1875, 75, 77, 95.

tage of this grant of the Supreme Lodge, and have thus, by express enactment, made it legal to enforce the collection by attaching the penalty of suspension.*

48. Assessments: By Subordinate Lodges: Right of Grand Lodge to Restrict: As has been shown in the preceding section, the legislation of the Supreme Lodge up to 1882, only went so far as to authorize Grand Lodges to permit the Subordinates to deny benefits to members in arrears for assessments. It will be borne in mind, however, that Grand Lodges have, from quite an early period, maintained the right to restrict their Subordinates in the levying and collecting of assessments, and in 1880 the Supreme Lodge recognized this right by refusing to hold good an assessment made contrary to the Grand Lodge Constitution.†

In 1872, Pennsylvania held that Subordinate Lodges could not collect assessments,‡ and in 1873 the same Jurisdiction held that there was no part of the Constitution which would allow a Lodge to make an assessment.¶ In 1881, the question, coming up again in the same Grand Lodge, in the nature of a By-Law providing for assessments to replenish the treasury of the Lodge, the By-Law was rejected, on the ground that “by the Constitution, dues, funeral tax and fines are the only contribution which a Lodge can require its members to pay.”§

According to the Pennsylvania Constitution these decisions were of course correct, and it will be seen that the Grand Lodge through a course of legislation for about ten years, has persistently refused to grant the right to Subordinate Lodges to levy assessments. There can be no doubt that this principle is correct. Subordinate Lodges, deriving their power solely by charter from the Grand Lodge, have no powers, except such as are expressly or impliedly granted by that body.¶

Whether or not Lodges possess this inherent right to make assessments for legitimate Lodge purposes, in Jurisdictions where the Grand Lodge has not expressly prohibited it, is a question not entirely clear. Perhaps the earliest decision bearing upon this, was made in Maryland in 1869. It was held that Lodges should provide in their By-Laws whether assessments should be classed with dues.** This was not only recognizing the right of Lodges to make assessments, but to collect

*Digest, Sec. 1192. †Digest, Sec. 22. ‡Pa., 1872, 74. ¶Pa., 1873, 129. §Pa., Aug., 1881, 301, 336. ¶See Expo., title Taxation—As to the inherent rights of Subordinate Lodges. **Md., 1869, 82.

them as well, but this can hardly be regarded as a safe precedent at this day. There may be certain classes of assessments, the right to levy which, carries with it the right to enforce collection, but it is safer to assume that this right does not exist except by authority of the Grand Lodge.

ATTENDANTS.

49. Are not Officers of the Lodge: Conflict of Decisions: In 1879 the Grand Chancellor of Kansas held, "The attendant is an officer of the Lodge, and having served one term as such, is eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor."* In the following year Grand Chancellor Frazer, of the same Jurisdiction, reiterated this decision.† It is needless to say that these decisions are in direct conflict with the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, as also that of Indiana and other Jurisdictions following the Supreme Lodge on this question.‡ It is true the Ritual makes provisions for "attendants," they are appointed and have, presumably, some duties to perform, but there is no installation service provided, hence they are not formally inducted into office. It has been expressly declared that they are not eligible to the higher offices, in Jurisdictions where rotation in offices is regulated by law, simply by reason of service as attendants.¶ Some Lodges include them in roll call of officers on opening the Lodge,§ but this is certainly more a matter of form than a legal obligation, inasmuch as they cannot be fined for non-attendance as other officers.¶

There was a proposition before the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1879 to amend the Constitution declaring attendants to be regular officers of the Lodge, this, however, was voted down on an unfavorable report of the Committee on Law who based their objections on Ritualistic grounds, aside from the decision of the Supreme Lodge and of the Grand Lodges.** In view of the fact that no installation service is provided for inducting attendants into office, they cannot, properly, be considered officers of the Lodge, and, so not amenable to any of the provisions of the law for the guidance and control of officers. This is the view the Supreme Lodge has steadily taken of this matter, and any decision to the contrary is in open conflict therewith.

*J. M. Price, G. C., Kan. Jour. 1879, 7, 34. †Kan. 1880, 7, 21. ‡Digest Sec. 242. ¶Digest Sec. 1136. §An instance of this was noted by the author when visiting Ogden Lodge, at Ogden, Utah. ¶Digest Sec. 243 and Note. **Texas 1879, 120, 125.

BALLOT.

50. As a Method of Voting: Uses of, in the Order: The distinction between a vote and a ballot, as used in the Order, is set forth in the decision of Grand Chancellor Brown, of New York, as follows:*

"There is but one way of voting in this Order, and that is by the proper sign, unless otherwise ordered, and the distinction between a vote and ballot, is clear, and maintained all through the Constitution."

He might have added, that a ballot is always taken by written or printed tickets, or by balls. This distinction is always to be observed, that, where the law speaks of voting, reference is had to the ordinary sign. A ballot is essentially, a vote, but the converse is not always true, and so the rules of one will not always govern in the other. The ballot, either with tickets or balls, is always resorted to where secrecy in voting is enjoined, or where it may be advisable to have it so.

51. Ballot: Lodge May Designate Any Member to Cast, when: That the Lodge may by vote, designate any member to cast its ballot, in an ordinary election by ballot, is now a settled rule,† although in settling it, a principle of parliamentary law was ignored.‡ There is, however, some diversity of opinion as yet in respect to it, and at the same time, a misapprehension in some quarters, as to the manner in which the ballot should be taken when ordered to be cast by a particular officer or member. In the precedent established by the Supreme Lodge, it is held, that although any member may be designated to cast the ballot of the Supreme Lodge in the election of officers, this did not preclude the right of any member objecting, to cast his individual vote.

While the ruling of the Supreme Chancellor in this particular was, and is, in consonance with reason, it has, however, led to some confusion. It is the form in some of the Lodges, when a member is directed to cast the ballot of the Lodge, for the member thus designated, to prepare a ballot after counting the members present, and then announce that number of votes as having been cast, when, if the members objecting, should choose to cast their individual votes, it will be seen that more votes are cast than there are members in the room.

Herein lies the misapprehension as to the manner of taking the ballot. Of course, in ordering a ballot to be cast, a ma-

*Digest, Sec. 346. †Digest, Sec. 286 et seq. ‡Robert's Rules of Order, Sec. 33.

majority vote is sufficient in all cases where a majority ballot will elect, or carry the question; a majority in such case, is the Lodge, so that, in preparing and announcing the ballot, the person designated should declare it to be simply the "vote of the Lodge," or, the "majority vote of the Lodge," the members objecting, could then cast their individual votes; true, their votes would not affect the result, they would constitute the minority only.

There can be no question that, a Lodge may order its ballot to be cast in this way, on all proper occasions, and it would be well if the method here pointed out, of taking such a ballot, was more generally understood and observed.

52. Ballot: For Membership: Manner of Taking: Usage: There may not be much of a variety in the manner of taking a ballot for membership, or for the ranks, and there is nothing in the higher law establishing any precise form. For the sake of uniformity, however, it has been thought best to recommend the formula given by Grand Chancellor Roper, of Illinois.* This seems to be the more common form, while at the same time, it ensures greater secrecy than perhaps any other method. There can be no question that there is too much looseness in many Lodges, in the manner of taking the ballot; and the injunction, "Guard well your portals," is too often lost sight of.†

53. Ballot: For Membership: Inspection and Announcement of: In 1876 Supreme Chancellor Davis decided that, both the Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor, should inspect the ballot and the Chancellor Commander should announce the result. In 1882 Supreme Chancellor Lindsey was called upon to decide the same question again, which he did to the same effect.‡ This is generally recognized now as the law. It has been found necessary, however, make provision for challenging or verifying the announcement of the Chancellor Com-

*Digest, Sec. 343.

†The writer at one time took advantage of an opportunity to visit a Lodge in the city of Philadelphia. It seemed to be a thriving, prosperous Lodge, leastwise, there were a large number of members present, and the hall was crowded. I saw on that evening thirty-two petitioners elected to membership, and it was really an amusing affair to see with what expedition it was conducted. The Chancellor Commander and three members, who kindly volunteered to assist, were the only ones taking part in the election, the remaining members amused themselves by chatting, conversing and passing, to and fro, across the hall. The voice of the Chancellor Commander in announcing the result of each ballot, could just be heard by the persistent listener, above the din of conversation, the rattling of chairs and the tramp of moving feet. Perhaps in something less than fifteen minutes the Chancellor Commander and the three members standing at the altar, elected the thirty-two petitioners. A more harmonious election I never saw, not a member in the room raised an objection, and there was not a desire manifested by any one to know who the petitioners were.

‡Digest Sec. 339.

mander, and this matter has been the result of some considerable legislation. In 1871 Grand Chancellor Berry, of Illinois, holding to the rule as afterward established by the Supreme Lodge, held further, that if the Chancellor Commander commits an error, or wilfully announces the result, the Vice Chancellor may challenge it, when the Past Chancellor may "*visé*" it, if the Chancellor Commander refuses to do so.* In all such cases this seems to be the better rule.

54. Ballot: For the Ranks: Practice Concerning: The practice in the several Jurisdictions in respect to balloting on applications for the Ranks is not uniform, not nearly so much as it should be. The Supreme Lodge has made it obligatory,† that at least one week shall elapse between the conferring of the ranks, and this injunction has been generally observed, but some Jurisdictions, or Lodges at least, permit a ballot to be taken on an application for advancement on the same evening it is presented, but hold that the Rank to which the applicant may have been elected, cannot be conferred until the week has elapsed. This is a virtual compliance with the law, but is an evasion of its very object and purpose. There is no reason or justice in compelling an applicant to wait a week for his rank after he has been elected, his election is evidence of his worthiness, and he should receive his rank at once.

In Indiana it was held that, it is no violation of the law for a Lodge to ballot for the first and second Ranks on the same evening, although such a proceeding might be somewhat hurried.‡ By this it will be seen that a candidate may be elected to the second Rank before he has received the first. A similar practice is observed in New Jersey where it was held that a ballot can be had for the Rank of Knight on the same evening the applicant takes the Esquire's Rank.||

The practice of permitting a ballot for Rank on the same evening it is presented, or to elect an applicant to receive a particular Rank before he has taken the preceding one, is not the best rule, neither is it the practice in the majority of Jurisdictions.

The better rule seems to be, to require such applications to lie over at least one week, before action is taken thereon, in order that objections may be made to the applicant's advancement, if there is cause for it, and his progress thus arrested

*Digest Sec. 338. †Const. S. L., Sec. 2, Art. 8, Par. 11 App. ‡Ind. 1882, 136-7. ||N. J. 1880. 1164.

before election, and this seems to be the object of the law, in requiring a week to intervene.

The rule is, that where an applicant signifies his desire to advance, he makes an application accompanied by the required fee; the application may be informal, it is not necessary that it be in writing, may be made personally by the applicant, or verbally through a friend. It is then read or a statement made of the fact, and without reference to a committee it lies over, at least one week, when it may be acted upon, and if favorable, the Rank conferred at the same meeting.

55. Ballot: Can be had at a Special Meeting, when: There has been some difference of opinion as to what a Lodge may legally do at a special meeting. In this connection it has been held in Texas, that a Lodge cannot receive a report from a committee, and ballot for an applicant, at a special meeting.*

This decision is noted in the Digest without comment, for the reason that it illustrates the general rule, but it cannot be true that a Lodge may not call a special meeting for the transaction of any particular business, the nature of such business to be noted in the call. This being so, the Lodge may not only receive a report, and ballot, but may confer ranks at a special meeting.†

56. Ballot: For Membership or Advancement: Cannot be Reconsidered: The decisions on this question are, indeed, conflicting. It has been held in a number of Jurisdictions, that a ballot for membership, or for advancement, can be reconsidered especially to correct an error or mistake. In New York it is held that a motion to reconsider any act of a Lodge can be entertained under the Constitutional restrictions;‡ and it has been held in others, that, while such a ballot cannot be reconsidered, after the result has been declared, if elected, the advancement of the applicant may be barred. This is the rule in Wisconsin.||

Grand Chancellor Day, in giving this opinion, referred carefully to the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, to the effect:

“That where objection is made to the admission or advancement of a candidate after his election, and a majority vote approve the objections, the applicant for such advancement, should stand in the same condition relative to the Order, as in case of an original applicant for membership when such had been rejected.”

The weight of authority seems to lie in this direction; the

*Digest Sec. 324. †Digest Sec. 2463, et seq., also Expo. Sec. Special Meeting. ‡N. Y. Jan., 1870 251, 287. ||Digest, Sec. 297.

idea of reconsideration is clearly negatived, but the applicant found unworthy after election may be debarred advancement.*

It is held in Georgia that a reconsideration of the ballot is against all law and usage.†

In Nebraska it is held, that it cannot be reconsidered after the result has been declared.‡

In Oregon it is held, that if the Supreme Lodge Constitution has been complied with in taking the ballot, then it cannot be reconsidered, nor a new ballot taken; but if it has not been complied with, then the Lodge may correct the error. A brother voting a black ball by mistake, is no reason why the Lodge should reconsider its action.||

In Texas it was held, that under no consideration could a ballot which rejects an applicant, be reconsidered.§

This rule seems to have been forgotten in later legislation, for in the same Jurisdiction, in 1879—Grand Chancellor Auns-paugh—held, that a motion to reconsider the election of a Page to the Esquire's rank, had at a previous meeting, was proper, if made by a member voting with the majority. He says:

“I did not think Section 3, Article vi, was applicable in this case.”¶

The section and article of the law referred to by the Grand Chancellor is not at hand, it may, however, have some reference to the reconsideration of ballots, inasmuch as the Grand Chancellor intimates a possible conflict between his decision and the law. Be this as it may, the decision is not well founded. While there may be means of arresting the progress of a Page or Esquire, we do not believe it will depend upon the action of one voting with the majority, nor that it requires reconsideration at all.

It seems now well settled that the ballot cannot be reconsidered even to correct a mistake not amounting to a material informality, or violation of law in taking the ballot. Perhaps the only exception to this is, where a gross injustice has been done, and an applicant has been rejected unintentionally.** The law gives ample opportunity for correcting mistakes, and ballots may be renewed for this purpose before the result is declared.

Grand Chancellor Rudolph, of Missouri, held, that it could be renewed to correct a mistake.†† After the declaration of the result, the rule is different, especially if it is unfavorable to the

*Digest, Sec. 302 et seq. †Digest, Sec. 298. ‡Digest, Sec. 310. ||Digest, Sec. 299. §Tex., 1876, 32. ¶Texas, 1879, 97, 122. **Digest, Sec. 314. ††Mo., 1880, 79, 80, 127.

applicant. In such case, he must await the statutory time, if favorable he is entitled to his Rank, unless reason can be shown for arresting his progress, which may be done in the manner already pointed out.*

Informality in taking the ballot, as, for instance, where it is taken in the dark, or under a defective light, has been held a ground for reconsideration, and of course renewal.†

57. Ballot: " Cannot be Renewed, when: The distinction will be observed, between what is termed *reconsidering* a ballot, and *renewing* it. From the parliamentary signification of the term, and, indeed, from the course of legislation in respect to it, we understand that the reconsideration of a ballot is the action sometimes resorted to, where, from any cause, a former action of the Lodge is sought to be overturned. The reconsideration of a ballot, of course, is only necessary after the ballot has become absolute by the declaration of the result. The passage of a motion, in a proper case, to reconsider, has the effect virtually of declaring the ballot previously taken, and the result of it, null and void. The renewing of a ballot is the *retaking* of it merely, which is done usually before the result is announced. There are instances of the retaking of a ballot after the result has been announced, even without the formality of reconsidering former action. As to the renewing of a ballot before the result is announced, there seems to be but little restriction upon the authority of the Chancellor Commander, as it is a matter almost entirely within the exercise of his discretion.

The decisions which seem to restrict the power, are those relating principally, to cases where it was sought to subject the applicant to a new ballot, entirely ignoring a former ballot. For instance, it was sought in Wisconsin to subject an applicant to a new ballot who had delayed some months in applying for the Ranks after his election, and it was held that a mere delay in taking the Ranks was no ground for renewing the ballot.‡

Any immaterial informalities in taking the ballot, are no grounds for renewing it, hence it is held, that where the Outer Guard was not notified of the progress of the ballot, and so did not vote, that this was no ground for renewing the ballot.

A decision of Grand Chancellor Peabody, of Maine, touches a point about which there has been, and is still some misap-

*Expo., Sec. 29, Digest, Sec. 61 et seq. †Digest, Sec. 316. ‡Digest, Sec. 291.

prehension. It is a question that involves a construction of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, and it ought not to present any serious difficulty. He held that where the records show that but one ballot was had on the petition of an applicant by which he was rejected, he might *demand* a new ballot at the next meeting.* This was presumably, on the ground that it is the duty of the Chancellor Commander to renew the ballot, if black balls are cast on the first ballot, regardless of the number so cast. If this is the reason, as is inferred from the record, it is certainly error, and in conflict with the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry.† The rule is, as established by this latter decision, that if three black balls appear in the ballot it *need not* be renewed. Chancellor Commanders, undoubtedly, before declaring the result, have the right to order the ballot to be retaken, but if there are three or more black balls, in the ballot, he may refuse to do so, and the applicant clearly has no right to demand it. There may be some question whether any one else would.‡

The principle error in the decision of Grand Chancellor Peabody is, in assuming the absolute right of a candidate to two ballots.

It has been held that where there is but one black ball cast, and the Chancellor Commander declares the applicant elected, no brother has a right to demand a new ballot.|| By the terms of the Constitution two black balls will reject, but if *two* appear on the first ballot it must be renewed, and this seems to be the extent of the right of any candidate to a new ballot. One black ball will not reject, and in such a case the Chancellor Commander may exercise his own discretion, by either ordering a new ballot, or by declaring the applicant elected, and in either case no one can complain.

There is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, now pending in the Supreme Lodge, to authorize the reconsideration of the ballot, which, if it prevails, will render obsolete a vast amount of legislation.§

58. Ballot: For Membership by Card: By the law, the same ballot is required on admission by card as for initiation. In fact the same process, of gaining membership, must be observed in either case. This refers to the application, reference to a committee, report, ballot, etc.¶ This was the rule in Geor-

*Me. 1876, 114, 139. †Digest Sec. 312. ‡Digest Sec. 330. ||Digest Sec. 293. §S. L. Jour. 1884, 2948. ¶Digest Sec. 368; Const. S. L. Sec. 2, Art. VIII., Par. 10 App.

gia in 1876,* and in New York in 1878.† In Nevada the Grand Chancellor held, that two black balls would reject on admission by card.‡ This is a substantial compliance with the Law.

59. Ballot: Secrecy of, Should be Maintained: It is perhaps well understood at this day, that the ballot, for membership, or advancement, is a proceeding, the result of which, is to be kept inviolably secret, and that no member has any right to divulge the character of any ballot cast. The Lodge cannot require a member to explain his ballot, or inquire into his private reason for casting it, be it what it may.|| Grand Chancellor Bartlett, of Kansas, in 1876, rendered a decision on this question which cannot command general acquiescence as a correct principle of law. He says:

“There is no written law requiring a brother to give his reasons for casting a black ball, but the Lodge may always require its members to explain their action in the Lodge room.”‡

This was approved by the Grand Lodge, but inasmuch as it is opposed to the weight of authority, and is subversive of the very purpose of the ball ballot, it cannot be said to be good Pythian Law.¶

The Grand Chancellor has given too much scope to the statement of a fact, and the decision is erroneous, simply for this reason. As a general rule it may be admitted, that a Lodge may require its members to explain their action in the Lodge room, but this power of the Lodge should not, and by the law does not, include the action of a brother in casting a secret ballot, if it did, the very object of the ballot is frustrated.

BENEFITS.

60. Statement of the Law Concerning: There are, comparatively, very few questions growing out of this subject of Benefits, which need to be referred to in this connection. The large number of decisions noted in the Digest, show clearly the current of legislation on this subject, and settles the law in all its more important and material features. The regulation of the subject of Benefits, with the single exception of the compulsory minimum amount, is clearly a local matter, and for this reason the legislation shows a variance in the law and the practice, in the several Jurisdictions, respecting the rights

*Ga. 1876, 188. †N. Y. 1878, 15, 51. ‡G. C. Mitchell, Nev. 1883, 626. ||Digest, Secs. 318, 330, 363, 364, 365. §Kan., 1876, 6, 44. ¶Digest, Secs. 318, 330, 363

of members to Benefits under given circumstances, which it is proposed to notice briefly.

As a general rule, a member in good standing, when taken sick, where the sickness is not the result of his misconduct, is entitled to Benefits. In some Jurisdictions the practice has been to raise an exception to this rule, which is noted in the sequel.

That a member is not entitled to benefits while holding a withdrawal card, nor while under a suspension, seems to be well settled.* The matter of the Probationary Period has been a subject of varying legislation, so also the question as to the right of Pages and Esquires to benefits.

As to whether, benefits are payable for the fractional part of a week, and the length of time, a brother may continue to draw benefits, and, as to whether a member under charges is entitled to benefits, are questions which have been met and decided, some of which, it is proposed to notice here, as tending to establish principles, which should or should not be regarded, (as the case may be,) as elements of our Pythian Law.

61. Benefits: Rules and Precedents: The Probationary Period: In, perhaps, a large majority of the Jurisdictions, some sort of a Probationary Period, in respect to benefits is prescribed. This period is made to apply to persons becoming members, both by initiation and affiliation; also to persons, who may have renewed their good standing, after suspension, or by payment of arrearages, and, perhaps, in some Jurisdictions, its applications may extend to other conditions of membership. These periods vary in length, from one month to twelve, during which period, the member is not entitled to benefits.

In this respect some of the enactments have ignored the expressed will of the Supreme Lodge. One of the fundamental principles of the Order, is that, defining its beneficial character, and the Supreme Lodge has reserved to itself the right to enforce a recognition of this principle.† In this connection it has taken notice of the Probationary Period, and has interposed certain restrictions to the end that, the beneficial character of the Order may be recognized and preserved.

Under the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, a probationary period of one year cannot be applied to a new member.‡ That is, a Lodge cannot legally deny benefits to a member—other-

*Digest Sec. 410, 2772. †Const. S. L. Sec. 2, Art. VIII Par. 22 App. ‡Digest Secs. 1169, 389, 392.

wise qualified—for the first year of his membership, and those which, by any law or act, contravene this inhibition, do so not only without authority of law, but in direct violation thereof.

Grand Lodges may prescribe a period, within which, members may not draw full benefits, but the minimum amount of "Sick and Funeral Benefits" must in all cases be paid, to those otherwise qualified, regardless of any local law respecting a Probationary Period.*

The Probationary Period, in some Jurisdictions, is made to apply to members who have fallen in arrears for dues. This is a sort of penal warning to those who are careless of their standing in the Lodge. This, however, is not sanctioned by the Law.†

Ontario repudiates this doctrine, and it is, perhaps, the better rule.‡ Ohio denies benefits to members for six months after date of membership by initiation, and for three months after date of membership by card.¶ A similar rule is observed in a number of the other Jurisdictions, and having been observed from the foundation of the Order, it may be said to be a part of our Common Law, ill-advised though it be.

There are, however, decisions opposed to this practice.§

There can be no doubt that some of the rules in respect to the Probationary Period are harsh, and too frequently work injustice.

The following question was propounded to Grand Chancellor Blackwell, of Kentucky:

"A member is taken sick who is six months in arrears to his Lodge, and during said sickness pays up all arrearages, and recovers sufficiently to leave his room, and again be attacked by another disease before the thirty days have expired, as required by the Constitution, would he have been entitled to sick Benefits when the thirty days had expired?"

The Grand Chancellor, construing the Constitution of Kentucky, held:

"The two attacks of sickness cut no figure in the case; both having occurred within the thirty days, the member would be debarred during the entire sickness."¶

This is the law of Kentucky, perhaps, but it seems harsh, inasmuch as this is a beneficial Order.

It was also held in Kentucky, by Grand Chancellor A. J. Lovely, that, in a case of a member who paid up all arrearages on the fourth day of April, and whose death occurred on the

*Digest Sec. 386. †Digest Sec. 391. ‡Digest. Sec. 387 and note. ¶Ohio, 1878, 470, 513. §Digest, Secs. 389, 392. ¶Ky., 1880, 662, 704.

22nd of the same month, the Lodge was not liable for funeral benefits, inasmuch as he had not passed the thirty days Probationary Period required by law, after payment of arrearages.* The Grand Chancellor admitted, that equity would hold the Lodge liable, but insisted that the law must be complied with.

There are some reasons sustaining the theory of the Probationary Period, but as a general rule this penalty is a harsh one, and ought not to find any countenance, whatever, in our Pythian Law. While a member is in arrears, or has lost his good standing, it is well enough generally to deny him the benefit of the Order, but it is not the manifestation of a true fraternal spirit, to continue the force of this penalty after the reason for its imposition has ceased to exist.

62. Benefits: Rules and Precedents: As to the Rights of Pages and Esquires: As a general proposition, it may be said that Pages and Esquires have no right, or claim, to benefits, by reason of any condition of their membership, or any express law of the Order. It has been so held in Ohio,† and perhaps in every Jurisdiction where the question has been raised. In California, while it was held that they are not entitled to Benefits, the matter is left entirely with the Lodges.‡ There can be no doubt that the Lodge has authority to grant benefits in such cases, especially, where it becomes a matter of charity or fraternal duty. This, as a question of fraternal duty, commends itself with peculiar force in those Jurisdictions where these embryo members are required to pay dues.||

63. Benefits: Rules and Precedents: Right of Members to Under Charges: The first inquiry in respect to a member's right to Benefits, is as to his standing. If he is not in good standing in his Lodge, presumptively, his claim is barred. A member under charges is *prima facie* not in good standing.

It has been held, however, in Mississippi that:

"Unless the charges have a direct bearing on such right, benefits are payable."§

This is noted in the Digest, as illustrating a distinction, which may have some weight as a principle of law, but there can be no doubt that a member under charges, is *prima facie* in bad standing, and so not entitled to benefits, especially, if the charges are sustained, and they effect his standing or member-

*Ky., 1883, 907, 937. †Ohio, 1878, 470, 573. ‡Digest, Sec. 383. ||Expo., Dues, Sec. 100; Jour. of Me., 1879, 385, 471. §Digest Sec. 382.

ship, and this may be true, notwithstanding, the charges may not have a direct bearing on his right to benefits.

64. Benefits: Payable for Fractional Part of a Week: Unseemingly controversies have arisen over the question, as to whether Lodges shall pay a full week's benefits for a fractional part of a week's sickness.* In addition to the authorities cited in the Digest, a case is here noted from Kentucky. A sick member died, and two days having run into another week for sick benefits, the Lodge decided that a full week's benefits were payable for the two days. Upon appeal to the Grand Lodge, this action was upheld.† It seems now to be the better rule that a Lodge should not divide a week's benefits, for the purpose of paying a sick brother for such fractional part of the week as he may have been considered unable to follow his business. The Grand Chancellor of Michigan, however, held that the Lodge was only liable for one-seventh of a week where a member was sick one day.‡

65. Benefits: Right of Member to, in Arrears, but Having Claim Against the Lodge: Ordinarily, a member, who is in arrears for dues, to an extent affecting his standing, is not entitled to benefits, and this is a reasonable rule, for, one expecting benefits should contribute his full share to the funds of the Lodge, that it may be enabled to discharge its obligations to the sick or disabled. An exception, however, may be noted to this general rule, arising in cases where the member in arrears may hold a valid unpaid claim against the Lodge. True, it has been held, that a member in arrears is not entitled to benefits, although the Lodge may be indebted to him, in an amount sufficient to cancel his dues. A case is cited from Kentucky, which seems to carry this rule beyond the limits of fair dealing, if not of reason and good judgment. The Master of Finance of the Lodge was paid a salary for his services. On the first of July he was indebted for dues \$1.15; on this date he drew \$5.00 of his salary, but failed to pay the amount owing for dues, the Lodge still owing him \$5.00. At the time he was taken ill he was still indebted for dues \$3.45. His claim for benefits was denied on the ground of this arrearage, notwithstanding his unpaid salary more than equaled it. The District Deputy reversed the decision of the Lodge, but on appeal the Lodge was sustained, and thus, by this action, from all

*Digest Sec. 461-2. †Ky. 1882, 808, 872. ‡C. A. Mack, G. C., Mich. 1884, 850.

that appears from the record, a worthy officer, to whom the Lodge was indebted, was denied the benefits provided by Law, and that on a mere technicality.*

This, to say the least of it, is an inequitable rule. There are decisions to the effect that a valid claim may operate as an offset for dues, and we think the weight of the authorities holds to this more equitable principle. In any event it would seem that in the case of a salaried officer, the rule should be less stringent.†

66. Benefits: Minimum Amount of: Force of Obligatory Law in Respect to: As has been intimated, the Supreme Lodge, to enforce a recognition of the beneficial feature of the Order, has fixed a minimum amount of benefits to be paid to every member in good standing.‡ The payment of this, the Lodge can, in no instance legally defer or suspend. This obligation is generally recognized throughout the Order. A decision in Delaware, however, is noted, which seems to ignore this. The facts are as follows: A Lodge by vote declared that it would suspend the payment of benefits. It did not take the trouble to amend its By-Laws regularly, reducing its benefits to the minimum, but the By-Law in respect to benefits was declared to be *suspended*. A brother in the meantime became ill, and applied for benefits, as provided in the By-Laws. He was notified of the act of suspension. He appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the Committee on Appeals made an elaborate report, setting forth clearly and minutely the illegality of the action of the Lodge, basing their adverse opinion upon four grounds, as follows:

“1st. Because the Supreme Lodge says, at least one dollar shall be paid as weekly benefits.

2nd. The Laws of Washington Lodge in this case, were not amended in conformity to law.

3d. No law of a Subordinate Lodge is operative or in force, until approved by the law committee and the Grand Chancellor.

4th. The Lodge cannot set aside or amend a law in effect, by motion of resolution, but it must be offered to annul, amend or repeal, in writing, and to take its regular course as provided, otherwise it is of no effect and void.”||

These cogent reasons, so plainly and concisely put, weighed as nothing with the Grand Lodge, and the record simply shows that the report was not approved, thus upholding the Lodge

*C. C. v. Star Lodge of Ky., Jour. 1880, 663, 704. †Digest, Secs. 768, 2390, 1375; also Expo., Secs. 95-6. ‡S. L. Const., Sec. 2, Art. viii, Par. 22 App. ||Del. 1877, 119, 126.

in a plain, positive and deliberate violation, of a constitutional provision in respect to the payment of the minimum benefits, as well as those provisions relating to the amendment and approval of laws.

Under the Constitution and the authorities, a Lodge cannot legally suspend all benefits, nor amend its By Laws to that effect, and it is the constitutional duty of the Grand Lodge to see that Lodges so frame their laws as to carry into effect this beneficial feature of the Order.*

67. Benefits: Right of Member to, who leaves the Jurisdiction: Another early rule in some Jurisdictions, was to deny Benefits to members, who, while sick, leave the state, or go beyond the Jurisdiction of the Relief committee without permission. This question came before the Grand Lodge of Delaware in 1874 upon the following state of facts: One of its Subordinates adopted a set of By Laws which contained the following provision:

"A sick brother while under the care of his Lodge, shall not leave the Jurisdiction of the Relief committee, without forfeiting his weekly benefits, unless he shall have obtained the consent of the Relief committee and the approval of the Lodge, and any brother who may leave this country whilst sick and under the care of the Lodge, shall not receive weekly benefits."

The committee approved the first paragraph, but disapproved the latter, and this opinion was concurred in by the Grand Lodge.†

The above By Law, it will be observed makes a distinction between the rights of a member leaving the state simply, and one leaving the country: In the former case the member may retain his right to benefits by obtaining permission to leave; in the latter it is absolutely forfeited, and this distinction is what the committee objected to. They were of the opinion that a member leaving the Jurisdiction *should* obtain permission, but that the Lodge had no right to deprive a member of his benefits who might choose to leave the country provided he complied with the constitution and otherwise preserved his right to benefits.

That a Lodge has no right to impose such requirements, or thus cut off any member's right to benefits, has been declared by the Supreme Lodge, on an appeal arising under this very law.‡

*Const. S. L. Sec. 2, Art. VIII. Par. 22 App. †Del. 1874, 140, 148. ‡Digest Sec. 400, 452.

68. Benefits: Reducing Amount During Illness of Member: Effect of: The question as to whether a Lodge may reduce the amount of its weekly benefits during the illness of a member and pay him thereafter the reduced amount only, has been raised and variously decided. Among the decisions on this question is one in Pennsylvania, which is noted here as establishing a principle of some importance to the Lodges, not alone in respect to benefits, but to the system of fees as well.

It seems that a Lodge, by amendments to its By Laws, reduced the amount of its weekly benefits: The amendment was sent to the committee on law for approval, and was returned approved with the proviso that,

"The reduction of benefits should not apply to those then sick and drawing benefits."

The Lodge, of course, was not satisfied with this conditional approval, and, upon consideration of the report of the committee by the Grand Lodge, the committee was instructed to approve the amendment and all similar amendments.* The effect of this was to annul the conditional approval, and to establish the principle that Lodges *may* reduce their benefits and that members sick at the time of the reduction can claim and receive only the reduced amount.

The same principle was also held in New York,† and is now approved by the weight of authority.‡

As applied to the system of Initiation and Rank fees, it may be observed that the principle is the same.¶

69. Benefits: Rule Where Member is able to Follow other than his "Usual Occupation": This particular phase of the question of benefits, has perhaps elicited more discussion and official decision, than any other connected with it. The decisions have not always been tempered with justice, nor circumscribed by the limits of sound judgment, as will be seen by a reference to them. Perhaps the rule as established in Indiana is more liberal, and at the same time less liable to work injustice. The committee on law had before it the following question:

"Is a brother entitled to sick benefits, who is, by reason of injuries or sickness, disabled from performing his usual occupation, but is able to obtain a livelihood by performing other labor than that of his usual occupation?"

The Committee says:

"While absolute certainty cannot be attained in the phraseology of

*Pa. Aug., 1877, 67, 74. †N. Y. 1882, 1359. ‡Digest Sec. 456, et seq. ¶Digest Sec. 1227, et seq., also Expo. Fees, Sec. 135.

written law, the present language expressing the condition of a brother to be entitled to benefits, is as specific or particular as the nature of the case admits of and that, as a consequence, it will be for the best interest of the Order to leave the decision of the question to be settled by the Subordinate Lodge, in accordance with the merits of each particular case.”*

Grand Lodges have attempted to decide this question, and the decisions have been varying, with no direct tendency to establish a safe or reliable rule.

In Pennsylvania it was held, that :

“A member cannot claim benefits if engaged in any occupation for gain. Summoned as a juror, and presenting certificate from a reputable physician, would command an excuse from any Judge in the land, hence a member serving as a juror and drawing pay for his services, forfeits his right to benefits from his Lodge.”†

That a Grand Lodge should attempt to formulate a rule upon this subject is not to be commended. The Lodges are in a position to be the better judges of matters of this nature, but this decision of Pennsylvania is drawing the line pretty closely, and there may be some question even as to whether it is a reasonable construction of the Pennsylvania Law. The provision of the Pennsylvania Constitution for Subordinate Lodges relating to this question says, a member shall be entitled to benefits provided by the Law, provided he is incapacitated “from attending to his usual business or other occupation.”‡ Serving on a jury, cannot be considered the “usual business” of any one, therefore by this decision it must be construed to be an “occupation.”

It is certainly a narrow construction to place upon the Law, to hold that serving on a jury, mayhap for a limited period, and during one's convalescence, is “pursuing an occupation” for gain. This decision, however, of Pennsylvania, is parallel with a previous decision made by the same Jurisdiction, holding that a member able to go *hunting* is not entitled to benefits.||

The celebrated case of *Quinlan vs. Metropolitan Lodge*, which has disturbed the Grand Jurisdiction of California so often, and so long, has raised numerous questions on the subject of benefits, and the whole matter has received a very thorough hearing, the essential points of which, however, have been noticed in this discussion. §

*Ind. 1882, 180. †Pa. Aug., 1877, 18, 103. ‡Sec. 3, Art. XVI, Laws of 1879. ||Pa., Feb., 1876, 351. §Cal. 1884, 1993, 2000.

Decisions based upon rules governing the commercial transactions of the world, where the hope of gain is the controlling motive, and selfishness the prompter of every act and aspiration, are not to be regarded as precedents in fraternal organizations, or as having weight in fraternal transactions.

70. Benefits: Payable Notwithstanding Arrears: Rule in Massachusetts: The rule in Massachusetts is, perhaps, the most liberal in respect to the payment of benefits. A decision of Grand Chancellor Weale is as follows:

"A member six months in arrears (unless he has been declared suspended from benefits by the Chancellor Commander) is entitled to receive the same, if sick. A member one year in arrears (unless declared suspended from membership by the Chancellor Commander) is still a member of the Lodge. He can pay his dues at any time before such declaration is made, and, if sick, shall be entitled to benefits, the declaration of suspension being necessary in either case."*

A liberal rule in matters of this character may be generally commended, but it is quite clear that the Jurisdictions have not conceded the wisdom of such liberality in the matter of dues and benefits. This rule, however, is not altogether unwise, and it may be conceded that, if the Jurisdictions generally, were to adopt a policy fraught with a larger liberality, it would, at least, evidence the setting in of a stronger and healthier fraternal feeling than seems to have characterized the legislation hitherto in many quarters. That part of the decision above cited, in respect to the right of a member to pay his dues at any time before actual declaration of suspension, is in accord with the current of decisions both of the Supreme and Grand Lodges.†

71. Benefits: Limit of Time Within Which Application for, Must be Made: The spirit of liberality manifested in the decision from Massachusetts, cited in the preceding section, stands out in bold contrast with the rule of some of the other Jurisdictions in respect to the limit of time within which a sick member must make his application for benefits, or be forever barred therefrom, and which we notice particularly as the rule in Maryland. Limiting members to a specified time, and that in some instances to a very short time, was an early rule, and so may not be very general in these later years. The rule not only required the application to be made within a specified time, but in a specified manner. The rule in Maryland,

*Mass., 1877, 903, 937. †Digest, Sec. 2380.

in 1872, required the application to be made within four weeks. A case arose in this Jurisdiction presenting these facts: A member at some distance from the Lodge became sick, and entitled to benefits. From some cause, not shown by the record, his application was delayed six weeks, and when it reached the Lodge was found to be not strictly in form. Under these facts it was held he was not entitled to benefits.* The form of a member's application for benefits should, of course, be such as to readily apprise the Lodge of the nature and extent of the member's illness or disability, and authenticated in the usual or ordinary manner, that is, by the endorsement of some attending or reputable physician, cognizant of the facts, or by the relief committee or executive officers of some Lodge. A Lodge should not prescribe a particular form of application, without, at least, apprising the brother of the form required, and giving him an opportunity to comply therewith. A statute of limitation of any length, can but be considered harsh, and in conflict with the spirit of our fraternal organization.

72. Benefits: Payable During Sickness, Regardless of Date of Report: Among the early rules defining a member's right to benefits, was one making them payable only from the date of his report to the Lodge, or the committee, regardless of the duration of his actual sickness. This was the rule in Pennsylvania, as inferred from the decisions.† The effect of such a rule is to deprive a member, worthy though he may be, from the benefits allowed by Law, if it should so happen, which, indeed, is often the case, that he should be taken suddenly and seriously ill, and so, unable to report himself to the Lodge, or to the committee, and this condition of things might continue for weeks, or even months, and, until he was able to call the attention of the Lodge to his condition, he would not be entitled to benefits under this rule. This may not be the law in any other Jurisdiction, nor even in Pennsylvania now.

Such a law is clearly unconstitutional, and there does not seem to be much question that it was in conflict with the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in force at the time this decision was rendered. Section 3, of Article viii, of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges, adopted in 1868, is precisely the same as Section 3, Article xvi, of the Constitution adopted in 1873, and reaffirmed in 1879, with the exception, that in the former there

*Md., 1872, 430. †Pa., July, 1873, 568, App. Feb., 1874, 739.

was a clause in respect to the permanent character of the disability, and its effect upon other individuals; in respect to the payment of benefits, however, the Constitutions have been uniform since 1868, and the most favorable construction would not warrant the decision here quoted. The provision of the Pennsylvania Constitution, in this respect, is as follows:

"Every member of the Knight's rank, who has passed the probationary period fixed in the By-Laws, incapacitated by sickness or other disability from attending to his usual business, or some other occupation, shall be considered a beneficial member, entitled to receive such weekly benefits as the By-Laws prescribe (not less than two dollars per week); *Provided, always, however, that he is in good standing in the Lodge.*"

It must be conceded that this does not warrant a holding which will deprive a member of benefits until he has actually reported himself to the Lodge or committee.*

73. Benefits: In How Far a Lodge May Control Application of: The principle involved in this question is of more or less importance to Lodges, according as they are, or are not, solicitous of the welfare of their disabled or unfortunate members. A peculiar case, presenting this question in all its force, is recorded in Pennsylvania. A brother was adjudged insane, and a trustee was appointed by the court to look after his affairs. The patient was sent to an asylum, where he remained some months, when he returned very little, if any, improved. He worked about the premises of his trustee, in this condition, for some time, even after the trustee had promised the Lodge he would place the member under proper medical treatment. This promise was not fulfilled, and in the meantime the member strayed away from his home, and was arrested while in the act of committing an offence against the laws. The trustee seemed to manifest great indifference as to the welfare of his ward, who was finally sent to a hospital, out of the care of the trustee, where he was put under medical treatment at the expense of the county. The Lodge had been paying benefits to the trustee for the use of the unfortunate member, but it was discovered that they had been diverted by the trustee to his own use, and now that the patient was no longer under the care of the trustee, the Lodge protested against the further payment of benefits to him, "*unless the same be applied by him for the sole benefit, care, and medical treatment of our afflicted brother, to restore, if possible, the loss of reason.*" Under this state of facts it was held, that:

*Digest, Secs. 444, 449.

“The Constitution does not authorize a Lodge to control the application of weekly benefits. If the trustee mentioned, was duly appointed committee of the estate of the brother, the Lodge should pay him the weekly benefits, unless his authority to receive the same is revoked or suspended by the court that appointed him.”*

There can be no question, that Pennsylvania, ever since the foundation of the Order in that state, has made a strict matter of business of every fraternal principle, duty, and obligation of our organization, while the soundness of this policy as applied to transactions of the commercial world, may be conceded, it does not follow that it is always the *true* policy in the dealings, and internal transactions of beneficial fraternities. The decision in this case is, perhaps, technically correct, while it enunciates a principle, the soundness of which is generally conceded. Our Lodges do not enquire into the manner in which a brother proposes to apply his benefits; the money is paid him as his *right* under the compact, to do with it as he may desire or choose. It is generally understood that where money is paid direct to the member himself, the Lodge cannot direct its application, or restrict the member in the use of it, especially as a condition of payment.

It will be as readily conceded, however, that benefits are intended for the use of the recipient, and it would seem to be the duty of the Lodge to see that the brother, for whose benefit this money is drawn, received it, or reaped the advantage of it. More especially does this commend itself in a case involving the facts and circumstances as detailed above from Pennsylvania. It would seem further, that the Lodge should be permitted to exercise some discretion, to the end that an unfortunate brother, incompetent to act for himself, may receive the relief guaranteed to him under the Constitution and the Laws.†

74. Benefits: For Funeral Purposes: Payable in case of Suicide: The decision respecting the payment of benefits to the trustee of an insane member, noted in the preceding section, from Pennsylvania, is not more remarkable than the decision by the same Jurisdiction in respect to suicides. The question as to the right of the family or representatives of a suicide, to funeral or sick benefits, has been decided and we think the decision as noted in the Digest enunciates the true policy of the Law.‡ There are decisions however, which negative this right,

*Pa., 1882, 536, 574. †Digest Sec. 433 et seq.—As to the right of an insane member to benefits. ‡Digest Sec. 2550 et seq.

under certain circumstances, and we note here more particularly, a decision in Pennsylvania holding that:

"If a brother is perfectly rational when he committed suicide, his family would not be entitled to either sick or funeral benefits."*

Why this distinction? And who is to determine the question of rationality, and how is it to be done? Is there to be a contest, a legal investigation, the humiliation of a member's family at perhaps, an immense cost, to determine whether or not the brother was "perfectly rational," when he raised his own hand against himself? The meagre amount allowed by law would not warrant it, the honor of the Lodge, and the good name of the Order would be selling at too dear a price to justify it. But this is in accord with the business principles of Pennsylvania heretofore referred to, and it cannot be otherwise regarded than as a harsh rule.

Since the law *requires* "funeral benefits to be paid to the representative of a deceased member, they are payable as a matter of right, if the member was in good standing at the time of his death, and so long as his death was not the result of the connivance or agency of the representative claiming the benefits, the cause or manner of death, should not and cannot, in Law, interfere with the payment.

75. Benefits: Graded System of Legal: There can be no question now, that a Lodge may by law provide a graded system of weekly benefits. It was sought by the committee on Law in Pennsylvania, in the early years, to prohibit this but their opinion was not concurred in by the Grand Lodge. It was the opinion of the committee that the Lodge could have but one stated sum for weekly benefits,† but there is no just reason for this, and it is certainly not the law.‡

BONDS.

76. Official: Validity of After Expiration of Term: It was held, in Pennsylvania, that the official bond of an officer remained good through consecutive terms, without renewal.¶ This may be well enough, as applied to the Pythian Jurisprudence of Pennsylvania, but as to fixing the legal liability of bondsmen, unless expressly stipulated in the bond, the holding is certainly unsound. There is, perhaps, no reason why a Grand Lodge

*Pa. 1880, 28, 176. †Pa. Feb., 1874, 733, 735. ‡Digest Secs. 388, 407, 408.
 ¶Pa. Aug., 1875, 24, 25.

could not make a rule of this kind, and subject bondsmen to the penalties of Pythian Law. Aside from this, however, the rule would be ineffectual.

BLACK BOOK.

77. Its Use and Object: Unknown to Pythian Law: In Maryland it is held that a Lodge is compelled to have the names of suspended members recorded in the "Black Book."* The older members of the Order have some recollection of the introduction of the "Black Book," and its use was deemed to be essential, almost, for the purpose of making a permanent record of those who were no longer considered worthy of membership. Aside, however, from this decision in Maryland, there seems to be no decisions sanctioning its use. There were some attempts, in the early years, to provide for such a book, but there is nothing in the Pythian Law requiring its use, even in fact, if there is anything to sanction it. It may be looked upon as an obsolete requirement.

CANDIDATE.

78. Refusal of to Submit to Preparation: Course to be Pursued: It was held in Maryland, in 1872, that a candidate for the third Rank, refusing to submit to the necessary preparation, had violated no obligation, and was subject to no punishment; that if he refused to comply with the rules for six weeks, his election became null and void, and that it would be necessary, if he wished to proceed further, at any time thereafter, to make a new application, and be re-elected. If he fail for twelve months to pay any dues, (as an Esquire) he could be suspended.† As a general proposition this is correct. A Lodge, perhaps, has no power to enforce preparation on the part of the candidate, and, further, if the candidate should refuse, at any stage of the ceremony, to proceed, the Lodge could do no better than to permit him to retire.

CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

79. Right to Honors of Office Though Failing to Attend Meetings: Some diversity of opinion has existed respecting the right of a Chancellor Commander to the honors of the office when he has failed to attend the meetings of the Lodge. It has been con-

*Md. 1876, 114. †Md. July, 1872, 430, 431.

tended that where a Chancellor Commander fails to attend the meetings for a majority of the nights, he is not entitled to the honors of the office. This was the opinion of the Grand Chancellor of West Virginia, which was, however, reversed by the Grand Lodge.* This opinion of the Grand Chancellor was certainly erroneous, There is no principle of Pythian Law more firmly settled than, that, if an officer is permitted to hold an office throughout the term, without objection, and without steps being taken to declare it vacant, if there is cause for it, he is entitled to all the honors it may confer.† This is akin to the principle decided in Pennsylvania, denying the right of a Lodge to grant a leave of absence to an officer for a majority of the nights of his term. This, however, is an exploded idea, as has been shown.‡

80. Chancellor Commander: Authority of, to Decide Questions of Constitutional Law: But for a singular decision in California, it might be unnecessary to refer even, to a question so apparently plain upon its face. It was held that a Chancellor Commander has no authority to decide questions of Constitutional Law.|| This decision is a comprehensive one, and without qualification, which gives rise to the possibility that it is made to cover more ground than was intended. If the Chancellor Commander lacks this authority, then his powers are certainly insignificant. Suppose a motion was made to authorize an act which was clearly unconstitutional? For instance, suppose it was proposed by motion to authorize the Chancellor Commander to install the officers of the Lodge; or a motion is made to create a new office; or elect a Knight to the office of Past Chancellor; or that the election of officers be permanently fixed for a time other than as prescribed in the Constitution? These are all Constitutional questions, as any question involving a construction of the Constitution, is a Constitutional question—and numerous others might be cited. Is it contended that the Chancellor Commander has no authority to decide these questions, by declaring them out of order? The Grand Lodge of California certainly did not mean this, nevertheless, the decision will bear the construction. As early as 1870, Grand Chancellor A. G. Levy, of New York, very properly held, that:

*W. Va. 1880, 8, 26. †Digest, Sec. 2119, 2120, 2122. ‡Expo. ante, Sec. 40.
 ||Cal., 1881, 1540, 1588.

"A worthy Chancellor possesses the right to refuse to put a motion before the Lodge, if he be fully convinced that the same be unconstitutional."*

The Chancellor Commander's right to decide upon Constitutional questions is also maintained by an eminent authority in Massachusetts.†

There is evidently a limit to this right, and an exception to the general rule. There are Constitutional questions which a Chancellor Commander would not have the right, even though he should presume to decide them. A Chancellor Commander would have no right to declare a Law of the Grand Lodge unconstitutional. This is clearly beyond the scope of his authority, as well as that of the Lodge itself. This may have been the intent of the California decision.

81. Chancellor Commander: Right of, to Vacate Chair and Take Part in Business of the Lodge: From the foundation of the Order, in perhaps a majority of the Jurisdictions, the right of a Chancellor Commander to leave his chair, for the purpose of taking part in the business of the Lodge, has been recognized, and, up to 1880, no one questioned the right of the Chancellor Commander to so leave his chair, and to call on any Past Chancellor to preside in his stead. Out of a number of decisions to this effect, we note one from California.‡ True, in some quarters it has been insisted, that he must call on the Vice Chancellor, for the reason that he is the one elected to preside in the absence of the Chancellor Commander. This is true, but it must be borne in mind that the Vice Chancellor has no claim upon the chair of the Lodge while the Chancellor Commander is in the room, more than any other officer; that his right to preside is only absolute, and may be enforced by him, in the *absence* of the Chancellor Commander. The rule above cited, from California, was in accord with the almost universal practice, up to that time, and was to the effect that, it would be proper for the Chancellor Commander to call any Past Chancellor to the chair, in case he desired to discuss the merits of a motion, even though the Vice Chancellor was present and in his chair.

This, however, must now be considered unlawful, although reasonable and convenient, which cannot be said of the decision of the Supreme Lodge. Grand Chancellor Vanneman, of

*N. Y., Jan., 1870, 251, 287. †Digest, Sec. 601. ‡Cal., 1879, 1354, 1377.

New Jersey, has given unqualified acquiescence to the will of the Supreme Lodge on this question. He was asked :

"Can a Chancellor Commander vacate his chair, place *any brother* in his stead, make a motion, debate the question, and remain from his station while the question is determined by the Lodge?"*

The Grand Chancellor simply said "no," and referred to the decision of Supreme Chancellor Woodruff, in 1880. This decision holds that all business of the Lodge, with some exceptions, must be transacted with an "*officer of the Lodge in the chair.*"† With all deference to the eminent Pythian who delivered it, and to the judgment and wisdom of the Supreme Lodge, this decision, if adhered to, leads to impracticability, hence, is lacking the support of sound reason, and, therefore, ought not to stand.

It leads to impracticability in this: it excludes Past Chancellors, and those members *competent* to preside, and does not restrict the Chancellor Commander in his selection of an officer, but he may call any one. He may take the Keeper of Records and Seal from his desk, or the Outer Guard from his station. It violates the rule of eligibility in vogue in many of the Jurisdictions by permitting the Chancellor Commander to call an officer to the chair who, by the law, is rendered incompetent to preside. There may be present in the Lodge a number of Past Chancellors or Past Grand Chancellors, all, or any one of them, amply qualified to preside, both as being eligible under the rules, and as possessing executive ability, and yet the Chancellor Commander is restricted under this rule to the choice of some officer of the Lodge to preside, in case he desires to vacate the chair temporarily, and it may happen that the only regular officer—beside himself—present, is the Outer Guard, who, while he may not be eligible under the law, may also not be qualified, intellectually, and may lack every essential quality of an executive officer.

It will be seen that the decision of Supreme Chancellor Woodruff is unsound in theory, and there is nothing in our laws or customs to warrant such an inconsistency. The practice, as generally observed, is much better.

82. Chancellor Commander: Pro tempore: Authority of: Some question has arisen as to the authority of one acting as Chancellor Commander *pro tempore*, and particularly when the Vice

*N. J. 1884, 1476, 1512. †Digest, Sec. 505, 624.

Chancellor is so acting. The following question was propounded to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey :

“In the absence of the Chancellor Commander, the Vice Chancellor in the chair, does that officer (Vice Chancellor) become the Chancellor Commander in full for the time, or is he only Vice Chancellor *acting* Chancellor Commander? and in signing papers, does he sign as Chancellor Commander or as Vice Chancellor acting Chancellor Commander?”*

The Grand Lodge refused to answer the question; “it was laid on the table and the Lodge referred to the Constitution.” If it was not for the fact that the Constitution of New Jersey is silent upon these several questions, one would infer, from this action, that it settled them, as to the authority of the Chancellor Commander *pro tempore*. Under the decisions there can be no doubt, and as to the style of his signature, or the authentication of papers by him, there can no serious question arise. While the authorities settle the question that the Chancellor Commander *pro tempore* has full authority to authenticate papers and perform, generally, the function of Chancellor Commander, he should, of course, observe the fact that he is simply *acting*, and it should so appear.†

83. Chancellor Commander; Right of Lodge to Re-elect: Perhaps the right of a Subordinate Lodge to re-elect its Chancellor Commander will not be seriously questioned in these later years. Some of the early decisions were to the effect, that the Chancellor Commander was ineligible to re-election, but this was upon the theory, that he was to occupy the Past Chancellor's chair, and there was an impression that it *must* be filled, and that it could not be filled in any other way.‡ Kentucky overruled its Grand Chancellor in an affirmative decision on this question,|| but it must now be admitted, that the authorities, and the theory of the Law, sustain this right in the Lodge. The question as to the eligibility of the Chancellor Commander to re-election, and to the higher offices, is referred to, under the title *Eligibility*, and therefore need not be further noticed here.§

84. Chancellor Commander: Eligibility of to the Office of Grand Representative: The Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin was called upon to decide the question as to the eligibility of the Chancellor Commander to the office of Grand Representative, and he gave a negative opinion, basing it upon the action of the

*N. J. 1883, 1426. †Digest. Secs. 628, 629. ‡Ind. July, 1872, 149, 194. ||Digest. Secs. 588, 636. §Expo. Sec. 120, Eligibility.

Supreme Lodge in 1872.* This question may now be said to be virtually settled. The sitting Chancellor Commander, is not eligible to this higher position, inasmuch, as he is not yet even entitled to the Rank of Past Chancellor, which right does not accrue until his successor is installed. This question, however, in connection with the early legislation of the Supreme Lodge is more fully discussed in this Exposition under the title of "Past Official Rank"† and is also touched upon incidentally under the title "*Eligibility.*"‡

85. Chancellor Commander: Right of Vice Chancellor to Assume Chair of, at Installation: Under ordinary circumstances, there can be no controversy over the question as to the right of the Vice Chancellor to preside as Chancellor Commander and assume the rights, duties and privileges of that office. In the discussion under the title "*Vice Chancellor*"|| we have referred to the decision of Supreme Chancellor Woodruff in reply to a question from the Grand Chancellor of Alabama, and also to a late decision touching the same question, by Supreme Chancellor Linton. The decision of Supremé Chancellor Woodruff was to the effect that a Vice Chancellor, upon his installation, shall assume the chair of Chancellor Commander, in case the Chancellor-elect, is not present to be installed. As this involves a question of considerable importance, we have assumed to question the soundness of the opinion of the Supreme Chancellor, with what argument and authority we could command, and our views upon this question will be found under the title referred to.

CHARGES.

86. Rights of Members Under: The difference between a member in good standing and one under charges, in some instances, may not be very great. In other words, it is generally true that a member under charges may be said to be not in good standing, and the general rule is, that a member not in good standing, has forfeited his rights of membership, and these include his right to speak and vote, and investment with the Semi-annual Pass Word. There may be, however, exceptions to this rule, but it has given rise to some conflicting decisions which are here referred to. The Grand Lodge of Texas has held, that a Chancellor Commander has no right to communicate the Semi-annual Pass Word to a member under

*Wis. 1874, 12. †Expo. Sec. 171. ‡Expo. Sec. 120. ||Post Sec. 242.

charges,* while the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has held, that a member under charges is entitled to all the privileges of membership except the right to a withdrawal card.† This accords with the rule in Kansas, where it is held, that a member under charges has no right to vote, and is also, entitled to the Semi-annual Pass Word.‡ These two latter decisions are cited in the Digest for the reason that they seem to meet the possible exception, referred to above. It does not always follow that a member under charges is necessarily in bad standing, and until they are sustained, or shown to have some foundation, the member should not be deprived of his rights of membership.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

87. Ballot for, at Organization Necessary: It was held by the Grand Chancellor of Oregon, that charter members, at the organization of a Lodge, are not subjected to a ballot.¶ This is as erroneous as the decision of the same Grand Lodge in respect to the memorizing of the O. B. N.§ It is the theory of our Law, that no man can receive the ranks until he has been regularly balloted for, and elected, and this applies as well to charter members as to applicants generally.¶¶

88. Charter Members: Amount of Fee Required of: It has been noticed elsewhere, that the practice has attained, to some extent, of conferring the ranks on charter members for a sum less than the minimum amount, and less than is afterward charged regular applicants.**

With the exception, perhaps, of a charter member by card, this is wrong in every instance where the law fixes a minimum fee, and in such cases it has been held to apply to charter members as well.††

The amount to be charged a charter member by card, is a matter for the charter members to determine, and they can do this by vote.‡‡

CHARTER BOOKS.

89. Meaning of: Term Not Known to Pythian Law: There has grown up a practice, in many of the Jurisdictions of the Order, to permit the charter members of a Lodge, or rather those who join in the application for a new Lodge, to secure the

*Texas 1870, 174. †Digest Sec. 698. ‡Digest Sec. 699. ¶Oregon, 1883, 157, 218. §Expo., Sec. 153. ¶Digest, Sec. 578. **Expo., Sec. 89, Charter Books. ††Digest, Sec. 90. ‡‡Digest Sec. 217.

ranks at a reduced fee, and in some instances a mere nominal fee. This came to be regarded as a privilege, peculiar to charter members, notwithstanding the minimum fixed by law as the price for the ranks. The "*Charter Books*" of a Lodge have no existence in fact, the term is simply the outgrowth of the practice of throwing open the application to the signatures of those who desired to become members of the Order at a mere nominal expense, so that, the "*Charter Books*" were said to be open, until a sufficient number of names had been secured to entitle the signers to an organization as a Lodge, when they were "closed," and a regular fee established, to be paid by all future applicants. Instances have occurred, where, by some theoretical process, the "*Charter Books*" have been reopened. It was considered that a dispensation from the Grand Chancellor, was all that was necessary, to enable a Lodge to set aside its law, in respect to the fees, and to initiate and confer the ranks upon applicants, for the fee paid by the charter members.

This was the theory and the practice, and there can be no doubt, that the practice was as unwise, as the theory was unsound in principle. Supreme Chancellor Davis, however, refused to recognize the term, holding that it was unknown to the Pythian Law.* The practice, however, of admitting members for less than the minimum fixed by the local constitution, was not universal. The idea of opening the "*Charter Books*" for this purpose, was unknown in some Jurisdictions. In Nebraska it was expressly held, that charter members must pay the minimum fee; that no rank can be conferred under any circumstance for a less sum.† From a decision by T. G. Sample, Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania, in 1880, one may infer that the term "*Charter Books*" had still a further meaning, and purpose. The Grand Chancellor held, that they could not be opened for the purpose of conferring more than one Rank at the same meeting (on the same applicant.)‡

In Maryland the practice of opening and closing the "*Charter Books*" must have been a very common one. It was held in 1870, that:

"No Lodge with its Charter Books closed, receiving members at the usual fee for initiation, and Ranks, can donate the surplus over the initiation fee back to the applicant, it is an evasion of the Law, and a violation of the Constitution."§

*Digest Sec. 582. †Digest Sec. 90. ‡Digest Sec. 583. †Md. Jan., 1870, 123.

If the "Charter Books" are not closed, it is evident that such a practice is legal in Maryland, or at least was, at that time. In the same Jurisdiction in 1874, it was held:

"That the Charter Books of a Lodge can only be re-opened by authority of the Grand Lodge."*

This decision was made two years after District Deputy Grand Chancellor Perkins held, that a Lodge which had closed its charter, but had a less number of members than one hundred, could re-open it and confer the Ranks for \$5 without dispensation from the Grand Chancellor.† It will be seen that this practice had its beginning almost with the Order itself. An early reference to it is found in Virginia in 1869, in which the Grand Chancellor is found refusing to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to keep its charter books open after January 1st.‡ Like the "Black Book," the "Charter Books" of a Lodge are somewhat of a mythical creation, and it is well that the foundation upon which they were builded has fallen away. Having no place in the Law, they can be regarded only as peculiarities in our Pythian History.

DUES.

90. State of Legislation Concerning: Next to the subject of "Benefits" the matter of "Dues" has received more attention perhaps, than any other question in the history of Lodge legislation, unless it be, that of "withdrawal cards."

Good standing in the Order presupposes the payment of dues, while non-payment for a specified time, works a severance of membership; hence the question of dues, in its various phases, is an important factor in this, as in every fraternal organization. The legislation on this subject has covered almost every conceivable question arising out of it. The control of the subject of Dues; the amount, time and manner of payment; what constitutes delinquency, rights and liabilities of delinquents; the various grades of penalties imposed upon delinquents. These are but a few of the many phases of the question continually recurring, and which have been passed upon, either by the Supreme Lodge, or by the various Grand bodies, from time to time, producing in some instances, confusion and inconsistency, in others settling, and determining important principles.

*Md. Jan., 1874. 152. †Md. 1872, 431. ‡Va. 1869, 7.

91. Dues : Duty of the Subordinate Lodges to Collect, and Grand Lodges to Enforce : In 1873 the Supreme Lodge set forth the obligations of the members, and the Subordinate and Grand Lodges in respect to dues, by a series of resolutions, which may be regarded as the basis, in theory at least, of all subsequent legislation on this subject.* The resolutions make it the duty of all Subordinate Lodges to tax their members in order that they may be able to pay weekly, and funeral benefits; and the Grand Lodges are required to enforce the provisions of these resolutions. The payment of weekly, and funeral benefits, is declared to be a fundamental principle, and is a distinguishing characteristic of our Order, and to carry these into effect, this injunction is laid upon us.

This duty of the Lodges, and of the members, as defined in these resolutions, has undoubtedly led to the many peculiar decisions in respect to dues, which are found in the Journal. It will be observed that in this injunction of the Supreme Lodge, dues are to be charged, and collected, in order that the Lodge may be able to carry out the principle involved in this "distinguishing characteristic of the Order," and for this purpose the collection of dues is made obligatory, with no exception in favor of Lodges which may have ample incomes from other sources.

The theory has become a settled conviction, that every member must pay dues, notwithstanding the funds of the Lodge may accumulate thereby, beyond all its possible wants. As has been intimated in the preceding section, good standing in the Order presupposes such payment. Not only this, but the right of a Subordinate Lodge to exempt certain members from the payment of dues has been denied, particularly in respect to new members. So sacred has this obligation come to be regarded, that law and reason, oftentimes, have given place to theory and speculation, resulting in multifarious decisions, and in many instances inconsistent legislation. Some of the more important of these will be considered in this connection.

92. Dues : Exemption of Members From : There can be no question that the theory and practice evolved from the course of legislation throughout the Order, are opposed to the idea of exemption of dues for any cause.

Without admitting the soundness of such theory, or the

*Digest, Sec. 908.

force of the reputed implication, a glance at the decisions relied upon, will not be amiss.

The Supreme Lodge, in 1876, declared it to be inconsistent with our laws and usages to exempt *new* members from dues.* This seems to be the only decision the Supreme Lodge has been called upon to give on this question, and while, as the Supreme Lodge says, it is inconsistent with our laws, there seems to be also no justification for exempting members, who have contributed nothing, as yet, to the prosperity of the Lodge. As opposed to this may be cited the early decision of Grand Chancellor Eastburn, of Alabama, to the effect, that Lodges have the right to embody in their By-Laws when dues shall be assessed.† It is unfortunate that none of the facts upon which this decision is based appear in the record, inasmuch, as the right of a Lodge to exempt its members from dues is denied.

The decision may have been based, upon the recognized, and granted right of Subordinate Lodges to regulate their dues. That it is clearly within the province of Subordinate Lodges, has been often repeated.‡

Lodges may regulate their dues, and in doing so, it would clearly seem, that they may say when dues shall be assessed, and *a priori*, when they may not be assessed. It cannot be assumed however, that this theory obtains to any great extent, nor that it has been reduced to practice anywhere.

The matter of charging and payment of dues, is looked upon as an imperative obligation, and they must, at all events, be charged, and when charged the Lodge cannot remit them, or otherwise relieve the brother without actual payment, or its equivalent.||

An exception to this rule has been noted, however; it is held in Massachusetts, and perhaps some other Jurisdictions, that a Lodge for good cause may donate the dues.§ This was held in Pennsylvania when it was shown, that the books of the Master of Finance were in error,¶ and also when it was shown, that a worthy brother was unable to pay, dues could be donated for the purpose of keeping him in good standing.**

The Grand Chancellor of Louisiana refused to approve a By-Law authorizing a Lodge to remit the dues of any member for good, and sufficient reasons.†† This action of the Grand Lodge

*Digest, Sec. 1143. †Digest, Sec. 916. ‡Digest, Sec. 915 et seq. §Digest Sec. 912. §Digest Sec. 912. ¶Digest Sec. 933. **Digest Sec. 934. ††La. 1882, 21, 64.

Louisiana is somewhat inconsistent with its action had at the preceding session. In three several instances, the Grand Chancellor disapproved By Laws providing as follows:

First, "No officer can be exempt from dues." *Second*, "Dues must be paid into the Lodge by every member." *Third*, "The Outer Guard, as a portion of his compensation for services, shall be exempt from dues."

The committee overruled the Grand Chancellor, and so the By-Laws containing these several provisions, were thereby sustained.*

This action of the committee, which was approved by the Grand Lodge, was apparently based upon constitutional grounds, and they refer to it in an amendment which they propose to offer; this may account for the action of the Grand Lodge in 1882.

It will be observed, that these provisions passed upon by the Grand Chancellor, and the committee on Law of Louisiana, all contemplated the exemption from dues, as an equivalent for services rendered, but Lodges are not permitted to make this natural, and convenient exchange of commodity, for commodity in Louisiana, and the Grand Lodge of Maine adopted the same rule, and went one step further. It has held, that a Lodge cannot, by its By-Laws, remit the dues of officers as a payment or compensation for his services, *nor for any purpose.*†

Why there should be a law prohibiting the recognition of valuable services in this manner, is not entirely clear. It suggests the inference, that in the absence of an express inhibition the Lodge would have the power.

In Illinois, dues are expected from every member, all idea of exemption is precluded.‡ There are many other decisions to the same effect, and the rule is very general, almost universal, it is, however, founded upon constitutional provisions, or other express legislation, and of course where these exist, the decisions could not be otherwise. It is believed, however, that there is no recorded decision on the question directly, as to whether a Lodge may in the absence of positive prohibition, exempt *old* members from dues for any reason. That for instance, of applying a rule adopted in some of the sister organizations of exempting members from dues after an active, continuous membership for a specified term of years. The decision above quoted from Maine, touches more directly this point,

*L^a. 1881, 35, 39, 40, 101. †M^e. 1878, 283. ‡Ill., 1882, 821, 899.

but it refers more particularly to officers, and their compensation. In at least one of our sister organizations, honorary membership is recognized.*

It was so in this Order to some extent, in the early days,† and as late as 1884, one Lodge of the Order, and perhaps others, even where the Grand Lodge has never recognized the principle, has provided in its By-Laws for honorary membership confining it to those, who have been active for fifteen years.‡

The Supreme Lodge has never been called upon to determine the question of honorary membership, except in the endowment rank,|| and it has never uttered any express inhibition against the exemption of old members; neither have any of the Grand Lodges directly; nevertheless it would be a difficult matter to break over the universal rule, which has now become so firmly established, but founded withal upon a misconstruction of the law, and a perverted theory of our fraternal obligation.

93. Dues: Payment of: Rights of Members: Liability of Lodge Considered: Under the title Arrears this question is discussed to some extent,§ so far as it relates to the rights of members in respect to the payment of dues. There, is shown the effect of a part payment of arrears in restoring good standing, and consequent immunity from suspension. There are other rights which are more or less affected by the payment, or non-payment of dues, which may be more properly discussed, under this title, by reason of their close relation to the rights, duties, and liabilities of the Lodge. For instance, the right to sit in the Lodge room; to the S. A. P. W., to benefits; to vote; to hold office; and the right to participate in the business of the Lodge. The discussion of these questions necessarily involves the question of actual, and constructive payments, and the liability of the Lodge in respect thereto, as well, also, its liability for the acts of its financial officers. These questions are important and will be here briefly considered.

94. Dues: Actual Payment Essential When: The payment of dues as has been shown is of course essential as a general rule,¶ and with some exceptions, which will be noted, there must be actual payment. There are decisions, which seem to be formed in reason, having a tendency to obviate the necessity of act-

*In the Masonic Fraternity some Lodges exempt members from dues after an active membership of fifteen years. †Expo. Sec. 191. ‡By-Laws of Neb. Lodge, No. 1, K. of P. of Omaha, approved March 8th, 1884, Sec. 7. ||Digest, Sec. 1060. §Ante, Sec. 42, et seq. ¶Ante, Sec. 91.

ual payment of dues. Such for instance, where brothers have legal counter-claims arising from benefits due, or other sources, and there are also recorded instances, of brothers entrusting money to members or officers, for the purpose of payment. These, as contra-distinguished from actual payment by the member himself to the Master of Finance, we here designate as "constructive payments."

There can be no doubt of the disposition of the Grand Lodges generally, to frown upon the practice of constructive payments, and insisting upon actual payments almost unanimously.

95. Dues : Constructive Payments by Forwarding Money Through the Medium of a Brother Member : The practice of forwarding money to the Lodge has been resorted to quite extensively, and it has become a very common practice to members who prefer it to actual attendance, trusting to the safe delivery, and proper credit, rather than ensuring it by a personal supervision. There can be no question, of course, as to the liability of the Lodge, when dues are thus forwarded, and they come actually into the hands of the Master of Finance, whether the proper credit is given or not ; but out of this very question there has grown much controversy, and not a little feeling.

It has been held, in Indiana, that the Master of Finance is the only person authorized to receive dues, and a payment to any unauthorized person is not a payment to the Lodge.* Also in Pennsylvania it is held, that a payment to a member is not a payment to the Lodge.† These decisions refer to the practice of entrusting money to members to be paid into the Lodge, and in the latter case, especially, the difficulty arose out of the neglect of the member to pay the money over at a particular time, by reason of which, the brother forwarding the money, lost his rights to certain benefits.

The decisions are undoubtedly correct. A Lodge cannot be held liable for money it has never received. The plain duty of every member is to see that his dues are paid, and if he entrusts the matter to another he assumes all risks.

96. Dues : Constructive Payments in Nature of Offset for Benefits : Actual payment of dues, while a brother is sick, is, of course, not required. Benefits are not forfeited, neither can the brother be suspended. It is the duty of the Lodge to deduct from his benefits‡ an amount sufficient to keep the brother in good

*Digest, Sec. 957. †Digest, Sec. 423. ‡So sacred is this obligation—the payment of dues—that even those sick and in distress must pay, and the Lodge is powerless to

standing.* By this means arrears cannot accrue if he is sick.† No one will attempt to question this fact now, nor the same fact, clothed in other words, as found in the Journals of California and Massachusetts, to-wit: dues may be offset by benefits to prevent suspension;‡ that is, when the member owes dues to the Lodge, and the Lodge owes benefits to the member, one may offset the other, and suspension cannot be declared while these mutual accounts exist, and this seems to be so, even when no order for benefits has been drawn.

In the District of Columbia it was held, that when a member dies, owing the Lodge dues, the amount may be deducted from the benefits to be allowed.¶ This evidently refers to the funeral benefits, and, as a strict business principle, it is undoubtedly correct, but that may be all that can be said of it.

97. Dues: Constructive payments in the nature of offsets for claims generally: There is another exception to the rule of actual payment, and that is, when a brother may have a valid claim against the Lodge other than for benefits. This has become a subject for much adverse, and seeming inconsistent legislation. There seems to be no consistent reason for the distinction sought to be made between a claim for benefits, and other valid claims, so far as a member's right to payment may be concerned, and this view is not without authority to support it. Illinois has held, that a recognized legal claim will stand in lieu of dues, fines and assessments, until such claims shall have been paid, it being the *duty* of the Lodge to give the brother credit for it.§ In New York a claim will offset dues and prevent suspension.¶ In this case it was held, that a Lodge cannot suspend a brother who had a claim against his Lodge, which was equal to the amount of his indebtedness. There are decisions which hold the opposite view, and there is one to the effect, that if the money to pay a claim for benefits has been appropriated (the order drawn), then it may be offset against dues.** While this latter decision has some foundation in equity, the rule ought to extend at least, so far as to prevent suspension so long as the Lodge may be indebted to the member, whether the order has been drawn or not, or whether the Lodge refuses to draw it or not. While the debt remains, and it is a legal one, there is a virtual, though constructive payment of dues to the amount of such indebtedness.

remit. The dues must be deducted from the paltry pittance allowed as "sick benefits." *Digest, Sec. 1376. †Digest, Sec. 1375. ‡Digest, Sec. 441. ¶Digest, Sec. 930. §Digest, Sec. 768. ¶Digest, Sec. 2390. **Digest, Sec. 2360 and note.

98. Dues: Time of payment: Penalties for non-payment: Under the title of Arrears,* we have shown the right of the Grand Lodges to regulate the matter of arrears and the penalties therefor, and now, under this head it becomes pertinent to enquire into the manner in which the Grand Lodges have regulated it.

As in many other instances, there is, unfortunately, a great dissimilarity in respect to this question. This refers to the time of payment, and, as to what constitutes arrears.

As to the penalties, they also vary accordingly.

It is difficult to assign a reason for this state of things, and the fact cannot be otherwise than unfortunate. That which constitutes arrears, and good standing, should be a common and universal rule, and it is clearly within the power of the Grand Lodge to make it so by exercising more care, and perhaps a little concerted action in drafting the Subordinate Lodge Constitutions.† In was mentioned incidentally‡ in a preceding section, that Lodges, in regulating their dues, may fix the time and manner of payment, and that they may require dues to be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc. In view of this fact, the more is the need of a universal rule in respect to the requisites of good standing.

Perhaps a majority of the Jurisdictions regard their dues as quarterly subscriptions, this, leastwise, seems to be the more prevalent rule, and all penalties in respect thereto, are adjusted upon this basis. Some of the Jurisdictions have adopted a sort of graded system of penalties, based upon the amount of arrearages. It is suggested that this rule presents some commendable features, and is altogether equitable.||

99. Dues: Payment Outside of Lodge Room: Credit to be given when: In the early history of the Order, in some Jurisdictions a theory gained currency, that dues could only be paid in open Lodge,§ and this theory seems to have some support in these later years. It was held in California, that even when dues are received by the Master of Finance during the week, he should give the credit as of the next meeting night.¶ There is no reason for such a rule, especially as it has been held, that

*Ante, Sec. 43. †Expo. Sec. 238, Universal Constitution. ‡Ante, Sec. 43. ¶The system referred to in the text is as follows: If the member is three months in arrears, he forfeits his right to vote, to hold office and to receive benefits. If six months in arrears, he forfeits his right to the S. A. P. W., or to use it, if in possession of it, and is not entitled to sit in the Lodge, or to a withdrawal card; and if twelve months in arrears, then follows suspension, as enjoined by the Constitution. §Pa. July, 1872. 383. ¶Cal. 1883, 1916, 1932.

the quarters, and terms, end with the months. and quarters, irrespective of the last meeting nights in the months, or quarters, and arrearages are computed upon this basis.* Pennsylvania and Maryland have held that the terms end with the last meeting in the term, but this is not supported by the weight of authority.† As the Master of Finance is the only officer authorized to receive dues, he may receive them at any time either during Lodge meetings, or outside the Lodge during the interval of the meeting, and he should give the brother credit for them on the date he receives them.‡

On this question the following decision is reported from Pennsylvania. The regular meeting night of the Lodge was on July 7th, on the following morning (July 8th,) a brother paid his dues to the Master of Finance up to July 1st, and took a receipt dated July 8th. Prior to the next meeting,—July 10th,—the brother was taken sick; at the next meeting—July 14th,—he was reported sick. It will be observed that the brother was in fact, but seven days in arrears, but he had paid his dues outside the Lodge room. Upon notice that the brother was sick, inquiry was made of the Master of Finance, who reported him in bad standing, having neglected to give him credit for the payment of his dues. The brother claimed benefits on the ground that he had paid his dues, and was consequently in good standing, two days before he was taken sick. Under this statement of facts the Grand Chancellor held, that the brother was not entitled to benefits, and the decision was affirmed by the Grand Lodge.¶ In support of his opinion, the Grand Chancellor cites certain provisions of the Digest—which upon examination seem to uphold him,§ but it is difficult to determine, whether the decision is based on the fact, that the brother was not entitled to credit for his dues until the next regular meeting after payment, which would show him theoretically in bad standing, at the time he was taken sick, or whether, as the references to the Digest seem to indicate, he was compelled to pass a probationary period, and which had not elapsed when he was taken sick. In either view of the case, the rule is a harsh one. It may be plainly inferred from reading the report of the committee on Law,¶ that a legal payment of dues could not be made outside of the Lodge room; but in 1875 a definite

*Digest Sec. 2584, 2585. †Pa. July, 1870, 37. Md. 1877, 280, 388. ‡Digest Sec. 957, 958. ¶Pa. Jour., 1883, 41, 85. §Pa. Digest, Secs. 18, 20, 63. ¶Jour. of Pa., July, 1872, 373.

enunciation of the rule was made by the same Jurisdiction to the effect, that the Master of Finance is the proper person, or officer to receive money from members either in, or out of the Lodge, but the Lodge is not responsible for money received by him except in open Lodge.*

This decision it seems, was reaffirmed at the same session in almost the same words, with this additional qualification viz, that the Lodge is responsible if the money is posted in the ledger, even though it may not appear in the day book.†

The question is again answered in Aug., 1875, the committee holding the Master of Finance may receive money in or out of the Lodge room but the Lodge was not responsible unless it was found entered on the books.‡ Here we have illustrated this peculiar fact; a Lodge puts forth a financial officer clothed with authority to receive money, and yet attempts to limit its liability to the exercise of a voluntary and unrestrained act of that officer.

It is scarcely necessary to comment upon this further perhaps, than to say, that authorizing the Master of Finance to collect money out of the Lodge room, but disclaiming responsibility unless it is entered on the books, is to say the least, putting a premium upon rascality, and a temptation in the way of an otherwise honest officer.

100. Dues: Charging of to Pages and Esquires: Policy of considered: As in the case of charging dues to suspended members, perhaps a majority of the Jurisdictions pursue the same course, in respect to Pages and Esquires.

The opinion of Supreme Chancellor Read given in 1872|| illustrates the true principle in this respect, and that it has been followed by a respectable number of Grand Lodges, is sufficient warrant for deeming it to be the correct principle of our Pythian Law.§

The Supreme Chancellor sets forth the principle very clearly thus:

"My own impression is, that no dues ought to be charged against Pages or Esquires, and I think the general laws do not contemplate, that they are liable to pay dues.

They are not Knights of Pythias until they have taken the Knight's Degree; then they are entitled to all the rights, privileges and advantages of the Order.

*Pa. Feb., 1875, 398-9. Approved Aug., 1875, 54. †Pa. Feb., 1875, 414. Approved Aug., 1875, 68, 69. ‡Pa. Aug., 1875, 78. ||Digest Sec. 952. §Digest Sec. 955 and note.

Pages receive really no advantages only in prospect, and have no voice, or vote in the proceedings of a Lodge, scarcely a right to visit; they have not been proved, and charged, therefore they are but Knights in embryo.”*

To the same purpose we found an early decision of Grand Chancellor G. J. L. Foxwell, of the District of Columbia,. In answer to a question propounded he held:

“That the matter of dues, was a subject left to the Lodges, by the Constitution, but the Subordinate Lodges of the Order of Knights of Pythias work in the highest Rank; Pages and Esquires not having received the Rank are debarred the privilege of the Lodge room.

They are not Knights *de facto*, but Knights only in embryo. They are not entitled under the local law, to any pecuniary benefits, and are of no expense to the Lodge, because at the present time no per capita tax is charged upon them, and my opinion is, that it would be unjust to charge Pages and Esquires dues, without granting them a corresponding benefit.

If dues are charged to Pages and Esquires, they could not under the present laws of the Order be suspended for non-payment of dues.”†

And upon the same reasoning Grand Chancellor Stevenson of Nebraska, held that Pages and Esquires should not be subject to dues.‡

Of course if dues are charged to Pages, and Esquires, then for non-payment, they become subject to the penalties prescribed by law, even including suspension, and this has been held in West Virginia and in New York.||

In commenting on the decision in New York the committee on correspondence of California say:

“In this Jurisdiction we notice a decision, that a Page can be suspended for non-payment of dues.

“As a person must be a Knight in order to enjoy the full benefits of membership it strikes us, that this is, to say the least, a very peculiar decision, and one that does not conform to the tenets of our Order.”§

This is not a *peculiar* decision perhaps, but it certainly does not conform to the tenets of our Order.

In justice to Grand Chancellor Brown, it may be said that he based his decision upon the Constitution, which expressly declares, that dues shall be charged to every member “to commence with date of his initiation as Page.”¶

Dues are charged to Pages and Esquires in Pennsylvania,** although they cannot claim benefits.††

Pages and Esquires may now be suspended‡‡ for cause; and

*S. L. Jour., 1872, 465-6. †D. C., 1873, 541-542-595. ‡Digest Sec. 955, Neb. Jour., Vol. I 141, 163. ¶W. Va. Jour. 1879, 10. N. Y. 1883, 9. 67. §Cal, 1884. 2059. ¶Sec. 1, Art. 8, Const. Sub. Lodge, N. Y., 1882. **Pa. Jour. 1873 109, also Const. Sub. Lodge Sec. 1 Art. XVI ††Pa. Jour. 1882, 538-581. ‡‡Expo. Sec 169.

if they are chargeable with dues, it would naturally follow, that non-payment would operate as a cause for suspension.

In Georgia the matter is left entirely to the Subordinate Lodges.* The same in Virginia,† also in Indiana.‡ Perhaps the limit of reason was reached in Pennsylvania, when it was held, that dues may be charged to Pages and Esquires, although they have been refused advancement.¶ It is generally understood that Pages and Esquires, are not entitled to benefits, and this right has been expressly denied them, as shown above in Pennsylvania, and also in Missouri where they are required to pay dues.§

It is wrong in principle, to leave the matter to Subordinate Lodges, and the Grand Lodges should take it in hand for the sake of uniformity. It is also wrong in principle, to require dues of members not entitled to any of the benefits of the Order, or at most, to none of the substantial, or material benefits. Taxation, without representation, is repugnant to every principle of right, and is liable to lead to revolution. (See also note)

101. Dues : Payment of May be Required in Advance : The matter of collecting dues in advance, and of adjusting the penalty for a *failure* to pay, has received some considerable attention, and the law may be considered settled, even if it is not altogether consistent.

The authority for collecting dues in advance, comes from the Supreme Lodge itself, and, like much of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, is at once inconsistent and absurd. While it grants the right to charge and collect dues in advance, it at the same time, places a virtual embargo upon the exercise of the right, by declaring that a Lodge cannot suspend a member, who has paid his dues to the first of a term, nor deprive him of the S. A. P. W.

This is on a par with the old injunctions against the collection of fines, and the result is about the same. If the member pays voluntarily, well and good ; if not, then the law is a dead letter, and the grant amounts to nothing. It is, however, well enough to prohibit the imposition of penalties, where a member fails to pay dues in advance, and that is now the settled rule.¶

In 1877, and 1878, Ohio held in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Lodge, but in 1879, and in 1883, it departed

*Ga. 1875, 164-166. †Va. 1874, 17, 19. ‡Ind. July, 1872, 183-196. ¶Pa. Feb. 1875, 358. §Mo. 1881, 12-61, Dec. of G. C., F. P. Wiley, also Mo. Jour. 1882, 110, Dec. of G. C., R. H. Mabury. ¶Digest, Sec. 940.

from the rule and held that non-payment of dues, charged in advance, debarred a member's right to the pass word.*

This, of course, cannot be considered the law. The inconsistency of the principle of charging dues in advance lies in the inability of the Lodge to enforce collection, and for this reason, presumably, the practice is not very general.

While the policy of charging dues in advance may be seriously questioned, its expediency is emphatically denied, as illustrated in Kentucky, where it is expressly prohibited.†

102. Dues : Not Chargeable to Members Suspended : The Supreme Lodge, in 1875, held that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, could not be charged dues during suspension, and this rule has been adhered to in several Jurisdictions where the question has been raised.‡

In 1880, the Committee on Law of the Supreme Lodge, at the request of the Grand Chancellor of Maine, gave an authoritative opinion involving the other aspect of the question, and defined, at the same time, the status of a suspended member. The committee say :

"The following proposition was before the Grand Lodge of Maine: Where it is within the power of the Lodge to determine on suspension as a penalty, it is not absolute removal from membership, but only exclusion from the Lodge, and from such privileges and benefits as are peculiar to the Lodge. Such excluded members would, by force of the Supreme Lodge law, be entitled to receive at least one dollar per week benefits during sickness or disability, and consequently are liable for dues during the limited period of suspension."

Upon this the committee report :

"Believing, as your committee do, that, as a general proposition, the whole question has repeatedly been decided to be a matter for local jurisdiction, yet they would report, that the last sentence is a wrong construction of the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge; that, in the opinion of your committee, suspension, for a limited period for cause, other than for non-payment of dues, operates for such time, as suspension from the Order; that the payment of minimum benefits is obligatory in the case of members *in good standing* under the local law; but in 1873 (Supreme Lodge Journal, pages 690, 734,) it was ruled that the status of suspended members is a matter for local legislation, and your committee concur in that legislation."||

The effect of this opinion of the committee, was to destroy the reasoning of the Grand Lodge of Maine, upon which it based the right to charge dues, to members suspended for cause, under the penal code. So that a Grand Lodge cannot justify

*Ohio Jour., 1879, 549; Jour. 1883, 866. †Ky. Jour. 1876, 434. ‡Digest, Sec. 946, 947. §Digest, Sec. 2391.

the charging of dues in such cases on the ground that the member, not being expelled, but "only excluded," would be entitled to benefits, if sick, and therefore should pay dues. Such suspended member, of course, is not entitled to benefits, nor to any of the rights and privileges of the Lodge. He is suspended from the Order, for the time being, and equitably not subject to any of its laws or requirements.

It was pursuant to this opinion that Grand Chancellor Dawless, of Connecticut, held that Lodges could not collect dues of suspended members,* which action has been followed by several of the Grand Lodges.†

It is unfortunate that the Supreme Lodge has left this matter to the Grand Lodges. It involves a fundamental principle, and it is one the Supreme Lodge ought to control. Grand Lodges should not be permitted to authorize Subordinates to tax certain members, and at the same time, deny them the rights and privileges of the Order.

In 1870, the Grand Chancellor, of Pennsylvania, held to the rule requiring suspended members to pay dues, but he was overruled by the Committee on Law, which held, that a member stood suspended from membership, when twelve months in arrears, which is tantamount to expulsion, there being no expulsion in the Order, consequently his dues ceased with his membership. That the arrearages mentioned in the Constitution are simply those due at the time of his suspension.‡ This, it will be seen, is a very early decision, and it certainly illustrates a very reasonable view, one now followed by eminent authorities in Pythian Law. In 1882, however, Pennsylvania reversed this decision by affirmatively declaring that the decisions of the Grand Lodge, had established the principle that dues continued to accrue against members suspended under the penal laws.|| This latter opinion of Pennsylvania is in line with a majority of the decisions in respect to the payment of dues by suspended members.

They have confined the application of this rule, to those suspended for cause, for a definite period, as the fallacy of the rule would be too apparent if it applied to those suspended for the non payment of dues; hence, the exception.§ It is true that some of our sister organizations hold to the same view, and suspended members are expected to pay dues, even those

*Conn. 1883, 13, 40. †Digest, Sec. 944, 947, 948. ‡Pa. Jan. 1870, 542, 557.
 ¶Pa. Aug., 1822, 552, 587. §Digest, Sec. 946, 947.

suspended for non-payment of dues, but upon a full consideration of this question the better rule seems to be that, as established by Kentucky, Maine, Indiana and West Virginia, following the principle as laid down by the Supreme Lodge.

103. Dues: May be paid until suspension is declared: In a preceding section* it was remarked, incidentally, that a member has the right to pay his dues, even after twelve months, and until actually declared suspended, and it is the duty of the Lodge to receive such dues. This seems to be now the principle.

Construing the Law that "members twelve months in arrears shall stand suspended," some Jurisdictions have held that under this, dues could not be received after the expiration of twelve months. This was so, on the grounds that, if by the Law, a member twelve months in arrears stood suspended, he was not in fact a member and no dues could be received from him until a formal application for reinstatement was made. This must be regarded, however, as an erroneous view, so long as suspension has not been actually declared, it can make no difference how much beyond the twelve months a member may have run, his dues must be received when tendered, and he may pay just enough to reduce the arrearages to a sum below the amount of twelve months dues, and thus prevent suspension.† After suspension has been declared, the rule seems to be somewhat different, as is shown in the following section.

104. Dues: May be Received from Suspended Members at any Time: In analogy with the principle that a member may pay his dues at any time before suspension is actually declared; and also with the principle, that, in suspension for non-payment of dues, no formal application is necessary for reinstatement,‡ New Jersey has held that dues may be received from suspended members at any time.¶ While this is not followed as the general rule, yet there is reason and equity in it.

The laws of the Grand Jurisdictions, generally, require of a suspended member desiring reinstatement, the payment of the full amount, and in some states, as has been shown,§ a formal application as well. The weight of authority, however, is, that a suspended member may pay the amount, causing suspension, at any time and regain his membership.

Since this is so, why should not a member be permitted to pay

*Expo., Sec. 45. †Digest, Sec. 2371. ‡Expo. Sec. 188. ¶N. J. 1879, 1067, 1113. §Expo. Reinstatement, Sec. 188.

a portion at one time, and a portion at another, and the remainder at still another, if by this means he may find it a more convenient method of regaining his membership.

When he has paid the amount necessary, his regained membership commences. This is justice and equity, and, at the same time, brotherly.

DEFUNCT LODGES.

105. Status of Members of: The status of members of defunct Lodges, seems to be sufficiently well defined, by the current of authorities, although the practice does not seem to be entirely uniform. In Pennsylvania it is held, that participation in the reorganization must be voluntary, and that those who do not consent to reorganization, do not become members, but their status remains as before. This was so held by the committee on law construing the Constitution.* The committee refer to the Constitution as governing them in this decision, which, upon examination, is found to provide simply, that members of defunct Lodges may receive from the Grand Lodge, a "card of privilege" which may be deposited in any Lodge which will receive it. It also prescribes a fee, which the member, depositing the card, shall pay, not only for the card, but for admission into the Lodge.†

There seems to be no room to doubt the unsoundness of the decision of the committee, as based upon this constitutional provision. This provision grants certain rights to members of *defunct* Lodges. If the member's Lodge has been reorganized he is no longer a member of a *defunct* Lodge, and so does not come within the purview of this constitutional provision.

It is a common practice to issue Grand Lodge cards to members of defunct Lodges, but outside of Pennsylvania, it is believed they are no where issued, to members of reorganized Lodges.

Upon reorganization, the Lodge assumes Jurisdiction and control, over all its members, who may not have affiliated elsewhere under their Grand Lodge cards.

There seems to be no option with the member of a reorganized Lodge. He is not only, not entitled to a "Card of Privilege" or Grand Lodge card, but that he must submit to the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Lodge, and if he was in good

*Pa. 1882, 534, 570. †Const. G. L. Pa. Art. X. Sec. 11.

standing, at the time of dissolution, he is a member in good standing at the reorganization, and his dues commence again with that date; if he was a suspended member, he must take precisely the same course, as though his Lodge had never been defunct.*

106. Defunct Lodges: Reversion of Property of: As to the reversion of the property of defunct Lodges, the authorities cited in the Digest seem to illustrate the general rule. The question, however, has been discussed under the title "Property" which see.†

DISMISSAL CERTIFICATE.

107. Not recognized in Pythian Law: Its uses and object: A document known as a "Dismissal Certificate" has come into use in some Jurisdictions, but may be said to be peculiar to Pennsylvania. The object of the certificate seems to be, that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, or who may be dropped from membership, may have some evidence of his former membership, and something that will serve as a withdrawal-card, in case he should desire at any time to affiliate with any Lodge. The law of Pennsylvania in respect to the dismissal certificate is as follows:

"Any person who has been a member of the Order in this Jurisdiction, and who has been suspended from his Lodge for non-payment of dues, may be entitled to receive from said Lodge upon application, a dismissal certificate upon paying the sum of \$1.25 for the same.

Said dismissal certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to unite with any Lodge within the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania in the manner prescribed in Section 4, Art. XIII. of the Constitution."‡

Section 4 of Article XIII. above referred to, prescribed the manner of affiliating with a Lodge by withdrawal card, and is in accordance with universal usage in respect to that subject.

Under the law providing for the granting of a dismissal certificate the committee on Law in 1882 held, that, "to be entitled to it, a member must comply with the Law." This would seem to be a very natural requirement, but without apparent reason, the decision was reversed.|| Were it not for further legislation on this question at the same session, this decision would raise the presumption, that the Dismissal certificate is granted as matter of right, upon application, but this presumption is not upheld apparently, as will be seen. A brother

*Digest Sec. 890, et seq.; also Secs. 2159, 2792. †Expo. Sec. 186. ‡Const. Sub. Lodges of Pa. Sec. 4 Art XV. ||Pa. 1882, 553, 587.

was suspended for non-payment of dues, upon application for a dismissal certificate it was denied him. An appeal was taken, on the grounds:

- 1st. The brother was suspended for non-payment of dues.
- 2nd. The amount required for the certificate, \$1.25, was presented.
- 3rd. No charges pending against him,

A certificate of the Lodge was attached, stating that,

"Should the brother desire to connect himself again with the Order, he should make application for reinstatement, paying the amount of his indebtedness, (one year's dues, \$5.20,) etc."

The appeal was sustained by the committee, and this was, in effect, holding that the brother was entitled to his certificate, under these circumstances, but the decision of the committee was reversed by the Grand Lodge, thus sustaining the Lodge in refusing to grant it.* From this it would seem that the Law must, after all, be complied with.

The dismissal certificate can only be granted by the Lodge from which the member was suspended, if in existence, if defunct, then the member must procure a "*Card of Privilege*," from the Grand Lodge.†

This "*Card of Privilege*" seems to be a document also peculiar to Pennsylvania. The dismissal certificate is sometimes used in Pennsylvania as a means of avoiding the payment of dues, and it operates with some degree of success. A case in point, is as follows:

A member was suspended for non-payment of dues; he asked for a dismissal certificate, and it was granted. On the same evening he applied for reinstatement, (as the record shows), sending in his certificate and a fee of \$2. The fact is, he intended merely to deposit his certificate, as he would a withdrawal card, and thus become a member of the Lodge by affiliation.

Objection was made on the ground that he could not become a member without paying his arrearages, for the non-payment of which, he had been suspended, but the Chancellor Commander held that the fee of \$2 was sufficient to allow the member to affiliate on his certificate.

On appeal, the action of the Lodge was sustained, the Grand Lodge holding that the dismissal certificate acted in lieu of withdrawal card, and all a member was required to pay, on depositing a card, was \$2.‡ This latter principle is supported

*Appeal of Dunnell et al. vs. Scranton Lodge, Pa., 1882, 555, 588. †Pa. 1880, 29, 177. ‡Pa. 1883, 60, 116.

by a prior decision, in 1880, to the effect that a Lodge is bound to receive a dismissal certificate at the withdrawal card rate.* The law or principle that will permit, or make it possible, for a Lodge to be thus imposed upon, is pernicious in every sense of the term. These citations from the laws and decisions of Pennsylvania are given to show the practical working of dismissal certificates in that Jurisdiction.

In 1876, Supreme Chancellor Davis, in his report, refers to this matter of dismissal certificates, and recommends action of the Supreme Lodge in respect to it. He refers to the resolutions of Pennsylvania, as cited below, asking for legislation on the subject, and says :

“Some law of similar import is desired by very many members of the Order.”†

That the dismissal certificate and its co-relative, the “Card of Privilege,” are unwarranted in law, for the lack of recognition and authority on the part of the Supreme Lodge, is plainly evident from the following legislation had in respect thereto :

In 1875 Representative Blackburn, of Pennsylvania, presented a set of resolutions, which had been adopted by his Grand Lodge, asking the Supreme Lodge to adopt them also. These resolutions, among other things, provided for the issue of dismissal certificates to members suspended for non-payment of dues, granting the right to a member to demand it; that a member holding such a certificate might deposit the same as a withdrawal card; that it should be considered as a portion of the supplies to be furnished to Subordinate Lodges.

These resolutions were referred to the committee on law, and the report thereon was to the effect, that there was no authority in the Supreme Lodge to authorize the issue of dismissal certificates without an amendment to the Constitution, and, inasmuch, as they did not come in the shape of an amendment, they were, upon recommendation of the committee, tabled.‡ From that day, the Supreme Lodge has not seen fit to authorize the issue of dismissal certificates, either by itself, or by the Grand Lodges. On the other hand, it has expressly denied the right, reserving to itself the exclusive privilege of issuing all Forms, Rituals, Charts, Orders, Certificates, etc.||

*Pa. 1880, 30, 177. †S. L. Jour. 1876, 1230, 1231. ‡S. L. Jour. 1875, 1107, 1140. ||Digest, Sec. 1311.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR.

108. General Authority Of: The general authority of the District Deputy Grand Chancellor, is pretty fully set forth in the discussion under this title, and in the Digest, while the matter is incidentally referred to under the title "Eligibility."* Some of the points not more fully touched upon under incidental heads, or noted in the Digest, will be noticed here.

109. D. D. G. C.: May Delegate His Authority to Install Officers: The Grand Lodge of Nevada has gone so far as to say, that he cannot appoint any one to represent him in his official capacity.† This, of course, denies to him the right of *causing* officers to be installed.

The Grand Lodge of Delaware has held directly upon this point. A D. D. G. C. cannot depute another to install officers, and cannot install himself into office.‡ These decisions are made, perhaps, in accordance with the laws of these Jurisdictions, and are, therefore, correct. The laws, however, which render such decisions necessary are unwise in principle, and not in accord with the recognized rule in a majority of Jurisdictions, as shown by the decisions.||

110. D. D. G. C. Authority Of To Make Official Decisions: The D. D. G. C., as the title implies, is the representative of the Grand Chancellor, and his authority should enable him to do what the Grand Chancellor could do if present. Of course, this does not clothe him with all the prerogatives of the Grand Chancellor. The Deputy is for the purpose of doing those things which may require prompt action, or the personal presence of the Grand Chancellor, or those things with which it might be unnecessary, or unwise, to burden the Grand Chancellor. This is the theory of the office of District Deputy, but it seems that it is not understood in some quarters, where his authority is restricted to such an extent as to reduce his usefulness to that of a mere figure head.

In Missouri the District Deputy could not make official decisions.§ In California it was held that it was not the duty of a District Deputy to answer legal questions in his official capacity, that, that is left to the Grand Chancellor.¶ These are isolated cases, and while they are not in accord with the

*Expo. Sec. 125. †Nevada, 1881, 453, 485. ‡Del. 1880, 238, 271. ||Digest, D. D. G. C. Secs. 783, 1428, 800, and Expo. Sec. 147. §Mo. 1879, 15, 48. ¶Cal. 1876, 882, 885, 886.

theory of the law, they, at the same time, do not represent the practice in the various Jurisdictions.

The authority of the District Deputy includes the right to issue dispensation and annul the same;* to take the chair of the Lodge when visiting in his official capacity;† and to issue orders regarding the work of the Order,‡ which must be obeyed until reversed on appeal. It would be inconsistent to clothe him with all this authority, but deny him the right to make official decisions. But the better rule seems to be, that he may make decisions, and they are binding until reversed.¶ These are among the prerogatives of the District Deputy, as recognized in the various Jurisdictions. In Nebraska it is provided by law that the District Deputy shall decide all questions of law, or appeals submitted to him.§ In Maryland the decision of District Deputy, rendered on request, is binding and overrules the Chancellor Commander.¶

It will be conceded that the authority of the District Deputy is not always coextensive with that of the Grand Chancellor; he has such powers only as are given him by the Constitution and Laws,** so that, the decisions above cited, from Missouri and California, *may* be in pursuance of the laws of those Jurisdictions, but a search of their Constitutions fails to reveal any ground upon which to base them, except the one possible Constitutional ground, that what is not expressly granted, is prohibited.

Both the Constitutions of California, and Missouri, say that the District Deputy shall be the representative of the Grand Chancellor in his district. Their duties are defined, and they do not differ materially from the laws of the Jurisdictions generally, and nowhere, either in the Constitution or By-Laws of these Grand Lodges are District Deputies prohibited, expressly or impliedly, from rendering official decisions.††

The only ground, then, upon which the decision can be based is, that the authority is not expressly given to District Deputies; they are, therefore, without it. But this is untenable. Implied authority is sufficient, in the absence of express prohibition. The District Deputy is the representative of the Grand Chancellor, and it is necessary and proper that he be clothed with this authority, and unless it is expressly denied him, it is fully implied from the nature and function of his office.

*Digest, Sec. 807, 808. †Digest, Sec. 788. ‡Digest, Sec. 790. ¶Digest, Sec. 810.
§Const. G. L. Sec. 42. ¶Digest, Sec. 811. **Digest, Secs. 808, 780. ††Const. Mo. 1882, Sec. 10, Art. vii.; Const. Cal., Sec. 10, Art. vi.; Dann's Digest Cal. Sec. 551.

111. D. D. G. C.: Requisites of Eligibility: There are certain essential requisites of eligibility to this office, and they have been sufficiently pointed out in the discussion under the title Eligibility.* That he must be a Past Chancellor is well settled, but, that it is unnecessary that he shall have actually taken the Rank.

112. D. D. G. C.: Should Not Hold Office in Subordinate Lodge: The current of authorities seems to hold to the view that the District Deputy should not hold office in the Subordinate Lodge, and especially that of Chancellor Commander. This, for the reason that the duties would oftentimes conflict. The laws of some of the Jurisdictions prohibit it. In Missouri he cannot hold the office of the Chancellor, Commander, Vice Chancellor or Keeper of Records and Seal, without the consent of the Grand Chancellor.† In Nebraska, while it is not illegal, it is declared to be inexpedient‡ In Ontario it is expressly prohibited.||

The Grand Chancellor of Kentucky gave a very elaborate opinion upon this question, which is commended, notwithstanding the fact that some of his reasons are unique. He says:

“The District Deputy is the prime minister of the Grand Lodge, and as such he is superior, in the scale of Rank, to any member of his Lodge. Can he, then, accept a subordinate position? No. He must be entirely one or the other. If you are superior you must govern; if subordinate, you must obey. These are the laws of nature that cannot be set aside. It is the duty of the District Deputy Grand Chancellor to represent and protect the interests of the Grand Lodge, even against the supposed interests of his own Lodge, to see that the laws of the Order are carried out strictly, and to *decide all questions of law* that may come before him, in a just and impartial manner.

He must avoid any participation in the duties of his Lodge, that he may be better prepared to render a just and impartial decision. The action of any officer of your Lodge is liable to be questioned at any moment, and just as likely to involve a point of law which you, as District Deputy Grand Chancellor, would be called upon to decide. Suppose you held that subordinate office, and your action, as such officer, had involved a question, could you, as District Deputy, render a just and impartial decision, for or against your own action? Would that opinion (be it just or unjust) have the same force and effect upon your members that it would if you had no possible connection with the action? Could you raise that opinion above the suspicion of those who opposed you? Never! It is his duty to install the officers of his Lodge. He cannot install himself, nor depute any one else to act for him, unless he was absent, and, if absent he could not be installed. Besides, no

*Expo. Eligibility, Sec. 125. †Const. G. L. Mo. Sec. 10, Art. vii. ‡Digest, Sec. 791. ||Ont. 1880, 21.

law would be constitutional that would permit an officer to delegate his authority to another, with the sole intention of benefiting himself, or delegate to another that which he has no right to do himself.

If the District Deputy has no power to install himself, he cannot legalize or confer that power on another. You can, therefore, see that the position of District Deputy is a delicate one, and that, in order to command respect, and uphold the dignity of the position, in order to give the proper force and effect to his opinion, he must hold himself aloof, and avoid any duty in connection with his Lodge that could possibly compromise his dignity as the true representative of the Grand Chancellor.*

ELECTION.

113. Of Officers : Some of the Questions Touching the Validity of : Some few questions have arisen in this connection which, while they involve more particularly matters of practice, are perhaps worthy of notice. These relate, principally, to the validity of election, under certain circumstances, chiefly growing out of the manner of conducting the election, the appointment of tellers, the authority of the officers presiding, and, in some cases, the effect of previous nominations, or the want thereof. These are briefly noticed in the sequel.

114. Election : Validity of, When Tellers Are Not Members of the Lodge : It was held, in Illinois, that where the tellers of an election are not members of the Lodge, the election is void.† It might be a matter of remark, among those not familiar with Pythian Law, that members of a sister Lodge cannot be trusted, even to this extent; and even among those familiar with the law, this decision might excite no little degree of wonder; in fact, the decision itself can scarcely claim a footing in our Pythian Jurisprudence beyond what it may assume, as an extra precaution, in a direction really unnecessary.

Another case, involving the same question, is recorded in New York, in which the Chancellor Commander did not preside and appoint the tellers.‡ The facts in this case are similar to those of the Illinois case, but the Grand Lodge seems to have determined it upon another point, made by the minority of the committee on appeals.

The argument of the majority of the committee in this case, presents, very forcibly, the law and the reason. The facts are : at the election held on the 31st December, 1879, the Chancellor Commander left the chair, calling upon a Past Chancellor to

*W. W. Blackwell, G. C. Ky., 1880, 658, 704. †J. D. Roper, G. C. Ill. Jour., 1882, 818, 899. ‡N. Y. 1880, 41, 43.

preside during the election. The Past Chancellor presiding appointed two tellers, as the law provides, but it appears the tellers so appointed were not members of the Lodge. The election proceeded in the usual way, no one objecting; the Chancellor Commander remained in the room and was cognizant of the facts. At the next meeting, January 7, 1880, the Chancellor Commander, having conceived the idea that the election held the week before, and in which he participated, was illegal, so declared it, on the ground that the tellers were not legally appointed, and not qualified to act, being members of another Lodge. He immediately ordered a new election, which was held, and another person elected Chancellor Commander. Under this state of facts the committee say:

"We fail to see the justice of this argument. Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, section 6, article iii., provides, when an election is held for any officer, the Chancellor Commander, etc., shall appoint two members as tellers, to assist in conducting the election in a fair and impartial manner.

Thus it will be seen, by the Constitution, the tellers are simply to assist in conducting the election in a fair and impartial manner. This does not exclude any member of the Order from acting as teller, where no objection is made.

The Constitution is silent upon the point, whether the teller shall be a member of the Lodge or not, but no objection having been made to the appointment, the Lodge is estopped from disputing its own act."

There is some reason in this, and, in view of the fact that there is nothing in our Pythian Law warranting this distrustful discrimination against the members of a sister Lodge, the views of the New York committee seem sound as well as reasonable. The minority of the committee, however, sustained the Chancellor Commander on the ground that he permitted the Past Chancellor to preside, which was opposed to the law, as expounded by Supreme Chancellor Woodruff,* and it was upon this ground, perhaps, that the Supreme Lodge sustained the Grand Lodge, when the case went there on appeal.† There seems to be no just reason, in the absence of express law, for holding that tellers must be members of the Lodge in which the election occurs. Their duties are simply to count the vote, and, being disinterested, are in a position to do so fairly and impartially.

115. Elections : Nominations For: Admissibility of Motion to Close:
In perhaps a majority of the Lodges, during the progress of

*Expo. Sec. 81. Digest, Sec. 505. †Digest, Sec. 1004.

nomination and election of officers, there are recorded instances of "motions to close" nominations.

This course is pursued for the purpose of preventing further nominations, and, in numerous instances, it has been successful, for presiding officers have been known to recognize and entertain such motions, and majority votes have been found to adopt them. There are, perhaps, no recorded decisions on the admissibility of the motion, if a ruling of the Grand Chancellor of Delaware be excepted. During the nomination for the offices of Grand Master-at-Arms in the Grand Lodge, a Past Chancellor desired to know if it were in order to make a motion to close the nominations, while nominations were making?

The ruling of the Grand Chancellor was that it would not be in order, inasmuch as it would deprive the Grand Lodge of the advantage accruing from the privilege of election. On appeal the Grand Chancellor was overruled.* Inasmuch as the rule is well nigh universal, that previous nominations are essential in the election of officers, and, that votes cast for a member not so nominated are void, it would seem that the adoption of a motion to close nominations is depriving a member of his right, not only to place in nomination a candidate of his choice, but also to vote for him.

Such a rule cannot be regarded as otherwise than fraught with injustice, and should, therefore, find no place in our Pythian law. The ruling of the Grand Chancellor of Delaware was eminently proper.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the Chancellor Commander shall not close the nominations until every member has had an opportunity to be heard.†

116. Election : Of Officers: Nominations for Made When : It was an early rule that required nominations to be made at the meeting preceding the election, and this was so held in West Virginia as late as 1877.‡ The rule, however, may now be considered obsolete, where it is not expressly enjoined by law. There is no authority for it now in the legislation of the Supreme Lodge.||

ELIGIBILITY

117. To Office: Advancement or Rotation of Officers: Under the title "*advancement*"§ the practice in Pennsylvania is discussed, and some of the inconsistencies of the law pointed out. This

*Del. 1879, 222. †Sec. 3, Art. iv., Const. Sub. Lodges. ‡W. Va. 1877, 8, 28. §S. L. Const., Par. 5, Sec. 2, Art. viii., app. §Expo. Ante. 33.

rule may be said to be peculiar to Pennsylvania although the principle is, to some extent, observed in other Jurisdictions. It is proposed here to notice the practice in the various Jurisdictions, and to discuss briefly this principle of rotation in office. Perhaps, we can offer no more fitting premise for the discussion of this question, than by introducing here, a suggestion from that veteran Knight—than whom no one can claim more of honor and merit, for a noble self-sacrifice in the interests of the Order—Past Supreme Chancellor, Samuel Reed. In 1868, as Grand Chancellor, he embodies in his report to his Grand Lodge, the following suggestions:

“I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of this Grand Lodge, with the idea that your representatives to the Supreme Lodge, (I trust soon to be organized) may have the advantage of your advice and counsel, that some points of the present work may be advantageously revised. Would it not be better, that all business be transacted in the Knight's degree?

Would it not be better to *dispense with the present rotation in office and make merit the true principle for promotion?*”*

In 1869, Grand Chancellor Reed, referring to the Constitutions for Grand and Subordinate Lodges, sent down by the Supreme Lodge for approval, has this to say:

You will observe that the rotation feature has been dispensed with, so that *now* any Knight having served a full term in any Subordinate office, is eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor, making *merit* the principle for promotion.†

That the whole theory of eligibility, and rotation in office, as practiced in perhaps, a majority of the Jurisdictions, is wrong, we do not hesitate to declare. There can be no substantial reason urged in favor of it, and experience has shown that it has led to confusion, inconsistent legislation, and a great many utterly senseless exceptions. The conflicts and absurdities of the Pennsylvania laws have been cited, and other instances equally as unfounded in reason may be shown, to prove the unsoundness of the rotation principle.

It does not follow that, because a Master at Arms is specially fitted for that office, that he is thereby qualified for advancement, neither does it follow that service in the office has any tendency to fit the occupant for the duties of the higher offices, and especially that of Chancellor Commander. Perhaps, there is not a Lodge in the country but has had actual experience of this fact. It is asserted here, that service in any inferior office,

*N. J., July, 1868, 20, 21. †N. J. Jan. 1869, 38.

from Outer Guard to Vice Chancellor, may not have any tendency to qualify one for the duties of a presiding officer. If a member has even a smattering of parliamentary law, and has given a thought to our Pythian Jurisprudence he may, and is very likely to, develop the traits and characteristics of a good presiding officer; without these he is liable to be a failure, and any amount of service in an inferior office, will not remedy the defects. A Prelate may thoroughly understand his duties, a Vice Chancellor even may be able to reflect credit upon the Lodge from his particular station, the Master at Arms may be a thoroughly trained soldier and may by his erect carriage, his grace of movement, and knowledge of the Ritual, do honor to himself and the office, and yet not one of these officers may have the capacity to put a question or decide a point of order, if placed in the Chancellor Commander's chair. To provide that these officers *must* be advanced, to the exclusion of a thoroughly qualified parliamentarian, is entirely wrong, impolitic, and without reason.

118. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: In 1873 Supreme Chancellor Berry, held that a Lodge may elect whomever it may see fit to the office of Chancellor Commander, that, there was no general law, making rotation in office obligatory.* While this applies with the force of law *only*, to Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge, nevertheless the principle here announced is the correct one, and the precedent should be incorporated into the common law of the Order.

The reasons for the rotation principle do not have the same force in all the Jurisdictions, and this may account for the peculiar, and often inconsistent, legislation had upon the question. A glance at this decisions will illustrate this position. It may be remarked here, that in the early years it was considered very essential,—and in some quarters the impression still remains—that eligibility to the higher offices be acquired by *actual* service. No matter what the rank of the member may be, if he had not *actually* served in a subordinate office, he was not eligible to the higher grades.

The committee on Laws in Pennsylvania held:

A Past Chancellor who has been elected to, and served, in the office of Vice Chancellor and Guide, is eligible to the position of Chancellor Commander, not so however, in the case of a Past Chancellor by dispensation who has not served as Vice Chancellor or Guide. A Past Chancel-

*Digest Sec. 651.

lor, who is qualified as above stated, and who has been elected to the office of Chancellor Commander is qualified also, to be elected as representative.

By this decision it will be observed that, in the opinion of the committee, a Past Chancellor, by creation, is not eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander, nor to that of Grand Representative, if he had not actually served as Vice Chancellor, or Master at Arms, and the committee say :

As to this answer, the committee desire full consideration by the Grand Lodge. The question is involved, whether a Past Chancellor by dispensation (creation) can be considered as having actually served in the chair, where there is a constitutional provision requiring service in the chair.

The above decision by permission of the Grand Lodge, was afterward modified by the committee, and adopted as follows :

A Past Chancellor who has been legally elected to, and served in the office of Vice Chancellor and Guide is eligible to the position of W. C. (C. C.) A Past Chancellor, whether by dispensation or otherwise, who has been elected to the office of W. C. (C. C.) is qualified also to be elected a Representative.*

The rule by this modification was relaxed to this extent : A Past Chancellor by creation is not eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander, unless he has actually served as Vice Chancellor or Master at Arms ; but he is eligible to the office of Grand Representative. We can only attribute this lack of consistency to a mistaken idea, growing out of the crude state of our Pythian Jurisprudence at this early period. Another characteristic decision of Pennsylvania in this connection was rendered in 1877. The question was asked Grand Chancellor Wadsworth :

"Is a member who has served in any elective office, eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor, (Jour. of S. L., 1875, 1833, 1134,) or are we to be governed by Article IV, Section 1, of the Subordinate Constitution?"

To which the Grand Chancellor replied :

"We have a Constitution for Subordinate Lodges, adopted by the Grand Lodge in annual session, and its Laws are those which govern the Order in this Jurisdiction, and are to be obeyed as such until set aside by the same authority that made them.†

The reference to the Supreme Lodge Journal above, is to the decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, as found in his report to the Supreme Lodge at the session of 1875. In view of the fact that a very few Jurisdictions have followed this decision, the remarks of the Supreme Chancellor are here given as follows :

*Pa. Jan., 1872, 82. †Pa. Aug. 1877, 17, 18, 106.

"On looking over the proceedings of the session of 1873, I find a large number of propositions had been submitted, to change the law which requires previous service in an appointed office to render a brother eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor. These propositions were severally laid over to the next session for action. At the close of the session in Pittsburg, I supposed the change had been made. But a careful review of the legislation of that session convinced me no direct action had been taken by you, and it was evident from the correspondence which followed, many others had discovered the omission. Knowing that this law was obnoxious to the members of the Order generally, I sought authority by some act of yours to declare it repealed. I found on page 947, Journal of 1874, that Representative Bates, of Michigan, had introduced a resolution repealing 'the Constitution under which we have hitherto worked.' This Law or requirement was a part of that Constitution, it evidently being the purpose of the Supreme Lodge, by the passage of that resolution, to repeal all laws contained in the old Constitution not found in the new one. I therefore, ruled that any member having served in any elective or appointive office, was eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor. I have been requested to go further, and rule that any Knight in good standing was eligible to that office, but I choose to submit it to you for decision. I trust you will confirm the ruling I have made; if not for the reasons given, or actions quoted, (which I deem sufficient) you will do it for the good of the Subordinate Lodges."

This ruling and opinion of the Supreme Chancellor were confirmed by the Supreme Lodge, as will be found in the report of the committee, on page 1124 of the Journal of 1875.

In connection with this decision it may be well enough to review the legislation upon this question. It will be remembered that, in the early years of its history, the Supreme Lodge not only assumed the authority to make and promulgate a Constitution for the Grand Lodges, but for the Subordinate Lodges as well. In 1868 the Supreme Lodge published a Constitution for Subordinate Lodges, which went into effect January 1, 1869. It was supposed, and intended to be, obligatory and binding upon all Subordinate Lodges. Section 3 of Article II of that Constitution read as follows:

"Any Knight in good standing, having served one full term in an appointive office, shall be eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor."

The significance of this section lies in this, that service in an *appointive* office was an essential qualification for the office of Vice Chancellor. Service in an elective office was not a compliance with the law. A Knight might be elected to one of the higher offices, and serve a full term; he might even be created a Past Chancellor and go the Grand Lodge, and be elected to a Grand Lodge office, still he would not be eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor in his own Lodge.

The Supreme Lodge, however, promulgated this Constitution January 1, 1869. It is needless to say that Pennsylvania, and perhaps a number of other Jurisdictions, saw fit to ignore it as an infringement of their rights. On the 21st of January, 1869, Pennsylvania adopted a Constitution for its Subordinate Lodges essentially different and leaving out entirely the above quoted section, but inserted a clause requiring service as Vice Chancellor and Guide (M. at A.) as a qualification for the office of Chancellor Commander.* This article of the Constitution, as published by the Supreme Lodge, was afterward amended (as will be seen in the reference thereto by the S. C. in the appendix to the Journal of 1873, page 30) by adding a clause to the effect that:

“Unless having served a term in an appointive office are not eligible for Vice Chancellor.

The Supreme Lodge, about this time,† yielded the right to the Grand Lodges to make their own Constitutions and also that for their Subordinate Lodges, reserving only the right to interpose certain obligatory provisions, and these are found in the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, as adopted at the session of 1874. Since the adoption of this Constitution and the resolution of Representative Bates, referred to by the Supreme Chancellor, there has been no general obligatory law in respect to eligibility or rotation in office. The matter was left entirely to the Grand Lodges.

The force of the decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, above referred to, lies then in this: Under the old Constitution service in an appointive office was essential to advancement to the office of Vice Chancellor, under the new, this restriction is removed, so that, service in either an *elective* or *appointive* office will qualify a member for that office. This is nothing more than what Indiana asked in 1872,‡ or Virginia in 1874 || The attitude of Pennsylvania toward the old Constitution, has been referred to. It will be seen that in that Jurisdiction a member cannot assert his right to advancement under this decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, and this raises the question whether or not the decision is obligatory in Jurisdictions where the Grand Lodges have provided a different rule.

It may not be worth the time required to prove the soundness of Supreme Chancellor Davis' decision, inasmuch as it has

*Const. Pa., 1869 Sec. 1, Art. III. †S. L. Jour. 1869, 115. ‡Ind. 1872, 62, also, Ind. 1874, 158, 174. ||Va. 1874, 50.

not been generally followed. It has however, more reason to support it, than the rule under the old Constitution which is still adhered to by many Jurisdictions. Nebraska quite early in the history abolished the rotation principle, and has made any Knight in good standing eligible to any office in the Lodge except that of Past Chancellor.* The inconsistency of the law requiring rotation in office, is illustrated by the action of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in this connection. The question was asked :

"In case of the election of officers, the Chancellor Commander, Vice Chancellor and *all* the Past Chancellors, decline to serve as Chancellor, what shall the Lodge do for a Chancellor Commander?"

Here was a predicament to be sure. The law *requires* that the Chancellor Commander *shall have* served in an *appointive* office, but no one with this qualification can be found to accept, the Lodge cannot go without a Chancellor Commander of course. Since no one thought of, or suggested the idea of repealing the law, the Committee took the only sensible view open to them, "recommending the Lodge, in such peculiar case, to elect the *best* Knight in the Lodge to the office of Chancellor Commander."† It *may* be contended that this is an exceptional case. While this is possible, yet, it is nevertheless a fact, that a number of the Jurisdictions have met the same exceptional case, and have been compelled to solve it in the same way. Indiana met the same question again in 1880, when it was asked whether a Knight could be elected to the chair of Chancellor Commander, in case all eligible under the law declined to serve, and the committee reported, that a Past Chancellor, or Past Vice Chancellor only, is eligible to that office, but under the general Laws a Knight may be called to the chair by a majority vote of the members present to act as Chancellor Commander *pro tem*.‡ Here is another instance of conflict between the Constitution and general Laws, as in Pennsylvania. Determined to hold to the old rule of eligibility the recommendation of 1875 was disregarded; the *best* Knight on the floor could not, by the general Laws, be elected, but by a majority vote he could act *pro tem*.

119. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: The Past Chancellor: There cannot be much question as to the eligibility of the Past

*Sec. 9 Const. Sub. Lodge, 1884. †Ind. July 1875, 192, 201. ‡Ind. 1880, 243, 4.

Chancellor to any office in the Lodge. He is eligible to the office of Grand Representative, and to the office of District Deputy, as well before, as after his obligation as Past Chancellor. This has been sufficiently shown and need not be repeated here.* It has been held also by the Supreme Lodge that at the institution of a new Grand Lodge, any Past Chancellor is eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, including that of Supreme Representative.†

120. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: The Chancellor Commander: The eligibility of the Chancellor Commander to re-election has been fully shown,‡ as to whether he is eligible to the position of Grand Representative on the last night of his term as Chancellor Commander, is a question that may be considered settled. We note however, a vote in the Grand Lodge of Texas on this question, which shows how easily truth may be supplanted by error. On this proposition, as to whether a Chancellor Commander on the last night of his term was eligible to the office of Grand Representative, the Grand Lodge held in the negative, by a vote of seventeen to twenty.|| The theory is, and it is well the distinction be preserved, that the Chancellor Commander is not a Past Chancellor, even on the last night of his term; that this honor does not fully accrue until his successor has been installed, and, inasmuch as none but Past Chancellors are eligible to the office of Grand Representative, it would seem that there should be no controversy on this question.

121. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: The Vice Chancellor: The question as to the eligibility of the Vice Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander has been decided variously, and while the weight of authority seems to negative the idea, the matter is not free from doubt. In 1878, the Grand Chancellor of Delaware held, that a Lodge which was without a Chancellor Commander could elect its sitting Vice Chancellor, and referred to certain sections of the Constitution as his authority for the decision. The committee reporting upon this decision, after examining the Constitution, recommend that the decision be reversed, but this report was not concurred in, and the decision of the Grand Chancellor was sustained.§ Acting under this decision Damon Lodge of Delaware in 1880, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Chancellor Comman-

*Digest, Secs. 1900, 1356, 797. †Digest, Sec. 1923. ‡Ante Sec. 83. ||Texas, 1882-85. §Del. 1878, 142, 186.

der, elected the sitting Vice Chancellor to that office, and the Grand Chancellor commissioned a Past Chancellor to install the Chancellor Commander-elect. The committee examining into this action of the Grand Chancellor, say:

"It is in accord with the action of this Grand Lodge, (page 186, Jour. 1878). Yet your committee are of the opinion that this action is not lawful, inasmuch as it gives the Vice Chancellor the honors of both offices, that of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander in the same term. He should have filled the office of Chancellor Commander as prescribed in Article II., Section 8 of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges which reads: 'And vacancies by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, to serve for the term, and the officer so serving, shall be entitled to the full honors of the term.' The original selection, as your committee think, is the selection of officers for the new term. We therefore, offer the following resolution:"

Resolved, That the Vice Chancellor cannot be elected to the office of Chancellor Commander, and receive the honors of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander during the same term."*

This report seems to have been adopted. It will be observed that the objection urged against the right of a Lodge to advance the Vice Chancellor to the chair of Chancellor Commander by election, is that it would give him the honors of both offices. If this were all, the objection is untenable. It has been generally conceded in our Order, and it is the theory in all compacts, that the Vice officer of the organization is for the purpose of presiding when the chief officer is absent, or his office becomes vacant. He presides and exercises the functions of that office for the unexpired term, so with the Vice Chancellor.

This latter decision in Delaware, holds to this view, and settles the question for that Jurisdiction.

In 1883, B. H. Child, Grand Chancellor of Rhode Island, decided that a Vice Chancellor serving any length of time is eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander, in case of a vacancy occurring in that office.† This decision of the Grand Chancellor called for special legislation at the hands of the Grand Lodge. It was sought to place a construction upon the Constitution requiring the Vice Chancellor to serve a majority of the term, in order to be eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander, but this was tabled,‡ and the Grand Lodge confirmed the decision of the Grand Chancellor. It does not appear that this decision referred specially to the sitting Vice

*Del., 1880, 275. †R. I., 1883, 8, 31, 32. ‡R. I., 1883, 35.

Chancellor, and his right to be elected, during his term, to the office of Chancellor Commander, but it would seem that under the law of eligibility in Rhode Island, any member who may have at any time been elected to, and served but *one night* in the office of Vice Chancellor, becomes thereby eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander. The weight of authority seems to be, however, that a Vice Chancellor cannot be elected to the position of Chancellor Commander during his term.* This was also held in Ohio, in 1873.† On a question being propounded to him, Grand Chancellor Mavity, of Kentucky, held that where a Vice Chancellor is elected to the office of Chancellor Commander, and he serves out the term, he is not entitled to the honors of the office.‡ There is no reason in this, and it is not good law. When a member is *legally* elected to the office and he serves out the unexpired term, he is entitled to the honors of that office whatever they may be.|| The Grand Chancellor undoubtedly intended, by his decision, to be in accord with the theory here contended for. That a Vice Chancellor serving merely as Chancellor Commander to fill an unexpired term, does not thereby become entitled to the honors of Past Chancellor, but the question propounded to the Grand Chancellor, shows that the Vice Chancellor had been elected to the office of Chancellor Commander. If this was so and it was permitted by the Law, then the decision works an injustice. The Law which permits the election of a Vice Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander is faulty, and in conflict with what seems to be now, the better rule. From a decision recorded in Maine, it is to be inferred that, under the law, a Vice Chancellor is not eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander until he has served his term. Here it was held that a Vice Chancellor who had resigned during his term, could not be elected to the office of Chancellor Commander.§ Again, in 1878, the same Jurisdiction held that, after the first three terms of a new Lodge, the candidate for Chancellor Commander must have been legally elected and served as Vice Chancellor, and in some subordinate office.¶ This lack of uniformity in the laws, and the decisions, is truly alarming, and why should the Vice Chancellor be made the central object of so much inconsistent and jingling legislation? The decisions touching the eligibility of the Vice Chancellor are absolutely

*Digest, Sec. 2665 et seq. †Ohio, 1873, 180. ‡Ky. 1876, 433. ||Digest Sec. 1390. §Me. 1876, 113. ¶Me. 1878, 298.

wonderful. Maine has held, in addition to those above quoted, that, to be elected to the office of Vice Chancellor, the member must have filled some elective or appointive office.* A Knight must have served in some subordinate office to the close of the term to be eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor.† According to the Law of New Jersey any Knight is eligible to the office of Prelate.‡ It has been shown that in the neighboring State of Pennsylvania that the Master at Arms *must* be advanced to this position, a Knight can aspire to nothing higher than Master at Arms. But in New Jersey, it is also held, that a member who has served a term as Master at Arms is eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor, and no one is eligible to that office unless he has so served.|| It will be observed that these two decisions were approved at the same session, which renders the inconsistency more difficult of solution. It is difficult to see wherein the duties of Master at Arms are any more calculated to fit one for the office of Vice Chancellor than for Prelate; or what reason there is for a Knight who has served as Prelate, to come back to the office of Master at Arms before he can occupy the Vice Chancellor's chair? It is shown hereafter, that, in Oregon a dispensation is necessary to elect a Knight from the floor to the office of Chancellor Commander in a case where all who are qualified decline. In California, however, such a formality is not necessary. A Lodge may, of its own accord, elect a member disqualified by law§ A law that may be abrogated with such utter lack of form or ceremony is unsound in theory and principle; worse still, it breeds contempt for all law. But then, this is only one of the ever recurring exceptions to the rule of rotation, and so it has been in a large number of the Jurisdictions, many of the decisions leading to utter impracticability, others ignoring the law and violating principle and reason outright.

The principle involved in the question of electing the Vice Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander was established by the Supreme Lodge at an early day. In 1868 Supreme Chancellor Read held, that, in case of vacancy in the office of Grand Chancellor it is improper for a Grand Lodge to supersede the Grand Vice Chancellor by electing some one else to the office. The Grand Vice Chancellor is the proper one to succeed him.¶ It might be inferred from this, that a

*Me. 1875, 58. †Me. 1876, 113. ‡N. J. 1874, 477, 566. ||N. J. 1874, 479, 566. §Cal. 1881, 1537, 1602-4. ¶Digest Sec. 1352.

Grand Lodge would have the right to *elect* the Grand Vice Chancellor to the office of Grand Chancellor, but the inference is negated by the positive action of the Supreme Lodge in 1871, when it was held that a Grand Vice Chancellor *must* act as Grand Chancellor during a vacancy, but is not entitled to the honors of the office.* This clearly shows that, it is the duty of the Grand Vice Chancellor to preside, but that he cannot be elected to the office. The celebrated case of Owen and Duff against the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, decided by the Supreme Lodge in 1880† is determinative of this point so far as the law and the practice is concerned. The principle which governs the eligibility of the Grand Vice Chancellor applies with the same force to that of the Vice Chancellor. He is elected for the particular purpose, of assisting the Chancellor Commander, and of presiding when that officer is absent, or his office becomes vacant, and where Jurisdictions have not ignored this theory—as in Pennsylvania by providing for the advancement of officers—Lodges must recognize this principle, and Vice Chancellors must be content with the fact that they are eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander *only*, after they have served their terms as Vice Chancellors.

Aside from the law and the theory here advanced, however, there is no sufficient reason for this rule. If the Vice Chancellor is qualified to preside there ought to be no bar to his election. There are no honors attached to the office of Vice Chancellor, but there is to the office of Chancellor Commander, and the member who earns these honors should in justice be allowed to receive them.

In Oregon there seems to be no question as to the right of the Lodge to elect the Vice Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander to fill a vacancy. Such action was acquiesced in incidentally by the Grand Chancellor while deciding another point, which may be referred to here as connected with this question. The Lodge had elected the Vice Chancellor to fill an unexpired term of the Chancellor Commander, and then wanted to know how the office of Vice Chancellor should be filled. The Grand Chancellor held :

“That it should be filled by the Prelate, and if he declines, a dispensation could be granted by the deputy to raise a member from the floor to fill the place.‡

122. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: The Prelate: Some of the phases of the rule of eligibility, as practiced in Rhode

*Digest Secs. 1340, 1842. †Digest Sec. 1340. ‡Ore. 1883, 157 218.

Island was referred to in the previous section. We note here a decision of the same Jurisdiction in respect to the eligibility of the Prelate to the office of Chancellor Commander. By this it is held that the Prelate is not qualified for the office of Chancellor Commander, unless he has been legally elected and served in the office of Vice Chancellor.* This is in accordance with the theory of eligibility. The Prelate is confessedly the fourth officer in the Lodge; the one next below the Vice Chancellor, and the next step in the line of advancement would be to the Vice Chancellor's chair. No matter how illy qualified he may be for the position, or how well he may be fitted for the presiding officer's chair, there is no alternative, he must conform to the rule of eligibility.

This matter being left to the varying notions of the respective Jurisdictions, inconsistencies, will of necessity creep into legislation. Different notions of the true rule of eligibility, are manifest, and the practice founded thereon exhibits some singular inconsistencies. For instance, in the very same year that Rhode Island held that the Prelate was not eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander until he had served as Vice Chancellor; Kansas held that to be eligible to the office of Prelate, one must serve in the office of Chancellor Commander or have been elected Past Chancellor at the institution of a new Lodge.† This is in effect holding, that a Past Chancellor only is eligible to the office of Prelate. The effect of this rule is to necessitate an exception in the case of a new Lodge, so, to meet this, Kansas has been compelled to make this declaration: A Prelate appointed at the institution of a new Lodge is not entitled to the honors of a Past Chancellor neither is he eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor.‡ Maryland sides with Kansas, and holds that a Prelate is not eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor.¶ In the same year Pennsylvania held, that any Knight was eligible to the office of Prelate,§ and the same rule seems to have been in vogue, both in Kentucky and New Jersey during the same period.¶

These may be immaterial matters, but they are unwarranted inconsistencies, and it were better that we have no rule of eligibility at all, than that such things exist. That one Jurisdiction should hold, that the Prelate should succeed to the Vice Chancellor station to be eligible to the Chancellor Commander's,

*R. I. 1878, 14, 31. †Kans., 1878, 8, 27. ‡Kan., 1883, 9, 23; 1874, 61, 73.
 ¶Md., 1873, 38, 48 §Pa., 1873, 565. ¶Ky., 1873, 83; N. J., 1874, 477, 566.

and another should hold, that he must first occupy the Chancellor Commander's chair before he can be Prelate, and that he is not eligible to the Vice Chancellor chair, only demonstrate the absolute necessity of a Common Law, founded upon reason and common sense.

123. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: Trustees: The question as to whether a trustee is an officer of the Lodge, and as such, is in the direct line of promotion, has been subjected to conflicting decisions.

It has been held, that a trustee is not such an officer, as by service as such, he is eligible to advancement.* This perhaps is a true construction, for it must be conceded, that the officers of the Lodge proper, are those recognized by the Ritual, that it is only these ritualistic officers who are included in the line of promotion. But Indiana has placed a construction upon its Laws at variance with this theory.† Here it is held, that a trustee is entitled to advancement as an officer of the Lodge, and one term of service, as such, qualifies him for the Vice Chancellor's chair.

The object of this rule of rotation is to fit the officer for the duties of the higher office. It may be that in Indiana the duties of a trustee are calculated to subserve this purpose.

124. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: the Attendant: Notwithstanding the Supreme Lodge has declared the attendant is not an officer of the Lodge,‡ in one Jurisdiction, at least, it is contended that he is, and is included, in the rule of eligibility. In a preceding section the early rule of Kansas is cited, which disqualifies the Prelate for the office of Vice Chancellor,|| but in the same Jurisdiction it was held that the Attendant is an officer of the Lodge, and having served one term as such he is eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor.§ How this can be reconciled with any principle of reason is incomprehensible.

125. Eligibility: Rules and Precedents: the D. D. G. C.: It has been held that the District Deputy Grand Chancellors are not *ex officio* officers of the Grand Lodge; they are appointed usually by the Grand Chancellor, and hold their offices at his pleasure,¶ yet the question of their eligibility to the appointment has given rise to some difference of opinion. It is not illegal but inexpedient for a District Deputy to hold the office of Chancellor Commander.** It may not be the practice

*Digest, Sec. 2570, et seq. †Ind., 1882, 122. ‡Digest Sec. 242. ||Expo. Sec. 122. §Kas. 1879, 7, 34. ¶Digest Sec. 781. **Digest Sec. 791.

anywhere to appoint Chancellor Commanders to this office. A proposition in which impropriety is so patent, requires no comment. It perhaps will not be questioned that a member in arrears, and so not in good standing in his Lodge, is not eligible to the position of District Deputy.* Perhaps the first requisite of such an officer is, that he be a Past Chancellor.† As to whether he must be a Past Chancellor in *full*, has been variously decided.

In 1873 the Grand Lodge of Indiana held, that a District Deputy at least, should not hold the appointment, not having taken the Grand Lodge degree.‡ Just ten years later the Grand Lodge of Tennessee held, that a Past Chancellor, who had not taken the Grand Lodge rank was eligible.||

Brother M. L. Stevens of the Maine correspondence committee, whom we have had occasion to quote before, notices a criticism by the committee on Law and Supervision in Kentucky on a decision in New York to the effect that,

"A Past Chancellor to be eligible as District Deputy Grand Chancellor must have received the Grand Lodge degree."

The Kentucky committee object to the ruling, while Brother Stevens declares it to be right in principle.§ It does seem under the decisions, that the opinion of the Kentucky committee is supported by principle and reason. This difference between a Past Chancellor "ordinary," as it is put by them, and a Past Chancellor "in full" is scarcely entitled to consideration.

Among the early decisions, is one in Kansas by T. W. Deering, Grand Chancellor, holding, that the District Deputy must be a Past Chancellor, and must have taken the Grand Lodge rank.¶

Oregon has decided both ways on this question.**

The current of the later decisions seems to hold to the more reasonable view in this respect, that if the member is a Past Chancellor, and *entitled* to the rank, he is eligible to the office.

Grand Chancellor Owen Royce, of Mississippi, in 1882 asked his Grand Lodge for an expression of its will upon the following case:

"As to whether one, who has passed the Chancellor Commander's chair, and is fully qualified to become a member of the Grand Lodge, is really eligible to the office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor. This has been the custom heretofore, but I think it contrary to the intention of the General Law."††

*Digest, Sec. 786. †Digest, Sec. 795-6. ‡Indiana Jan. 1873—44, 49. §Digest, Sec. 796. ¶Maine, 1882, 218. Kentucky, 1881, 791. 1880, 668. New York, 1879, 18, 59, 61. ¶Kansas, 1874, 62, 73. **Oregon, 1881, 34, and 1882, 66, 115. ††Miss. 1882, 9.

It was referred to the committee on law, but it does not appear that a report was made upon it. In the following year, however, Grand Chancellor Caldwell of Tennessee, held that a Past Chancellor who had not taken the rank was eligible.*

It is not quite clear what Grand Chancellor Royce meant by his reference to the "general law."

If the general laws of Mississippi disqualified such a Past Chancellor, then the custom referred to, was contrary to Law, if not, then it was certainly correct and accorded with the later decisions.

126. Eligibility: Some Observation Concerning the Rule: The foregoing collation of authorities sufficiently illustrates the rule of eligibility as practiced in the various Jurisdictions. In concluding the discussion of this question, it is proposed to notice, briefly, the working of the rule, or, rather, its result, as disclosed by this investigation. A rule which must necessarily give rise to so many exceptions, scarcely attains the dignity of a principle worthy of preservation, and in such cases the result must always be—what this rule of eligibility is found to be—illogical, inconsistent, and hence lacking the support of reason and sound judgment. The rule is an old one, and has grown up with the Order; this cannot be denied

In 1873, a question arose in Kansas as to the application of the rule, which, taken in connection with the subsequent rulings of this Jurisdiction, illustrates its impracticable working, as well as its illogical tendency. A Past Chancellor addresses a letter to the Supreme Chancellor, calling in question a decision of the Grand Chancellor, and asking for information and the law. The Supreme Chancellor very properly referred the letter to the Grand Chancellor, with instructions to "apply the Law, both local and supreme."

The Grand Chancellor answered the letter, and that portion of his communication referring to the eligibility rule, is as follows:

"On Wednesday, April 28th, the Vice Chancellor requested and obtained a withdrawal card from his Lodge. This left the chair of the Vice Chancellor vacant, which the Lodge desired to fill, according to Article II, Section 3, of the Subordinate Constitution, as made and provided by the Supreme Lodge.† There were *no members eligible* to the position of Vice Chancellor, except the Past Chancellors of the Lodge, of whom there are four. Two of them absolutely refuse to take the

*Digest, Sec. 1900. †See ante Sec. 119, for reference to the old Constitution made by the Supreme Lodge.

position; one was serving as Chancellor Commander, and the fourth was not attending the Lodge, and stated afterward, when renominated for another position, that he could not attend to it. In compliance with Section 6, Article II, of the Subordinate Constitution, as provided by the Supreme Lodge, which says: 'All vacancies shall be filled only in the manner of original selection,' etc.; that is, from appointive or elective office, the Master at Arms was nominated and elected on *full* vote to the position, there being no dissenting voice or opposition. In view of these facts, I shall rule that the Vice Chancellor elected under like circumstances is eligible, and entitled to the full honors of the term, and is thereby eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander. If the strict letter of the Law was stringently enforced in all cases, instances would arise where the Lodge would have to throw up its charter or dispensation, *eg*: in case there were no Past Chancellors, or Past Vice Chancellors, among its members, and all of them refusing to take the position of Chancellor Commander, as in this case.'**

The Grand Chancellor's observation as to the result of the rule, is timely, and to the point. Its impracticability will not permit its strict enforcement. From the decisions cited from Kansas,† it will be seen that an attendant is eligible to the chair of Vice Chancellor, but that the Master at Arms is not. That in Maine any one who has filled an elective or appointive office is eligible, this includes the Master at Arms. Returning to Kansas, six years later, and we find it has forgotten the bold stand taken by Grand Chancellor Deering, and the result is another exemplification of the impracticability of the rule. In 1879 the following decision was announced:

"If a member who is eligible declines an office that fact does not qualify a member for the position who is otherwise disqualified. Although all qualified members decline to accept the office, you *cannot* elect from the floor members not eligible. If you cannot fill the office by election, because those eligible decline to accept, *the Chancellor Commander must appoint pro tem at each meeting.*"‡

Is it possible that inconsistencies of this nature can have foundation in Pythian Law?

The *true* rule of eligibility must be based upon personal qualifications, or personal worth, and the merits of these can only be ascertained by competitive examinations, and the rule of eligibility which ignores this principle is wrong in theory and must necessarily work pernicious effects. It would be impracticable, however, to attempt to enforce a rule of eligibility, founded upon personal fitness as disclosed by competitive examination, and this being so, it were better to abolish the rule entirely. Experience has demonstrated the fact that, a

*Kan., 1873, 9, 10. †Expo. Ante., Sec. 124. ‡Kan. 1879, 7, 34.

Lodge unrestricted in its choice of officers, will choose for itself a more capable corps of officers than this impracticable, imperfect and illogical rule of eligibility could possibly furnish.

ENTERING LODGE ROOM.

127. The rule in respect to: There are certain times when members may, and may not enter the Lodge room, and it is thought that the decisions cited in the Digest fully set forth the approved practice in this respect. We note here, however, a criticism on a decision in New Jersey. It was held by Grand Chancellor Trenchard, that a member may enter the Lodge while the minutes are reading.* This practice is undoubtedly sanctioned by the laws of New Jersey, but the committee on correspondence in Connecticut refer to it thus:

“This may be Pythian Law; we won’t argue that point for we confess that we never thoroughly digested the Digest, but it is not good sense. How can a Keeper of Records and Seal read the minutes, and how can members in the room listen attentively, when brethren come straggling into the room creating more or less confusion? When the minutes are being read, and when a motion is under discussion, the inner door should remain closed, until the matter is disposed of.†”

It does not seem that one must necessarily have “digested the Digest” in order to comprehend the reasonableness of this rule. Good discipline, as well as the authorities, point out the better practice in this respect.‡

EXAMINATION.

128: Of Candidates: For advancement: The Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1873 adopted the following resolution:

“*Resolved:* That hereafter no Subordinate Lodge shall advance a candidate from one grade of rank to the next, until the candidate has been examined in open Lodge, and proved to have thoroughly posted himself, in the secret work of the previous rank. *Provided,* this shall not apply to Lodges acting under dispensation from the Grand Chancellor.||

In the early years the practice obtained to some extent of requiring these examinations, this was particularly so during the brief life of the “*Acroatic Agenda*”§

This was a matter entirely optional with the Lodges, and since 1878—when the Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution making these examinations obligatory¶—the practice has fallen into disuse, and is now about obsolete.

*N. J. 1883, 1392, 1428. +Conn. 1884, 86. †Digest, Sec. 224, 1141. ||N. C. 1873, 29. §Digest Sec. 249, et. seq. ¶Digest Sec. 1032.

The examination of candidates, as precedent to advancement, is no part of our secret, or ritualistic work. It was but a borrowed custom, at best, and so has no footing in our Pythian Jurisprudence.

EXPUNGING RECORD.

129. Right of Lodges in Respect To: There are instances of expunging matter from the record, which may be said to furnish precedents for this action. An example is furnished by the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

It seems that a revisory and printing committee had been appointed to prepare the journals of the Grand Lodge for printing, under instructions to cull from the proceedings, and expunge such matter as may be in conflict with the more recent legislation, etc.* This, it seems, was done, and the journals, from the organization of the Grand Lodge, in 1871, to and including the Journal of 1876, were printed in one small pamphlet.

Aside from the strictly legal right of the Grand Lodge to thus mutilate its own record, it was certainly an ill-advised proceeding. The actual work of this Grand Lodge, during its first years, will never be known. This must necessarily include much of the history of the Order in Georgia, all knowledge of which will, eventually, be lost to every member of the Order in that Jurisdiction.

There are some exceptions, however, to the general rule in respect to expunging the record. The right of a Subordinate Lodge to do this, has been expressly declared. A decision by Grand Chancellor Harney, of California, is in point. The question was:

“Whether a Lodge could fully expunge from its minutes a certain motion which had been theretofore adopted.”

The Grand Chancellor says:

“The question is one purely of parliamentary law. I have examined carefully, the Digest and Laws of our Order, with the object, that I might be able to find a precedent. Not finding any, I am at liberty to consult books, which contain rules of practice usually governing legislation, and other bodies. I find the following rule laid down:

The journal, or minutes is under the immediate control of the body, and therefore the right to strike out, or blot out, or obliterate any portion of the same, which is obnoxious, always exists. (Cushing's Laws and Practice Section 424.) My own opinion therefore is, that the action

*Ga. 1875, 162, 172.

of the Lodge was lawful, and that the appeal herein should be dismissed, and it is so ordered.”*†

In the same year Pennsylvania passed upon the same question in a slightly different form. Here the expunging had been accomplished, and a request was made of the Grand Lodge to approve the action, which was done.†

These are precedents establishing a rule seemingly reasonable in its application. When matter has found its way upon the record perhaps, through carelessness, or indiscretion, and which is discovered to be either obnoxious, or entirely a mistake, the right of the Lodge to expunge seems to be conceded, but it should ever be borne in mind, that the journal of the Lodge is supposed to record *facts*; it is a statement of its actual transaction, and much of this is history which should be sacredly preserved. The Lodge may rescind or reconsider, or give contrary expression to any action, and in view of this, it is only in extreme cases, coming clearly within the rule stated, that expunging the record can be justified.

EXPULSION.

130. A Review of the Law Concerning: It has become the settled conviction, that expulsion from the Order is prohibited. Consistency in all things pertaining to our laws and usages, should be the end and aim of Pythian legislation, but in connection with this question, the reverse of this seems to be the rule. Indefinite suspension is allowed; definite suspension for a term of ninety-nine years is permitted, and yet it is contended, and, no doubt, it was at one time the law, that expulsion *in fact* may not be resorted to.

Aside, however, from an early enactment of the Supreme Lodge, it seems, that but one Grand Lodge has by a decision declared against expulsion.‡

There may be Constitutional provisions, however, to this effect, so that if there is any positive law in respect to expulsion, it is found only in the local Constitutions, and legislation of the Grand Lodges.

The early enactment of the Supreme Lodge, referred to, is found among the “rules for the government of the Subordinate Lodges” introduced by Past Grand Chancellor Barton, and adopted at the first session of the Supreme Lodge.¶ These

*Cal. 1882, 1678, 1766. †Digest, Sec. 1147. ‡Digest, Secs. 960, 961. ¶S. L. Jour. 1868, 18.

rules were intended to be obligatory, as they undoubtedly were, and with the one exception, in respect to expulsion, have been continued as such to this day.

A significant fact connected with this question is here disclosed. Among the rules thus adopted were, those regulating the *quorum* of the Lodge; election of officers: the question of *Benefits*; the *S. A. P. W.*, and *visiting cards*. These, with that relating to expulsion, constituted the entire list. All these have been made subjects of legislation since their original adoption, except that of expulsion, and the greater part of them have been incorporated in the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge.

Nowhere in the subsequent history of the Supreme Lodge can be found a declaration concerning expulsion. Section two, of Article VIII., of the Constitution says:

“Grand Lodges shall prescribe a Constitution for the Subordinate Lodges within their Jurisdictions, but the following obligatory general rules, or principles shall be incorporated into each Subordinate Lodge Constitution.”

Then follows such obligatory principles as the Supreme Lodge has deemed wise to promulgate, and among them will be found, the essence and substance of the rules introduced at the first session, save alone, that relating to *Expulsion*. The various principles relating to quorum, election, and installation of officers, the *S. A. P. W.*, visiting cards, etc., have been explained, and exemplified in subsequent extraneous legislation; but nowhere is the right of expulsion either admitted or denied.

There is a difference of opinion on this question in Ontario. The Grand Chancellor refused to approve a set of By-Laws containing a clause providing for the expulsion of members on the ground that “he knew of no law that provided for the expelling of members.” The committee on law reported unfavorably on the action of the Grand Chancellor, expressing the opinion that “on some occasions no word is too harsh to be used, and we consider that the Lodge is the best judge, as to the punishment to be inflicted, whether it be suspension or expulsion.” The report was accompanied by a resolution, declaring the By-Laws adopted.

Upon discussion the report was re-committed to the committee, which was induced finally to make a favorable report, sustaining the Grand Chancellor.* Referring to this action,

*Ont. 1880, 13, 23

the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal in a note in his Digest says, "The Grand Chancellor will be found to be correct by reference to the journal of the Supreme Lodge for 1868, p. 18.* This is the action of the Supreme Lodge above referred to in respect to prohibiting expulsions, and which was not included in the obligatory portion of the Law, in subsequent legislation.

The Grand Keeper of Records and Seal is satisfied that the decision of the Grand Chancellor is correct. It is correct only so far as it accords with the general impression, or custom, but this may not make it the Law as will be seen.

Aside from the strong presumption that the inhibition is repealed by implication, there is another, and stronger reason why it does not appear in our present Constitution.

In 1874 Supreme Representative Bates of Michigan offered the following resolution, which was adopted:†

Resolved: That the Constitution under which we have hitherto worked, and all previous legislation inconsistent with the Constitution just adopted, be, and the same is hereby repealed

This can be regarded only as direct, and absolute repeal of the provision concerning expulsion.

This provision was not in the Constitution repealed, neither was it in the new one adopted, and not being in either it was inconsistent therewith, and so was necessarily included in the terms of the resolution.

There is no question that Grand Lodges may prohibit expulsions, but from the present state of the Law, it would seem that the Lodges may inflict the penalty of expulsion, where they are not positively prohibited from so doing by the Grand Lodge. On this theory, the decision of the Grand Chancellor of Ontario was wrong. He assumed, that, as there was no law permitting expulsion, therefore the Lodge had no right to provide for it in its By Laws.

FEES.

131. For Initiation and the Ranks: Regulation Of, Local: Different Rules in Respect To: Although this is a question which, aside from the minimum fixed by the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, is entirely local,‡ it nevertheless involves some points of general application, and the practice, in this respect, might be more uniform, without serious detriment in any given quar-

*Ont. 1880, 44. †S. L. Jour. 1874, 947. Also Expo. Sec. 118, where the Supreme Chancellor refers to this resolution as his authority in deciding a question of eligibility. ‡Digest, Sec. 1237.

ter. These considerations refer to the different rules practiced respecting the various phases of the question, but chiefly to the following, viz: 1st, The varying grades of fees fixed for the ranks of the Order; 2nd, The time and manner of payment; 3rd, The practice of fixing a graded system according to age; 4th, The authority of the Lodge to increase or reduce the same, and the effect thereof upon the applicant, and 5th, The forfeiture or non-forfeiture, after payment in certain cases,

These all involve principles of more or less importance, and upon which there has been more or less conflicting legislation.

132. Fees : Authority of Lodge to Regulate : To attempt a strict uniformity, in the matter of the price for the ranks would, perhaps, be impracticable. Recognizing this fact, the Supreme Lodge has interfered only to the extent of fixing the minimum, leaving the matter, otherwise, entirely to local legislation. This matter of the minimum operates as a restriction upon the action of the Grand Lodges. Subordinate Lodges, of course, must obey the will of the Grand Lodge in this matter, so that, as to Subordinate Lodges, the minimum to be observed by them may be a different sum than that fixed by the Supreme Lodge. This is another of the evils of local legislation. The minimum fixed by a Grand Lodge may be above that fixed by the Supreme Lodge, but the authority of a Subordinate Lodge to regulate its fees is restricted only by the minimum fixed in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. There can be no doubt that Lodges, in the exercise of this right, have barely kept within the limits of the wildest extremes. Either the minimum fixed by the Constitution has been ignored absolutely, or dispensations have been asked and granted, putting the fees to the very lowest amount. This for the purpose of inducing persons to join the Order, the ambition of the Lodges being to create Knights, and increase their membership.

There are actual instances of the conferring of the ranks for \$3.00, and perhaps less; \$5.00, in the early years, was the usual sum. Lodges have always maintained a difference in the price of the different ranks, usually placing the highest price in the first rank, while \$2.00 and \$2.50 are very common prices for the second and third ranks. Other Jurisdictions reverse this rule, and place the highest price upon the third rank, and this seems to be the more consistent practice, inasmuch as we look upon this as the *chivalric* rank—higher, nobler,

grander than anything that precedes it—the culmination of our teachings of fraternity, as drawn from the lessons of ancient Knighthood.

133. Fees: The Graded System According to Age: It has been held, that a Lodge may provide a graded system of fees for the ranks.*

This, under the recognized right of every Lodge to regulate its fees, is technically correct. In the later years however, and since the establishment of the *Endowment Rank*, there seems to be little or no reason for this discrimination between applicants on account of age.

A Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, is not an insurance society, and even its beneficiary feature may no longer be regarded as its prominent characteristic, in view of the growth, prosperity, and the general favor bestowed upon the Endowment Rank. So that, the reason for a graded system of fees in the Subordinate Lodge has lost somewhat of its force, and, inasmuch as the principle is to some extent questionable, and of very limited recognition, it would seem to be the wiser policy to discard the practice altogether.

134. Fees: for the Ranks: Manner and Time of Payment: One of the consequences of the local character of this question, is, that it has given rise to some peculiar legislation. It seems to be the law in Maine, that the fees for the ranks of Esquire and Knight, must be paid at the time the Page rank is taken.† In Virginia it was held that a Lodge working under a dispensation must collect the fees for all the ranks at the time of initiation of the petitioner.‡ The rule in most Jurisdictions is that the fee for any particular rank shall accompany the application therefor. That is, until the application is made for advancement, the fee is not to be paid, and this seems to be the better rule.|| The fees for the ranks, are as separate and distinct as are the ranks themselves, and it is unwise, as well as unjust, to compel a Page to pay for a rank, before he is qualified to receive it.

Instances are numerous where Pages have permitted months, and even years, to elapse before applying for advancement, in the meantime the fees are changed, this change affects the applicant, as will be seen in the following section.

135. Fees: Authority of Lodge to Change: Effect thereof upon Applicants: A Lodge may change the amount of its rank fees

*Digest, Sec. 1219. †Maine, 1879, 386, 471. ‡Va. 1882, 32. ||Digest, Sec. 1235.

at any time by regular amendment to its By-Laws, and the effect of this, upon pending applicants, is to their advantage, or disadvantage, according as the fees are reduced or increased. If the fees are reduced, the applicant applying for the second or third rank reaps the advantage of the reduction, and *vice versa*, if the fees are increased.* A Maine Lodge increasing its fees, after requiring a Page to pay in advance, as shown in the preceding section, cannot well go back and demand payment of the increase, and if it does not, it will be conferring the ranks for a price less than that fixed by law.

This question of the right of a Lodge to increase its fees, and demand of pending applicants the increased fee, as will be seen, has been decided frequently, but it was fairly met by the writer in his Subordinate Lodge and was taken to the Grand Lodge, where it was held in accordance with the weight of authority.†

Fees: For the Ranks: Forfeiture of under certain Circumstances:

There can be no doubt that Lodges may provide for the forfeiture of fees paid in cases where the applicant refuses to apply for initiation or advancement, or is debarred from so doing from circumstances resulting from his own conduct.‡ In all such cases Lodges are not bound to refund the fees paid, inasmuch as it has stood ready to perform its part of the compact.

The converse of this rule, however, is also true. A Lodge is morally, as well as legally, bound to refund the fees, when the applicant is debarred the right to advancement, without fault of his.||

FINES.

137. The Right of Subordinate Lodges to impose: It is left entirely to Subordinate Lodges, the right to impose fines for any purpose, or for any cause. There may be some question as to the right of a Grand Lodge to even fine its officers. Yet the Grand Lodge of Texas has recorded at least three instances of the imposition of fines upon its officers. These appear respectively as follows: on the Grand Master of Exchequer for failing to make a report; on the Grand Chancellor and two Past Grand Chancellors for negligence in the discharge of duties relative to drafting the Constitution; and on two Brothers for absence at roll call.§

*Digest Secs. 1227, et seq. †Digest Sec. 1228, also Journal of Neb., 1884, 301, 315, where the case is fully reported, with the views of the Committee on Appeals thereon. ‡Digest Secs. 1224, 1232. ||Digest Sec. 1234. §Texas, 1875, 25; 1877, 65, and 1879, 115.

This exercise of power on the part of a Grand Lodge, is perhaps, in accordance with a constitutional provision, otherwise it would be extraordinary. The Supreme Lodge has never directly acted upon this question. It has, however, denied the right to the Grand Lodges to make assessments in certain cases.* Fines are penalties and import the commission of an offence, and, inasmuch as any member of the higher bodies may be tried by his Subordinate Lodge for any offence committed, it would seem to be inexpedient, if not unwise, in the Grand Lodge to assume the province of inflicting a punishment which may be repeated by the Subordinate Lodge, and thus, possibly, involve a conflict of Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Lodge has settled the right of a Grand Lodge to try its own officers by providing a form of trial.† This, however, does not conflict with the theory here advanced. A Grand Lodge may, undoubtedly, try an officer, and perhaps any of its members, and inflict such punishment as may affect his right to hold office, or his membership in that body, but this would seem to be the extent of the authority of a Grand Lodge to punish, however. Grand Lodges, have no more right to impose a fine for *any* cause upon a member, than they have to inflict the punishment of suspension from the Order, and it will not be contended that this power is reserved to these bodies. So that, as has been remarked, this matter is left solely with the Subordinate Lodges, as the Law now stands. The authority can exist nowhere else.

138. Fines : As to the Nature of : the Right to Impose : There may be some question as to whether the right of a Subordinate Lodge to provide by law for the imposition of fines, is an inherent right, or whether it can be exercised only in cases where the Grand Lodge has expressly granted the right. In view of all the circumstances, however, the question cannot become a serious one. As has been shown,‡ the Supreme Lodge has declared it to be a question for the Grand Lodges to determine, so that the question as to the right of a Subordinate Lodge to provide for the imposition of fines, could only arise in cases where the Grand Lodge had failed to make an express grant of the power. It will be conceded, that in Lodge government obedience and discipline are essential. Obedience, in fact, is one of the first exactions from the initiate. Experience has

*Digest Secs. 7, 8. †Digest, Sec. 2594. ‡Expo., Sec. 47.

shown that, even in social compacts, these essential requirements can be preserved, in some cases, only by a resort to penal sanctions, made necessary as a means of self-preservation. To preserve and perpetuate itself is certainly the *inherent* right of every Subordinate Lodge; so that, if perchance, the Grand Lodge should neglect to confer the authority by constitutional, or other enactment, there could be no serious doubt, after all, of the right of a Subordinate Lodge to provide this ordinary and usual means of preserving its existence, save, perhaps, where the power had been *expressly* denied, in which case, all doubts would be resolved, for the power of the Grand Lodge to prohibit the imposition and collection of fines by express enactment will not be questioned.*

139. Fines: May be Charged as Dues to Work Suspension: Prior to the Supreme Lodge session of 1884, there was much controversy, and inconsistent legislation in respect to the authority of the Lodge to enforce the collection of fines. It is hoped that this matter is now forever settled. Grand Lodges are authorized to declare that; fines and assessments may be charged as dues to work suspension, irrespective of what they may be charged for.†

140. Fines: Authority of Lodge to Remit: It was held by the Grand Lodge of California, that a Lodge could not remit a fine, and in the same connection, also, that a Lodge had no power to reverse its judgment.‡

This is certainly not true, except as applied to the Laws of California. Ohio has decided differently. Here a Lodge may grant a new trial, and may reduce a fine upon a showing of mitigating circumstances.||

It has been repeatedly held that a Lodge may remit a fine.§ The right of a Lodge to reverse its judgments, which in some cases, involves the right to remit a fine, is further discussed under the title "Judgment."¶

141. Fines: Cannot be Imposed for Absence when no Meeting is held: The imposition of fines upon officers for non-attendance is a common and ordinary provision in Subordinate Lodge By-laws. The question, however, has arisen as to whether an officer can be fined for non-attendance, when, for the want of a quorum, no meeting is held. It was held in Pennsylvania, that, when an officer absented himself for the purpose of pre-

*Expo., Sec. 223, As to the inherent rights of Lodges to impose taxes generally.
 †Digest Sec. 1192. ‡Cal. 1875, 664, 726, 765; also Cal. 1881, 1679. ||Digest Secs. 1217, 2611, 2612. §Digest Secs. 1214, 1218. ¶Expo. Sec. 149.

venting a quorum, he was subject to a fine, as for absence.* It was contended, in support of this finding that the Lodge could take cognizance of the failure to hold a meeting, and fine those who were the cause thereof. This theory seems to be peculiar to Pennsylvania, but it is substantially refuted by the weight of authority. A Lodge has no right to enquire into the cause of a brother's absence, and it certainly has no jurisdiction to impose a fine, as for absence, from a meeting which was never held.† If a member conspires, to injure the Lodge, he is punishable under the Law. If his conspiracy results in preventing a regular meeting, this is an injury for which there is ample redress under the Law, but such conduct is not a violation of the law concerning absence, there can be no *absence* from meeting, when there is no *meeting*.

142. Fines: Assessments: Distinction Between: A fine is in effect a tax, so also an assessment. The essential distinction may be said to lie in this, an assessment is levied for a special or particular purpose, a fine is a penalty imposed for some breach of the law or discipline. Both are sources of revenue, and in this sense, a tax respectively. The term tax, however, in its broader sense, implies a permanent source of revenue. The tribute paid by the Grand Lodge to the Supreme Lodge is properly a tax, while a charge *per capita*, or otherwise, made necessary by some intervening emergency of temporary duration, or for the purpose of creating a special fund is essentially an assessment. Much of the discussion under the title "Assessment" is applicable to this subject, inasmuch, as the two have been considered together to a great extent, and the Supreme Lodge, as well as many of the Grand Lodges, have never been brought to recognize the essential distinction between them. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, construing the Constitution seemed to take cognizance of the difference between fines and assessments. It was held there, that assessments could not be collected, and so could not be levied, because:

"Dues, funeral tax and *fines*, are the only contributions which a Lodge can require its members to pay, because they are the only contributions, for the non-payment of which, a member can be disqualified, debarred and suspended from privileges and benefits.‡

Fines, as has been said, are imposed as penalties under the penal code, and for this reason there may be more force in the theory respecting their collectibility, than in that of ordinary

**Pa. Jan., 1872, 43; Aug., 1876, 448, †Digest Sec. 261. ‡Pa., Aug. 1881, 301, 336, Also Expo, Sec. 48.

assessments for purposes of revenue. However this may be, the right of Subordinate Lodges to collect fines, seems to be no greater than the right to collect assessments, so far as authoritative law seems to indicate. They are placed upon the same level, and are without distinction, as respects their collectibility.

FUNDS.

143. Of Subordinate Lodges: Powers of Lodge in respect to Disposition of: The matter of the disposition of Lodge funds is a subject which has received considerable attention, and upon which the authorities are conflicting and altogether unsatisfactory. It has been the endeavor, in collecting the decisions on this subject, to adjust a rule which, in its application, is reasonable, and at the same time, avoids unseemly conflicts with fundamental principles. It is thought that this rule is sufficiently established by the decision cited in the Digest.* Some of the rules established by the various Jurisdictions, are here cited with such comment as seems to be necessary. On this question, the Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin says, that:

"A Lodge may invest its money in furnishing a hall, providing library, or purchasing regalia."

This is undoubtedly correct, but he also says, that the funds cannot be divested from the "holy purpose for which contributed."

In this may rest the entire question at issue as to what constitutes the "holy purpose" referred to. He quotes the language, he says, of a sister Jurisdiction, and says:

"They are the necessary expenses of the Lodge. The care of the sick, and the distressed, the widow and the orphan, burying the dead."†

A decision of the Grand Chancellor of Maryland, founded upon the same theory, is recorded in 1881, in which he holds the Lodge cannot appropriate funds for the purpose of a pleasure trip.‡

Neither of these decisions represents the true principle in respect to the disposition of Lodge funds. While they may be true in the main, yet the "*sacred trust*," to which the funds of a Lodge are said to be devoted, is not to be confined so strictly, nor the limit of disposition made to rest upon such a narrow basis. Such a construction may serve well enough to illustrate the general principle, but this is often a question

*Digest, Sec. 1260 et seq. †Wis. 1882, 519, 585, 586, 587. ‡S. R. Mason, G. C. Md. 1881, 395.

which the Lodge itself should be left to determine, and to say whether, or not, any particular disposition of its funds will contribute to its prosperity. It was held in California that a Lodge cannot donate its funds for charity, to persons having no claims on the Lodge.* This is perhaps, true, inasmuch as it would be a misappropriation of funds, under the decision of the same Jurisdiction in 1873. To dispose of the funds for purposes outside of those connected with the *objects* and *legitimate* purposes of the Lodge, is a misappropriation.† While this is true also, the question at once arises, whether or not any purpose to which it is proposed to contribute funds is, in fact, foreign to the “*legitimate purposes of the Lodge.*” What might be so in one Jurisdiction, might not be so in another. In one community, the prosperity of the Lodge might depend upon a liberal use of its funds in promoting entertainments; in another, the sentiment and feelings of the membership may operate differently, and so the same reasons would not exist, for a like disposition of its funds.

The great difficulty in this respect, is in establishing a *general rule*. Any such attempt must necessarily be more or less arbitrary. Grand Chancellor Lemmerman, of New York, in 1879, said that:

“It was most assuredly against the laws and usages of the Order, to give grand banquets and excursions at the expense of the Lodge.”‡

The Grand Lodge of California has also held that the giving of a banquet, or any other entertainment, is outside the objects and purposes of the Order;|| and so, even, to make up a deficiency in a case where a committee had been appointed to, and had given a ball in the name of the Order.§

This is neither law nor reason. Lodges are encouraged to make displays; especially is this so of the Uniform Rank. Must the expense always be paid out of the private purse? If so, there must be few displays. and where Lodges are to be confined to the monotony of Lodge work, without even the diversion of an occasional display, unless it be by private enterprise, the Order must eventually fall. It was held indirectly, in Pennsylvania, that the funds of a Lodge might be used to assist brothers who might be engaged in a laborers’ “strike.” This is inferred from the action of the Grand Lodge in rejecting a By-Law adopted by a Subordinate Lodge, providing that the funds should not be used for that purpose.¶ This is an

*Digest, Sec. 1272. †Digest, Sec. 1274. ‡N. Y. 1879, 18, 59, 60. ||Cal. 1881, 1600, 1604. §Cal. 1884, 1997. 2103: 1882, 1671, 1745, 1753. ¶Pa. 1881, 302, 303.

unwarranted interference on the part of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This By-Law, was an expression of the will of at least, a majority of that Lodge, and its life and prosperity, as well, perhaps, as its internal harmony, may have depended upon the force of that law. It would seem that the better rule is to leave such matters to the Lodge itself. It is safe to assume that no Lodge will squander its funds, and it is certainly the best judge of its own wants and necessities; it is in a condition to know best what is, and what is not, likely to contribute to its own prosperity.

FUNERAL BENEFITS.

144. Legal Liabilities as to Payment Of: The Supreme Lodge requires that every Subordinate Lodge shall provide for the payment of "*funeral benefits*," which shall not be less than the minimum fixed by the Supreme Lodge Constitution. The details concerning the rights of the deceased member to those benefits, the time and manner of payment, and to whom they shall be paid, are left to the Grand or Subordinate Lodges, to be determined by law. Out of these details, have arisen a great many questions, some of minor importance, perhaps, while others involve legal principles of vital interest to the Order and to the Lodges generally. The question of the legal liability of Lodges for the payments of these benefits has been the subject of legal inquiry in the courts of the land, and it is well that Lodges should understand the binding force of their beneficiary laws, and know that the courts will uphold these compacts made with their living members for the benefit of those whom they may leave behind.*

In view of this, then, it is of the first importance that these beneficiary laws be drawn with care, that the interests of the Lodge may be protected against the claim of an administrator or executor, who may not be—under the theory of our Pythian Law—entitled to them. The duty of the Lodge is to see that these benefits are so applied as to satisfy the beneficiary object of our laws, not that an estate be enriched, or that the avarice of some unfriendly administrator be gratified, and to this end, the laws regulating the payment of funeral benefits, should be drafted. The courts of law will uphold the beneficiary laws, and if they are drawn with reference to the interests of the

*See Hirschl's Law of Fraternities and Societies, as to the liability of Lodges, in this, and other respects.

Lodge, and their own beneficiary purpose, Lodges will have nothing to fear from the courts.

145. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable to Executors when: Aside from what the courts of law might hold, in any given case, in respect to the liability of the Lodge to executors, or to the estate of a deceased member, for funeral benefits, it would seem that this question is to be determined solely, by the intent of the laws of the Lodge respectively. In order to call attention to these benefit laws of the Order, that Lodges may be on their guard, against the possible contingency of legal process, the following case from Pennsylvania is cited :

A brother died leaving no relatives known to the Lodge. He left a will, and directed that his debts, and funeral expenses be paid out of his estate ; also bequeathing certain amounts to persons specified in said will ; also naming certain persons as executors of the estate. The executors took charge of the funeral, paid the expenses, and presented a bill to the Lodge.

The Lodge declined to pass an order for the amount, for the following reasons :

First, "That that would be in violation of Article XVI., Section 6, of the Constitution.

Second, "The brother directed in his will, that whatever remained after paying the specified bequests, should be divided *pro rata* between four persons named."

Upon this the committee rendered the following opinion :

"The Lodge is not required to pay the expenses of the deceased brother's funeral, or funeral benefits to the executors of his will, under the circumstances stated. Article XVI., Section 6, of the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, directs that the funeral benefits shall be paid to the *nearest competent relative* of the deceased brother. It has been decided by the Grand Lodge that funeral benefits are not demandable, and cannot be made payable to executors or administrators of brothers deceased. [See Digest of 1872, Sections 52, and proceedings of the Grand Lodge annual session of 1881, pp. 300, 336.]"

This report of the committee was concurred in.* It will be noticed that the Law of Pennsylvania, as quoted by the committee, provided that the benefits, "shall be paid to the nearest competent relative." The committee took the view that, as the brother left no relative, the money could not be so paid, and the Lodge was under no obligation to pay it to any one else. This wording of the Law, perhaps, saved the Lodge from the legal process of the courts. It is well that Lodges mark this material fact, and see to it, that their Laws are so framed

*Pa. 1882, 538, 581.

as to meet this question. The funeral benefits are intended for, and the theory of the Law is, the relief of the family of deceased brethren, and when they leave no family, and there is no occasion or necessity of applying it in payment of the funeral expenses, the beneficiary purpose of the law is satisfied, and the money should revert to the Lodge treasury. This is a matter that should be left to the discretion of the Lodges of course, but in cases like that from Pennsylvania, where the brother leaves no family, but leaves an estate amply sufficient to pay all his debts, including the funeral expenses, there should be no loop holes in the Law that will give executors a claim upon the Lodge for money that is not needed for relief.*

A case cited in the Digest, which sufficiently illustrates the necessity of a careful wording of the law, on this question. The By-Laws of the Lodge provided that on the death of a brother, \$100 should be allowed to defray the funeral expenses. A death occurring, it was found that \$40 was sufficient to pay all funeral expenses, but the widow made a claim for the remaining \$60, which the Lodge refused to pay, on the ground that it was liable only for the funeral expenses, but the Grand Lodge sustained the claim of the widow.

It is plain, that by this law, the Lodge only intended to meet the funeral expenses, limiting the amount to \$100, but the construction placed upon the provision, by the Grand Lodge is the result simply of a careless wording of the Law.†

GOOD STANDING.

146. Good Standing: Definition of Term: Perhaps there is no single question in the whole range of Pythian Jurisprudence over which, by reason of a trifling oversight, there has been more confusion, misunderstanding, and heated discussion, than this question of *good standing*. This applies with particular force to the legislation of the Supreme Lodge on this subject.

*The writer took occasion to review this case from Pennsylvania in his report for the committee on foreign correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and there referred to this view, which is here more fully set forth. Soon after that, his Lodge had under consideration a set of By-Laws, when at his instance the following section was incorporated therein, as meeting this question:

Section 9. "The funeral benefits on the death of a Knight in good standing, leaving a wife or family depending upon him for support, shall be forty dollars, which shall be paid to the wife or family, but in case the deceased leaves no wife or family, then the said sum, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the Chancellor Commander in payment of the funeral expenses."

If the deceased member leaves no family, but leaves an estate, then it will not be necessary to use any portion of the funeral benefits and, the whole amount reverts to the treasury of the Lodge.

†Digest Sec. 1162.

In 1878 this body defined the term "*good standing*" clearly, and explicitly, as follows :

"When the dues of a member have accrued for the period designated, by his grand Jurisdiction, as the limit of good standing, and the same remain unpaid, he is in arrears."*

Prior to this, the term arrears, had been partially defined, that is, the Supreme Lodge has declared, that although a Lodge By-Laws required dues to be paid in advance, nevertheless, a member who had paid to the first of a term, could not be declared in arrears, and was entitled to the Semi Annual Pass Word, and benefits.†

By the decision of 1878 however, it will be seen, that, as regards dues, a member is in good standing until he is in arrears, and he is not in arrears until the expiration of the time designated by his Grand Lodge, as the limit of good standing. Had no further legislation been had upon this question, all the subsequent confusion, and misunderstandings, to which it has given rise, would have been avoided, for certainly the law was clear, and unambiguous. Further legislation, however, was had at the session of 1878 which proves to be the source of all the trouble alluded to.

The report of the committee on the Endowment Rank, which was adopted, contained this paragraph :

"A member shall be considered in *good standing* as regards *dues* until he is six months in arrears for dues, and any member who is more than six months in arrears for dues to his Lodge, shall not be considered in good standing."‡

It is plain however, that this provision was intended to fix the conditions of good standing in the Endowment Rank. This was immediately discovered by the Grand Chancellor of Illinois, who when called upon in 1879 to construe the provision, held :

"The definition given to good standing as appears on page 1675 Supreme Lodge Journal, is not applicable to the Order in a general sense. It is incorrect as stated in the second supplement of the Official Digest under the general heard "Arrears."§

This having been brought to the attention of the Supreme Lodge at the session of 1880, the inadvertence of the Endowment Rank committee was corrected by an amendment to the provision, which gave it clearly, and distinctly the construction originally intended.¶ Since 1880 then, there could have been no doubt as to the application of this definition of "good

*Digest Sec. 177. †Digest, Sec. 938. ‡S. L. Jour. 1878, 1675. §Ill. Jour. 1879, 385. ¶S. L. Jour., 1880, 1795.

standing" except for a similar inadvertence on the part of the compiler of the Revised Official Digest of 1883. The error in the second supplement of the Official Digest, as noticed by the Grand Chancellor of Illinois, was repeated in the Revised Official Digest, and was only partially corrected in the latter part of the work.* Confusion and misunderstanding were now wide spread, and the topic was a familiar one throughout the Supreme Jurisdiction, and it so continued until the session of 1884, when the matter was finally, and definitely set at rest.†

INSTALLATION

147. Of Officers: Of Grand Lodge: Should occur in Lodge Room: The Supreme Lodge has held that the rank of Past Chancellor being a "Ritualistic Rank," must be conferred in the Lodge room with its attendant ceremonies.‡ On the same principle it would seem, that the installation work, being a *Ritualistic* ceremony, should also be conferred in the Lodge room. The precedent established by the Supreme Lodge, however, seems to have drawn the line at the Past Chancellor's rank. It has authorized the installation of certain officers during recess by the Supreme Chancellor.¶ The Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois is 1879, refused to establish this precedent,§ which seems to be the more consistent rule. If a Grand or Supreme officer elect, cannot be present at the installation, the same rule should apply in such cases, as is applied to Subordinate Lodge officers, declare a vacancy and elect one who can be present at the installation.

148. Installation: Who Authorized to Perform: There does not seem to be much controversy over the question, as to who are authorized to conduct the installation services in Subordinate Lodges.

The authorities cited in the Digest seem to settle the law in this respect.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has established the precedent, to the effect, that installations may be performed by "*special deputies*," that is, in the absence of the Grand Chancellor, and District Deputy, the former may specially deputize a Past Chancellor for that purpose.¶ From this it may be inferred that a District Deputy cannot delegate his authority to another for this purpose. If the District Deputy had the authority to

*Rev. Off. Digest, Sec. 16, p. 63, Sec. 29, p. 172. †Digest Sec. 1369. ‡Digest Sec. 1925, also Expo., Sec. 183. ¶Digest Sec. 1409. §Ill., 1879, 387, 448. ¶La. 1883, 22.

deputize a Past Chancellor to install the officer for him, then there would be no need of a Grand Chancellor appointing a special deputy. In Virginia it is made the duty of the retiring Past Chancellor, or, in his absence, any Past Chancellor, on request of the Chancellor-Commander, may install the officers.*

In perhaps a majority of the Jurisdictions it is made the duty of the District Deputy to install, or *cause to be installed*, the officers of the Lodges under his supervision. Under this he may, if unable to attend himself, deputize any Past Chancellor to act for him, and this seems to be more nearly the universal rule.

JUDGMENTS.

149. Right of Lodge to Reverse, Vacate, or Modify: There prevails an impression, in some quarters, that Lodges have no right to reverse their own judgments. In California the question is thus met by the committee on appeals and grievances. A Subordinate Lodge had tried and suspended one of its members; the report of the committee contains the following:

"After the vote and judgment of suspension, a petition of a number of members of Pythagoras Lodge, was presented to that body, asking that the judgment of suspension of Brother Loventhal be vacated and set aside. A motion was made upon the communication to set aside the judgment of suspension, and the motion was ruled out of order. The ruling was correct. The law of the Order of Knights of Pythias is that, after judgment, the Subordinate Lodge cannot interfere. The remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge."†

The committee then cited a decision of the same Grand Lodge, in 1875, sustaining this view.‡

If this were true it would be extraordinary and a strange doctrine indeed. The committee are unwarranted in saying, that the law of the Order is, as stated by it, for this cannot be said to be the law, except as interpreted in California.

Arkansas has held directly opposite upon this question,|| and a decision involving the same principle is recorded in Ohio which evidences a more reasonable rule. Here a Lodge may grant a new trial, and may reduce a fine upon a showing of mitigating circumstances. § Perhaps there is no plainer principle of equity than this. A Lodge should not only be permitted, but it should be *required* to recognize it as a duty, to always stand ready to correct an error, and do substantial justice, even to an erring brother. To grant a new trial, to re-

*Va. 1878, 33, 34. †Cal., 1882, 1679; 1680. ‡Expo. Sec. 140. ||Digest Sec. 2611. §Digest Sec. 1217.

mit a fine, in short, to reverse or modify its own judgments, are rights, the exercise of which, should be recognized, as resting solely within the discretion of the Subordinate Lodge, subject to a review by the Grand Lodge for an abuse of the right. To reverse a judgment by a simple motion might not be a safe rule, but after investigation, or upon rehearing, there should be power in the Lodge to reverse, by the same vote that convicted.

JURISDICTION.

150. Of Lodges: The Inexpediency of the Rule Considered: The rule as to the jurisdiction of the Lodges in respect to resident, and non-resident applicants, as laid down by the Supreme Lodge, must be regarded as the Law, but it may be questioned whether the reason for the rule has not ceased to have any weight. If this is so, it should no longer prevail, as experience has shown, that in its application, there are too many exceptions. As to the inexpediency of the rule, we notice here the remarks of the Grand Chancellor of Michigan, H. R. Lovell, and the opinions of the committee on Law of that Jurisdiction in respect thereto. The Grand Chancellor says:

"Some questions of Territorial Jurisdiction have arisen between Lodges tending to call forth feeling. Time and counsel have allayed it, yet I cannot but think that the subject is in need of legislation. That established Lodges should have the exclusive control of material within their vicinage, no one will question. But where Lodges are far apart it would seem, much of the territory between should be considered neutral, and the material within it open to all comers. If the jurisdictions of local Lodges can be defined by established corporate lines, it would doubtless tend to avoid unseemly strife."

On this the committee say:

"We do not see how this legislation can be had. Were the Grand Lodge to undertake this task, it could not fail to lead to incessant trouble. Persons in cities may have a choice between Lodges in the same city. Leaving the country to choose between places, one may be more convenient for them, although out of their particular jurisdiction. In all such cases let the tenets of our Order rule. No Lodge should wish to increase its membership at the expense of a sister Lodge, *but each applicant should be at liberty to choose for himself, the Lodge with which he will connect himself.*"*

While both the Grand Chancellor and the committee, seem to overlook, the constitutional restrictions of the Supreme Lodge in this respect, there does not seem to be much differ-

*Mich. 1881, 7, 48.

ence of opinion between them. The opinion of the committee however, strikes the keynote of this whole question. "*Let the tenets of our Order rule*" and "*Each applicant should be at liberty to choose for himself*". This should be the principle. The Knights of Pythias as a benevolent Order has already made its name. Devices to secure membership are no longer necessary. Lodges, as a general rule, no longer need this protection, if it ever was a protection. These are facts which show a total failure of the reason for this rule of jurisdiction, and it should now be reversed. No Lodge should be allowed to claim jurisdiction over any man, until he becomes a member of it. If one applicant prefers to go a distance of five, or even ten miles, to join a Lodge of his choice, rather than to connect himself with one in his immediate neighborhood, that should be a matter of his own personal concern, and no Lodge should have it within its power to virtually bar an applicant out, by offering him the alternative of joining a Lodge against which he may have some well founded objection.

The rule, as laid down in Indiana, is perhaps more reasonable, notwithstanding it seems to be in conflict with the legislation of the Supreme Lodge. The question arose upon the following facts: A person lived in a town twelve miles from one Lodge and sixteen miles from another; he decided to join the one sixteen miles away, and did so, after request had been sent to the other Lodge for permission. The Lodge to which the request had been sent, failed to make any response, but after the applicant had been initiated it entered its protest against his proceeding further in that Lodge. On these facts the committee say:

"There is no written law on the subject, but through courtesy alone, applications are usually made to the Lodge nearest the residence of the applicant,"*

It is somewhat singular that the committee, with Past Supreme Representative S.P.Oyler at its head, should have declared that "there was no written law on the subject," for there was, at that time, the written law of the Supreme Lodge, as well as the written law of Indiana, directly upon this subject.† In the very next year this committee, with the same chairman at its head, held that, where a Lodge desired to initiate a person living beyond the jurisdiction of the State, to-wit: in the State of Ohio, it must obtain the permission of the Lodge nearest the

*Ind, 1882, 158, 159. †Digest, Sec. 1696, 1449.

residence of the applicant, and that the Grand Lodge had no right to request such permission.* This is certainly unsound in principle and theory, as to both propositions involved. The letter of the Law, of course, upholds the committee on the first proposition, that a Lodge, to initiate a non-resident, must obtain permission, or it has no jurisdiction. But from whom, and through what channel of communication, should this be obtained?

It would seem that the highest show of courtesy would be to have the request proceed directly from the Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction making the request, to the Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction from whence the acquisition is sought. This, at least, is the proper channel of communication between Jurisdictions, even in cases where isolated Lodges are directly interested; but, in cases of this kind, the Lodge from whose jurisdiction material is sought to be taken, is not *solely* interested. Under the theory of the Law the entire Jurisdiction is affected, and a proper sense of Jurisdictional courtesy demands that the negotiations be conducted by the executive heads of the Order respectively.

Indiana, however, was not alone in declaring the non-existence of written law on this subject. Pennsylvania, in 1876, made the same declaration. A person desired to join a Lodge twenty-five miles from his residence, when the nearest Lodge was thirteen or fourteen miles away. The committee on law held—there was no law preventing a person from joining any Lodge that may be willing to run the risk of taking him into membership.†

While these decisions are not in accord with the law, it is evident that they express a rule that ought to be the law, and the time is not far distant when it will be. This present theory of Lodge jurisdiction must yield, eventually, to the demands of reason, inasmuch as the phenominal progress of Pythianism has demonstrated the utter failure of the reason upon which it has been founded. If the reason has ceased to exist, then it will be conceded, that the theory cannot prevail.

MAIMED PERSONS.

151. Rights of, as to Membership under the Law: There are, perhaps, no seriously controverted points in respect to this question. The legislation of the Supreme Lodge has left the

*Ind., 1883, 56, 57. †Pa. Feb., 1876, 351.

matter of the admission of maimed persons to the discretion of the Grand Lodges. Lodges of themselves have no right to admit a maimed person; but Grand Lodges may provide for their admission by dispensation, which may be granted in open Grand Lodge, or issued by the Grand Chancellor during recess. There are, perhaps, very few Grand Lodges, which have refused to admit maimed persons entirely. Better far, were there more. Tennessee is numbered among these; the Grand Chancellor of that Jurisdiction held, that he could not grant a dispensation for that purpose under the Constitution.*

In the early years, the laws were very strict against the admission of maimed persons,† but latterly the rule has become so far relaxed as to excite remark, in some instances. This perhaps, is the result of the difficulty experienced in determining whether the applicant is, or is not, "*maimed*," in contemplation of Law.

A person is maimed, if he has suffered the loss of a finger;‡ so, also, if he has lost one or both legs,|| the difference resting solely in the degree, and yet, under a strict construction of the Law, a dispensation is equally necessary in the three instances. On the other hand, an applicant limps slightly from a difference in the length of his legs; or, take an extreme case, he has lost entirely the use of a leg from paralysis, and is compelled to substitute a crutch; is he maimed under the Law? and is a dispensation necessary? In such cases, who is to act the part of Judge? It must be admitted that the term "*maimed persons*," has a great breadth of meaning, and may include, almost any form or degree of crippling or deformity, in view of which it is always safer to ask for the dispensation, where it is to be supposed the Grand Chancellor will exercise a wise discretion, founded upon the facts and circumstances of each particular case. The Grand Chancellor of New York, issued a dispensation to admit a person with a "*club foot*,"§ While asking a dispensation in this case, may have been the exercise of extreme precaution, it was, on the part of the Grand Chancellor, within his province to refuse or grant it, as he might determine.

The rule as to the admission of maimed persons, has been very clearly defined, both, by the Supreme Lodge and the Grand Lodges, as appear from the decisions noted in the Digest.¶

*Tenn., 1876, 203, 226. †Penn., July, 1872, 386. ‡Digest, Sec. 1628. ||Digest, Sec. 1626. §N. Y., 1877, 7. ¶Digest, Sec. 1616, et seq.

MEMBERS.

152. Of Defunct Lodges: As to Status of: In discussing the questions relating to defunct Lodges, this question is fully considered, with reference to the decisions, and need not be further mentioned here, except perhaps, to call special attention to the rule in Pennsylvania, and the proper distinction to be made, between members of defunct Lodges, and members of *Re-organized* Lodges.*

MEMORIZING THE WORK.

153. Rules and Decisions in Respect to: The Rule in Oregon Considered: It has been the aim of every ambitious worker to memorize the ritualistic work, and prove his proficiency by dispensing with the book while at work, and indeed this is a positive injunction of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the Amplified Rank.† There are those who have committed to memory the entire work, including the obligations, and this has been regarded as a mark of proficiency, and an ambition truly commendable. No one, perhaps, until the year 1882, ever presumed to say that, committing to memory any portion of the work was illegal, or out of place. An instance of of this presumption, however, is actually recorded in the Jurisdiction of Oregon, where by standing resolution No. 25, it was

Resolved.—"That it is hereby made the express order of this Grand Lodge, that the O. B. N, shall be administered by the Prelate of Subordinate Lodges from the Ritual and not be delivered from memory."‡

A most singular proceeding on the part of a Grand Lodge. It may be well asked, how are the Subordinate Lodges of Oregon to obey the letter of the Law, in respect to the Amplified Rank in the face of this resolution? Many of the Jurisdictions have taken an opposite course by assuming the authority to *compel* Subordinate Lodges to require their officers to memorize the work, as precedent to installation.¶ In West Virginia, by approving a recommendation of the Grand Chancellor, the Grand Lodge made it obligatory upon Subordinate Lodge officers to memorize the work.§

On the other hand, Nevada has declared a different rule. In 1874 it refused to adopt a resolution, making the matter of memorizing the work, obligatory.¶ In 1879, a similar resolu-

*Expo. Sec. 105. †Digest, Sec. 252. ‡Oregon, 1882, 126. ¶Cal. 1872, 301, 324, 346; 1878, 1219 1239. Neb. Const. Sub. Lodges Sec. 12. Texas 1876, 48; 1877, 69, §W. Va. 1874, 14, 31. ¶Nev., 1874, 39.

tion was before the same Grand Lodge, when it was declared, that :

"It was not within the province of the Grand Lodge, nor the Grand Chancellor, to declare in what space of time officers shall, by memorizing, be able to deliver the charges without the book. That it was a matter for the Subordinate Lodges."*

Passing upon the same question again in 1880, the Grand Lodge went so far as to make it the duty of the District Deputy Grand Chancellor to see that the Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor had memorized the work before being installed.† This is the rule in Nebraska, as cited above. There can be no question, that the rule, as established by the decision of Nevada in 1879, is the correct one. A Grand Lodge, it would seem, is advancing just a step beyond its legitimate authority, when it assumes to make obligatory the memorizing of the work, as will be seen by the decisions.‡ This is a matter entirely local with the Lodges, if we except the right of the Supreme Lodge in this matter, and which it has exercised in respect to the Amplified Rank, as above shown.

MOTION TO CLOSE.

154. When Admissible : This question is not of the first importance, perhaps, yet it involves a principle of parliamentary practice, in respect to which, there should be a greater uniformity than there seems to be. At what time, during the course of a Lodge meeting, is such a motion admissible? In Kansas it was held, by Grand Vice Chancellor J. H. Lyon, that it was always in order.|| By this, it is put on a par with the motion to adjourn, and the proceedings may be interrupted at any time. In Maryland the rule is different. Here it can only be made under the head of "New Business."§ In some Jurisdictions it is provided by law, or the rules of order, that a motion to close is only in order after the regular order of business has been called.¶

But why is it not safe enough to leave this matter solely to the Lodges? Why should Grand Lodges attempt to interfere with matters pertaining to the routine work of a Lodge? Grand

*Nev., 1879, 374, 377. †Nev., 1880, 408, 425. ‡Digest, Secs. 1665, 2085. ||Kan. 1881, 9. §Md. 1880, 228, 304. ¶In Nebraska the Grand Lodge has provided a set of "Rules of Order," recommending the same to the Subordinate Lodges. These have been followed pretty generally by the Lodges, and, in some instances, have been generally adopted. These provide that a motion to "proceed to close in regular form" is always in order after the regular Lodge business is gone through with, which motion shall be decided without debate.—Laws of Neb., 1884, p. 79; By-Laws of Neb. Lodge No. 1, Sec. 28. See also Dig., Secs. 759, 1601-2.

Lodges are assuming to themselves an unwarranted exercise of power, when they presume to direct the parliamentary practice of a Subordinate Lodge.

A majority of a Lodge should always have the power to say when the meeting shall close.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT.

155. Its Office and Authority: The advent of the official receipt gave rise to much misapprehension in respect to its office, and its authority, as an evidence of good standing, which has continued with some abatement of its consequence ever since. It is now coming to be better understood, and the decisions in the Digest, with their accompanying notes fully set forth the law as it is now interpreted.

The official receipt was first regarded as an *essential* evidence of good standing, and in fact it was so held by the supreme executive head of the Order, at one time, and even as late as 1883 the Grand Chancellor of Missouri so interpreted its character, claiming, that the Supreme Lodge had held it to be the "*only evidence* of good standing," and therefore a Chancellor Commander could not communicate the pass-word without its production.

In accordance with these views the Grand Chancellor sent his circulars to the District Deputies instructing them to see, that this requirement was observed. When the Grand Lodge came to pass upon this official act, the law was construed to be otherwise* This ruling of Missouri accords with the weight of authority upon this question, outside of the ruling of the Supreme Chancellor, but this decision of Missouri, as well as the current of authorities conflicts with the interpretation given to the Law by the Supreme Chancellor. It must be conceded however, that the Supreme Chancellor, is in error, that his decision is unsound in law, as well as in theory and practice.

156. Official Receipt: Construction of the Law: Authorizing issue of: The form of the official receipt was adopted in 1875.† The resolution authorizing their issue, expressly declared:

"That they shall be authoritative evidence to the Order throughout the world, not only of "membership, but of good standing in the Order."

This is far from saying, that they shall be the *only* evidence of good standing.

*Mo. 1883, 190, 201, 243. †Digest, Sec. 1787.

There is scarcely any warrant for the misconstruction of this resolution. What is the significance of the term, "authoritative evidence?" It is, simply, evidence that comes bearing upon its face, the seal of authority, that is, a member holding this receipt, need produce no other proof of his membership, or good standing; and no Lodge can deny or reject this proof. The Supreme Lodge devised this scheme as a source of revenue, and to ensure the sale of them, all other receipts were declared to have no authority *prima facie*, while these were to be *conclusive*, in two particulars, viz.: as evidence of membership, and of good standing, and this is the whole significance of the term "authoritative evidence."

This construction, while it is the only reasonable one, that can be placed upon the resolution, discloses at once a glaring absurdity, supporting, as it does, a theory at war with the very fundamental principles of the Order. It is absurd to say, that a scrap of paper, acknowledging the payment of dues, is authoritative evidence of membership, and of good standing. If this were so, a Lodge would be *obliged* to admit any one producing this paper, without a question, without examination. A visitor could refuse to submit further proof of his membership and standing, he could say, this is *authoritative*, you cannot deny, neither can you question; I am a member in good standing; my receipt is *conclusive* proof of this fact. If this were so, all our legislation about the Semi-Annual Pass Word, about the examination of visitors, about withdrawal cards, and relief shields, are extra and unnecessary precautions. If a member can have about him, in an *authoritative* form, the evidence of his membership and standing, which will also serve as a receipt for dues, this should be sufficient to gain him admission into any Lodge in the country.

This will be conceded at once, however, as at war with fundamental principles. The first duty of a Lodge is to look to its self-preservation, to protect itself against imposition and fraud. To this end prudence teaches the exercise of watchful precaution in respect to those who demand recognition at our portals.

A rigid examination can be, if not "authoritative," the only satisfactory evidence of membership. The evidence of good standing must, to some extent, be documentary; but this, in the form of a receipt for dues, is not alone satisfactory, neither is it authoritative. The Semi-Annual Pass Word, or an au-

authenticated order therefor, is authoritative and satisfactory at the same time.

These are essential precautions, and when exercised the official receipt becomes an immaterial consideration.

157. Official Receipt: Review of the Decision of the Supreme Chancellor: Soon after the introduction of the official receipt, the question arose as to the authority of a Chancellor Commander to communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word to a visitor, without its production. In other words, as to whether a member, not in possession of this receipt, could visit, notwithstanding his ability to work his own way into the Lodge. Supreme Chancellor Davis held that a Chancellor Commander might communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word without demanding the production of the official receipt.* This was leaving the matter to the discretion of the Chancellor Commander, and the rule has become firmly settled, notwithstanding a later decision of the Supreme Chancellor over-ruling himself upon this question.

The rule, as now fixed by this decision was, that a Chancellor Commander could communicate the pass word, on an order therefor, and if he was satisfied of the standing of the member, the official receipt was of no consequence; he could demand it, or not, as he saw fit.

This is the practice to-day, and it is in consonance with the interpretation here given of the resolution authorizing the issue of the official receipt.

In the following year the Supreme Chancellor saw fit to revise his decision, above referred to, giving to it a directly opposite meaning. By it, it is *obligatory* upon the Chancellor Commander to demand the official receipt, before communicating the pass word to visitors†

It is quite plain that the Supreme Chancellor has misconstrued the authority of the official receipt, as well as the law upon which it is founded. The decision is unwarranted in law, and is not supported by any legislation of the Supreme Lodge.

Supreme Chancellor Lindsay in 1882 deciding upon the office, and character of the relief shield, held incidentally that the Chancellor Commander *might* demand an official receipt in case of doubt.‡ This, according with the first decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, leaves his second unsupported by any legislation of the Supreme Lodge.

*Digest, Sec. 1788. †Digest Sec. 1789 and note. ‡Digest, Sec. 2530.

It may be conceded, that a receipt is *authoritative evidence*, that it would have that effect if produced, but the later decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis makes it *essential* evidence, which is not in accord with the theory of our Law.

A member who can work his way into a Lodge, satisfying the examining committee, and giving the necessary pass words is entitled to admission, as a visitor, and the decision which holds, that a Chancellor Commander, not only *may* but *must* demand the official receipt in such cases is unreasonable, and without foundation in law.

To permit even a Chancellor Commander to demand the receipt, is clothing him with a discretion, which may be too often abused.

The many unwise and inconsistent decisions found upon the records of the Grand Lodges, in respect to the official receipt, may be attributed to this decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis, and the desire of the Jurisdictions to accord with it.

158. Official Receipt: Not Essential: Some of the Results of the Supreme Chancellor's Decision: In attempting to follow the decision of the Supreme Chancellor, some of the Jurisdictions like Missouri,* have gone even further, and entirely beyond law and reason.

In Ohio it was held, that

In order to gain admission he must have the Semi-Annual Pass Word or an order for the same, properly executed, and accompanied by the official receipt."

And as to the qualification of a visitor it was held, that

He must have the Semi-Annual Pass Word and traveling shield, or official receipt, or an order for the Semi-Annual Pass Word accompanied by the official receipt, and a failure to possess the foregoing 'requisites' would disqualify a member for visiting."†

Taken together, these are certainly erroneous. The traveling shield, can in no instance, take the place of the official receipt. It has no place whatever in the considerations touching a member's right to visit. It is a misnomer to call it a "traveling shield."‡

In Maryland Grand Chancellor Groome, in 1876, held, that

"A receipt is intended to serve as evidence of payment, and is only available for that purpose. The old fashioned receipt contained in your books, if given to the members of your Lodge, cannot be used either in your Lodge, or any other Lodge of the Order, as evidence of payment of dues, assessments, or other claims of the Lodge against a member of a

*Sec. 155, ante. †Ohio 1878, 469. ‡Digest Sec, 2530.

Subordinate Lodge, because the resolution of the Supreme Lodge, as contained on page 8 of the last Report of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, *forbids the use of* receipts other than the official receipt, for any such purpose. Your forms of unofficial receipts therefore are worthless.”*

This misconstruction of the Law, is too plain to require argument to refute.

On page 8 of the Maryland Journal, above referred to, will be found the resolution of the Supreme Lodge authorizing the issue of the official receipt, and, it is from this alone, that the Grand Chancellor assumes to say that the Supreme Lodge has forbidden the use of any other receipt. The resolution simply says that no other receipt shall be “authoritative evidence.” It would be absurd to say, that a receipt taken for the payment of money is *no* evidence of payment, even in a Knights of Pythias Lodge.

The fact that it is not “*authoritative*” only throws the burden of proof on the brother offering it, in case of a controversy over his accounts. It cannot be offered at the door by a visitor, as an evidence of his good standing, and this constitutes the only difference between the “official,” and any ordinary receipt.

The Supreme Lodge has never forbidden the use of ordinary receipts. The Grand Lodge of Delaware in 1877 held, that a Chancellor Commander acted illegally in communicating the pass word to a brother from another Jurisdiction, who had an order for it, and a receipt for dues, but not an official receipt.† The receipt presented by this brother, not being official, and hence not authoritative, was no evidence of the brother's standing, but any reasonable mind, will concede at once, that it was *prima facie* evidence of the payment of dues. But here, presumably, this brother had passed a satisfactory examination, and had a properly authenticated order for the pass, upon which evidence, the Chancellor Commander communicated the word, and admitted him, but because he did not demand the official receipt his act was illegal.

A series of decisions in California, on this question, present an inconsistency perhaps overlooked by the officer rendering them. It was held “that an official receipt is *conclusive* evidence of good standing.”

Conclusive!—Then why require the pass word, or an order for it? The Grand Chancellor did not mean this, for in another

*Maryland, 1877, 279. 388. †Del. 1877, 177.

case he held, that the official receipt was not sufficient of itself to gain admission. This latter is correct, and, being so, proves that the official receipt is not "conclusive evidence."*

In 1875, soon after the adoption of the official receipt, the Grand Lodge of Indiana was called upon to say, whether or not, their use was obligatory, and the committee on Law were inclined to the opinion that they were, and so reported, and the opinion was concurred in by the Grand Lodge.†

This was another of the erroneous constructions of the Law, for while there was nothing, up to this time, in the legislation of the Supreme Lodge to warrant this decision, the Supreme Lodge, in 1878, expressly refused to declare them obligatory, or to prescribe a penalty for their non-use.‡

This detracts just so much from the force of Supreme Chancellor Davis' decision, for if their use is not obligatory, one could not be demanded of a visiting brother whose Lodge had not seen fit to purchase and issue them.

There is no consistency in saying that a member *must* be provided with a thing, the use of which is not obligatory.

The one significant fact in respect to these decisions is, they were all rendered soon after the promulgation of the receipt, when it was the desire of every one to increase the revenue of the Supreme Lodge, and to relieve it from its financial embarrassment. None of them are later than 1878, with the exception of that of the Grand Chancellor of Missouri, which was overruled. The later decisions accord with the theory of the Law, and with the view contended for here, and are in consonance with reason, which cannot be said of the early decisions.

ORGANIZATION OF LODGES.

159. The Practice in Respect To: The manner of organizing Lodges in the various Jurisdictions, and the question as to what constitutes "*organization or institution*," has caused some comment and controversy, although it would seem, at first glance, to be a question scarcely susceptible of serious conflicts of opinion. As to one phase of the question, to-wit: what constitutes the institution of a Lodge, there has been serious conflict.

Under the title "Taxation,"|| the decision of Grand Chancellor Monell, of Nebraska, as to the liability of a new Lodge for the

*Cal. 1877, 1015, 1073, 1087. †Ind. July, 1875, 211, 224. ‡Digest, Sec. 1799. ||Expo. Sec. 227.

rank tax for the ranks conferred upon its charter members, by the instituting officer, is referred to. It is proposed here to notice more at length the theory upon which the Grand Chancellor sought to maintain his position, based, as it was, upon the question here involved.

The object of the decision was to maintain the liability of the new Lodge for the rank tax, under the Law which provided that, Lodges should pay a rank tax to the Grand Lodge for each and every rank conferred.

Under the strict reading of this law it will be seen that only *Lodges* were liable for this tax, so that, in order to hold a new Lodge liable for the payment of the tax imposed on the ranks, conferred at its organization, Grand Chancellor Monell saw the necessity of making it appear that the ranks were, *in fact*, conferred by the Lodge. Of course, a Lodge can confer no ranks until it is instituted, therefore the first step was to *institute* the Lodge, so that when the ranks were conferred, it could be said they were conferred *by the Lodge*, and its liability for the tax thus established.

The theory of the Grand Chancellor is this, he instituted the Lodge by simple declaration, on assuming the chair, and then, with himself, as Chancellor Commander, *pro tem*, the *Lodge* proceeded to confer the ranks on its members, and to instruct itself in the work.

The following extracts are from the report of Grand Chancellor Monell on this subject:

The principles appearing reasonably to arise from these enactments of the legislative power of our Order, as expressing and defining its will on such enactments, seem to me to be—

1st. That the work of conferring the three ranks of our Order belongs legitimately to the Subordinate Lodge, and ought, under all possible circumstances to be done there. Thus far I fail to find, in any of our laws, any provision for the conferring of such ranks by *any Grand Lodge as such*, or by *any Grand Lodge officers in*, or *for* or *in behalf of* any Grand Lodge *as such*. Nor has this Grand Lodge *as such*, ritual, formula, properties or paraphernalia needful and essential for such work.

It is in the Subordinate Lodge that we must look for these things, and to them alone is the secret work addressed, and I am not aware of any provision whereby admission to membership in this Order can be obtained except through the portals of a Subordinate Lodge.

* * * * *

4th. That it is by special law made the duty of the Grand Chancellor, among his other duties, to institute new Lodges and install their officers in person or by Deputy duly commissioned, and therein he acts officially for this *Grand Lodge as such*, and as its chief executive officer, but I do

not find any legislation which makes the conferring of the three ranks of the Order any necessary part of his official duty, as acting for and in behalf of *this Grand Lodge as such*. He may do so if such is his pleasure, or it may be done by others under his supervision.

The power of the Grand Chancellor to confer such ranks is not questioned that I am aware of; on the contrary he may, and generally does, *immediately after the institution of a new Lodge*, confer the ranks, either for the purpose of aiding them, if primarily deficient in the requisite number of Knights, to thus qualify a sufficient number of their petitioners, to complete their officary, or for purposes of exemplification. But while his exemplification or mode of doing the work, is undoubtedly an official act for and in behalf of this Grand Lodge *as such*, the work itself is actually done *in and for* the Subordinate Lodge. It is properly to be entered in the records of such Subordinate Lodge as a part of the regular work thereof, the same as though done by its own C. C. for whom and in whose behalf the G. C. acts.

The Knight so made becomes thereby a member of such Subordinate Lodge, and the legal fee therefor passes into the Exchequer of such Subordinate Lodge, subject to the regular Grand Lodge Rank tax of \$3. Were the law construed to mean that the occupancy of the C. C.'s chair of a Subordinate Lodge by the Grand Chancellor, and the filling of its chairs by his associate Grand Lodge Officers, either actual or appointed pro tem., would at once transform such Subordinate Lodge into the Grand Lodge, then aside from other embarrassing considerations, the record of such Subordinate Lodge could not properly contain any record of the ranks the Grand Chancellor might under such circumstances confer. Such proceedings would of necessity become part of and belong to the record of the Grand Lodge, while the minimum legal fee of \$15 would of necessity be paid to and pass into the Exchequer of the Grand Lodge as the receipt thereof would have to form part of any legal record of such proceedings. A Knight is supposed to belong to the Lodge in which he receives his ranks, but the logical result of the legal construction now under consideration, places the Knight so made in the embarrassing position of having no Lodge in which to find the membership necessary to legal standing in this Order, no Subordinate Lodge contains any record of his having received the ranks of the Order therein, while the mere conferring on him of the three ranks of the Order by the Grand Lodge would not and could not make him a member of that body, it being incompetent to receive into its membership any Knight of less rank than Past Chancellor. The Knight so made finds himself as stated in possession of the secrets of our Order, but without a Subordinate Lodge by whose records he can prove his title to them or his standing in the Order; the Subordinate Lodge would lose the member it had elected and expected to receive, and its Exchequer would lose the entire fee of at least \$15.

Other and still more contradictory results follow every attempt to accept the construction of the law now under consideration as correct. On the contrary accept the theory which interprets the law to be, that *all ranks conferred in any Subordinate Lodge by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Lodge associate officers or even appointees pro. tem.*, shall be construed as work done *by, in and for* such Subordinate Lodge, by

officers legally qualified to do the same, and all difficulty disappears. The Knight so made at once becomes a member of the Subordinate Lodge in which such ranks are so conferred, the record thereof properly appears on the Journal of such Subordinate Lodge, and the full legal fee passes into its Exchequer subject only to the Grand Lodge tax of \$3.

5th. That a Lodge must be instituted before the officers can be installed, it seeming clear that the Lodge creates the offices and the officers, and not the officers the Lodge. I fail to see how it would be possible to install the officers of a Lodge having no existence.

Applying the existing legislation and the principles appearing reasonably to be deducted therefrom as just set forth, to the facts in this case I find the result to which I am led to be as follows:

That a petition in due and legal form, signed both by members of the Order, and profanes asking that there be granted to them a Warrant of Dispensation for the institution of a Lodge of our Order, to be known as Friendship Lodge, K. of P., U. D., to be located in North Platte in this Grand Jurisdiction, and inclosing the legal fee of \$25, was received by me some time in December, 1875, P. P. the XI. That after due and proper investigation, the Warrant of Dispensation as prayed for was duly granted and issued by me to said petitioners.

That on or about the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875, P. P. the XI, I proceeded to North Platte aforesaid, where, aided by my associate Grand Lodge Officers, both actual and appointed by me to act pro. tem. as such, as also such of the petitioners before alluded to, as were members of the Order, *I did first then and there institute Friendship Lodge U. D., K. of P., and duly declared the same instituted U. D., by official proclamation*, the chairs of such duly instituted Lodge being occupied by myself and appointees pro. tem. That said Friendship Lodge U. D., being open in the Knight's rank, and it being ascertained that there were not a sufficient number of the petitioners members of the Order and Lodge to fill the chairs of its officers, I did then and there, *in and for said Friendship Lodge U. D., and previous to installing its officers*, and aided by the officers pro. tem. above alluded to, confer the three ranks of the Order, on such of the petitioners not members of the Order and then in waiting, as had been duly elected to become members of said Friendship Lodge U. D., being in number twelve or thereabouts. That the minimum fee of \$15 for each and every Knight so made, should have been, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, was collected by and lodged in the Exchequer of said Friendship Lodge, U. D.

That lastly, I duly installed the officers elect of said Friendship Lodge U. D. That the Constitution of this Grand Lodge accords to its Exchequer a tax of one dollar on every rank of the Order conferred in every Subordinate Lodge, or the sum of three dollars for every Knight receiving his three ranks in this Grand Jurisdiction. That said Friendship Lodge has received, or ought to have received, fifteen dollars for every member on whom I therein conferred the three ranks as above described, and as the law declares that every such fee bears with it in whatever Subordinate Lodge Exchequer it may be received, an accompanying liability to the Grand Lodge of a rank tax of \$3; therefore the demand of the Grand K. of R. and S. for a corrected report, showing rank tax due this Grand Lodge is just and legal.

That the claim, that the payment of the Dispensation fee of \$25, and expenses of the Grand Lodge Officers, entitle them to receive the ranks of the Order for their uninitiated petitioners free of rank tax, is not substantiated by law, and is therefore void.

That the claim, that the ranks of the Order conferred by me as herein set forth, were *not* conferred by *me* in and for *Friendship* Lodge U. D. but by the *Grand* Lodge, is not substantiated by the facts, as the law defines their meaning, and is therefore illegal and void.

That the claim, that *Friendship* Lodge U. D., had no legal existence until after the installation of its officers, is erroneous and void, as my first step was to institute said Lodge previous to installation as herein set forth.

It is therefore my decision that the demand of the Grand K. of R. and S., for a corrected Semi-Annual Report, for the term ending December 31st, 1875, P. P. the XI. so as to show rank tax due, must forthwith be complied with."

This question went to the Supreme Chancellor, and the Supreme Lodge, where the Grand Chancellor was sustained, he having been reversed by the Grand Lodge.*

That this theory of Grand Chancellor Monell was upheld by the Supreme Chancellor in the face of the Law, and the practice in other Jurisdictions, is somewhat remarkable.

In 1873 Supreme Chancellor Berry rendered a decision—touching incidentally upon this question, as follows:

"At the institution of Lodges the members must be initiated, proved and charged, the officers elected and installed, the dispensation delivered to their executive officers, after which they can receive application and perform the work usual to a Lodge, *but not before.*"†

This fairly implies that the institution of a Lodge is not complete until all these requisites have been complied with.

Now the essential conflict in these cases, seems to be this—Supreme Chancellor Berry maintains that the Lodge is *not* a Lodge competent to work until the ranks have been conferred and the officers installed. When this is done, and so declared, it is qualified to do work and, as a matter of course, it assumes from that moment all the rights, duties and responsibilities of a Lodge. On the other hand, Supreme Chancellor Davis, and the Supreme Lodge, by upholding this decision of Grand Chancellor Monell, maintain that a Lodge *is* instituted by a simple declaration to that effect, by the instituting officer, on taking the chair.

Further comment would seem to be unnecessary, but a glance at the practice in some of the other Jurisdictions may not be amiss.

*Digest, Sec. 2237; also Neb. Jour. 1876, 428. †Digest, Sec. 1702.

In Alabama the following in respect to the organization of Lodges is laid down :

"After the reception of the dispensation and supplies, the regularly appointed District Deputy Grand Chancellor is fully empowered to go alone and institute and organize a new Lodge, when it is impossible, or he deems it inexpedient to procure the assistance of a full 'Grand Lodge of Emergency.' He can proceed by pledging in each rank enough of the applicants to allow the working of the ranks in full upon some, or can pledge all present in the obligation of each rank. *In either case he must thoroughly post the Lodge in the rank work, the secret work and general law before leaving or declaring the Lodge regularly instituted.* When it is possible, or deemed expedient, to take with him a 'Grand Lodge of Emergency,' (a quorum of Past Chancellors as Knights acting as the representatives of the Grand Lodge,) he shall proceed and, with the assistance of the brethren, confer the ranks upon the applicants, in the full form, as laid down in the Ritual."*

This theory of the "Grand Lodge of Emergency" is not a new one, and it has always been understood, that the ranks conferred upon applicants, at the institution of a Lodge, were so conferred, at the instance, and by the representatives of the Grand Lodge, but this theory, Grand Chancellor Monell, seeks to controvert, as has been shown.

It will be observed, that the rule in Alabama, conforms in principle to the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry, and is directly opposed to the theory of Grand Chancellor Monell.

Another illustration of this point is found in the report of District Deputy Grand Chancellor J. A. Voorhees, of New Jersey. Referring to the Lodges organized by him, he says :

"I initiated sixteen persons as Pages, proved as Esquires, ten Pages, charged as Knights, ten Esquires, and *then instituted* Milton Lodge, No. 85."

Again he says :

"I initiated as Pages, thirty-one persons, proved as Esquires, fifteen Pages, charged as Knights, fifteen Esquires, and *then instituted* Lincoln Lodge, No. 36."†

From this it will be seen, that the District Deputy was laboring under the impression, that the Lodge was *not instituted* until the ranks had been conferred, and it certainly was not a false impression.

Perhaps the only decision recorded, as in any manner supporting the decision of Grand Chancellor Monell, is that of Pennsylvania, in 1872. The following question was propounded to the committee on Law :

*Ala., 1880, 252, 253. †N. J., 1874, 490.

"Can a Grand Lodge officer initiate candidates into a new Lodge before the Lodge has been instituted?"

The decision was as follows:

"No; it would not be a *new Lodge* before it was instituted. But should persons apply for a charter or dispensation who are not Knights, and have no Knight Lodge in their vicinity, in such case, Grand Lodge officers would first initiate, and confer the degrees, and *institute the Lodge*, after which, if they had not previously chosen their officers, they would proceed with the election of officers, and their installation."*

This decision, however, proceeds upon the theory, that the Grand officers confer the ranks upon the applicants, and not that the Lodge confers them; that the Lodge is not a Lodge until it is instituted, and that it is not instituted until the ranks are conferred and the officers installed.

The decision of Grand Chancellor Monell, is entirely without the support of recorded authority, and, aside from the apparent acquiescence of the Supreme Lodge, it is entirely without support in Law.

PAGE.

160. Rights: Privileges and Liabilities of: The Law in respect to this question is becoming better understood, in these later years, and the principle involving the rights, privileges and liabilities of Pages, are becoming settled and firm.

These include the right of advancement, at any time, or of withdrawal by card; the right to visit and to benefits, while incident to the latter is the liability for dues, and to suspension for non-payment thereof; his liability to charges, trial and suspension for cause, and perhaps other incidental considerations which apply with equal force to the Esquire, and which will be noticed briefly in their order.

161. Page: Right of to advancement. On the principle that charges may be preferred against Pages, and a trial had thereon, it is held that he cannot be disqualified for applying for advancement except by steps taken legally to that end.† It was also held in Illinois that he could not be thus disqualified except by proper ballot or trial and suspension.‡ Perhaps a Lodge cannot take a ballot that would disqualify a Page from *applying* for advancement, unless the ballot was taken pursuant to a judgment founded upon trial and conviction. If a Page has applied for advancement, a ballot may reject the applica-

*Pa., 1872, 382. †Digest Sec. 673, 709, 977. ‡Ill. 1882, 820, 899.

tion, but to disqualify him for applying, it would seem that there must be charges, trial and sentence.*

162. **Page:** May apply for advancement at any time, when; Unless then, the Page has been legally disqualified, he may apply for advancement at any time.† In this connection however, we note an extraordinary opinion of the Committee on Law in Indiana. An applicant for membership had received the rank of Page in 1873; before applying for advancement he removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and nearly six years elapsed before anything further was heard of him, when the Lodge in which he was initiated, received a request from a sister Lodge for the privilege of conferring the the remaining ranks on the Page.

The Lodge, at a loss what to do in the premises, applied to the Grand Lodge, and the committee on law took the matter under consideration, and submitted the following report:

"As the brother wholly failed for nearly six years, to proceed any further than the Page rank, it is to be presumed that he had abandoned the Order, and so, as a consequence of such action, has no standing in the Order, and hence, if he should desire to get into the Order, he should go in, in the regular way, by petition, and election, in a Lodge of our Order nearest his place of residence, making the necessary explanation of his former action, and hence, no consent of the Lodge, in which he obtained the Page rank, for such action is necessary."‡

It does not appear that this report of the committee was either adopted or rejected, its appearance in the record, raises the presumption that it was adopted. The Lodge which asked the Grand Lodge for guidance in this matter, did so for the reason that it had been "unable to find any law or decision to guide us." The Supreme Lodge Digest was published two years before this opinion of the committee was written, and yet the Lodge was unable to find the decision of the Supreme Lodge, rendered in 1875, relative to the rights of Pages to receive the ranks in another Lodge.¶ This matter arose in Indiana, in 1878, the very year in which the Supreme Lodge—extending the principle, decided in 1876—held, that Pages and Esquires were entitled to withdrawal cards.§ Neither this Indiana Lodge, nor the committee on Law of the Grand Lodge, it seems, knew of the decision of the Supreme Lodge in 1876, in respect to the right of Pages to the ranks, after a lapse of years.¶

*This question is further discussed under title Admission; Expo., Sec. 29.
 †Digest Sec. 971. ‡Ind., 1879, 134-5. ¶Digest, Sec. 1968. §Digest, Sec. 1969,
 1973. ¶Digest, Sec. 2213.

This decision indirectly held, that it was a matter for local legislation. In view of all these decisions, rendered before the question arose in Indiana, this opinion of the committee is the more remarkable. These decisions were rendered for the special guidance of Lodges in such cases, and, while the Grand Lodges may legislate concerning the matter as they may see fit, principle and precedent, long ago, fixed the status of Pages and Esquires, under all these conditions, so that, there was no excuse for this extraordinary opinion of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

163. Page: Ballot for Advancement of: Construction of Constitution: There has been not a little misapprehension, as well a *misconstruction* of law, in respect to this question. A reference to a decision of Grand Chancellor Carnahan, of Indiana, will illustrate the point. The following questions were propounded to him.

"In the event of an applicant, in a Lodge of Indiana, of a Page or an Esquire, for advancement, receiving one or more black-balls, shall the application lie over one month, or one week?"

"Are either our Grand or Subordinate Lodge Laws on the forgoing subject in contravention or conflict with the Supreme Lodge Constitution?"

The Grand Chancellor held:

"That in such a case, should one black ball appear on the first ballot the ballot should be renewed immediatly; should one or more appear on the second ballot, he should be declared rejected and no other ballot shall be had for the period of six months thereafter. Section 10, Article VIII. and Article XIII., Supreme Lodge Constitution.

As to whether the Laws of Indiana are in conflict with the Supreme Lodge Constitution, he says:

"Under existing Constitution of Supreme Lodge it is my opinion that so much of Section 11, Article IV., Grand Lodge Constitution, as provides that a ballot may be renewed should a black ball appear on the second ballot, in one month thereafter, is inoperative, and that, should an applicant receive one or more black balls on the second ballot, that then he *must* be declared rejected and the ballot cannot be renewed for six months thereafter."*

The Grand Chancellor cites for his authority the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge. It is quite plain however, that he is in error in this, and that the provisions of the Constitution referred to, do not support him in this position. The paragraph of Article VIII. cited, refers simply to candidates for initiation.

*Ind. 1881, 15, 63.

The Constitution nowhere attempts to regulate the ballot for the advancement of Pages and Esquires, and, that this is the general understanding, and interpretation placed upon it, is inferred from the legislation of the Grand Lodge on this subject. The Constitution of Indiana, referred to by the Grand Chancellor, regulates the ballot for advancement and is similiar to the constitutional provision in perhaps every Jurisdiction. Grand Lodges have always legislated upon this subject, and it being a matter peculiarly within their province, it cannot be said to be a violation of the Supreme Lodge Constitution as contemplated by Article XIII, referred to by the Grand Chancellor. This provision in Indiana is not even so liberal as that of some other Jurisdictions.

In Pennsylvania an applicant is elected if not more than two black balls appear on first ballot. If three appear the ballot is renewed; if they appear on second ballot, the applicant is rejected for six months.* It cannot be held that this is in conflict with supreme Law.

While we do not approve of the policy which leaves the gateway open for these conflicts on general principles, nevertheless in the present state of the Law, there is no help for it, and until our "*Common Law*" shall be universal and its principles fixed and determined, these conflicts will continue to mar the harmony of our otherwise consistent Jurisprudence.

164. Page: Right to Withdrawal Card: Although Rejected for advancement: Since the Supreme Lodge has established the fact that Pages are entitled to withdrawal-cards, as other members, upon application, there can be no controversy on that point. It has been held, further, however, that the right to withdrawal-card is not forfeited even when the Page has been rejected for advancement.† This seems to be sound in principle, and perhaps, no valid objection could be urged against it. As it has been well said, a rejected Page *may* find a Lodge willing to accept him, in which case it should be permitted to do so.

165. Page: Right of to Benefits: It has been shown that the authorities clearly negative the right of a Page to benefits,‡ and these perhaps, accord with the theory of the Law in respect to the duties of Pages, under their peculiar condition of membership, but inasmuch as the theory of the Law is ignored and set aside in many of the Jurisdictions, it cannot be

*Const. Sub. Lodges Pa. Sec. 3, Art xii. †Ill. 1880, 521, 546. ‡Expo. Sec. 62, Benefits.

said that this denial of benefits in such Jurisdictions is equitable or just.

166. Page: Liability of for Dues: On this question there is a great lack of uniformity, as well as a great diversity of opinion. It is the practice in some Jurisdictions to impose this liability upon Pages and Esquires, and to subject them to the same penalties, for non-payment, to which other members are subjected.

Notwithstanding this practice is an early one, this fact does not lend it force of reason, especially when these members are denied the advantages of membership, including the right to benefits. This question is fully discussed, and the authorities collated under the title "Dues."*

167. Page: Right of to Attend Lodge and to Visit: Considering the present generally accepted views on this subject, and the support of the authorities, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell upon it at any length.

It is universally conceded that Pages and Esquires may attend their Lodges, when the same are open for work in the rank which they have attained, and this is so, even where they have been barred advancement. They, of course, have not the Semi-Annual Pass Word, but they may be admitted on the order of the Chancellor Commander.†

168. Page: Subject to Charges and Trial: Charges may be preferred against Pages and Esquires, the same as other members and they may be tried and subjected to the same penalties. In this way, their right to apply for advancement, may be forfeited, and their progress barred.‡

169. Page: Subject to Suspension: The question as to the right of a Subordinate Lodge to suspend Pages and Esquires, who refuse to apply for advancement, or who, from any cause, became amenable to the penal laws of the Lodge, was a matter of controversy, until 1884, if indeed it is not yet so.

However, the Supreme Lodge attempted to settle it by expressly declaring the right to be in the Grand Lodges. That the Journal of 1884 does not show the action taken, is not conclusive, that the action was *not* in fact taken. This question is more fully discussed, however, under the title "Suspension."||

170. Page: Liability of Lodge for Per Capita Tax on: The question as to whether a Lodge is liable for the *per capita* tax on

*Expo. Sec. 100; also Digest Sec. 1966. †Digest Sec. 963, 1989. ‡Expo. ante, Sec. 161 et seq. ||Expo. Sec. 213.

its Pages and Esquires, has been discussed under the title "Taxation." It may be only necessary to remark here, that the more reasonable view seems to negative such liability, notwithstanding the late decision of Supreme Chancellor Linton.*

PAST OFFICIAL RANK.

171. Incongruities of Legislation: It was Supreme Chancellor Berry, who first took occasion to discuss elaborately, and to decide peculiarly, in respect to the rights and privileges of past officers, in connection with their past official rank, and to discover, what he was inclined to designate, an "incongruity in legislation."† The importance of the legislation in respect to this matter, as defining the rights of past officers by service, and by creation, will be recognized at once. Much of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, in the early years, was confined to this question, in some of its various phases, and while, perhaps, there may have been some "incongruities" of legislation, the Law may be said to be fairly settled now, as to the rights of retiring officers to their past rank. The question, however, is not entirely free from doubt.

172. Past Official Rank: Of the Past Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellor: The Supreme Lodge, in 1872, established this rule: That a retiring Chancellor Commander may wear a Past Chancellor's collar in the Lodge room, but that he was not a Past Chancellor in *full* until he had been obligated as such.‡

At first glance, there does not appear to be anything inconsistent in this. In fact it had been, and is now generally conceded, that a retiring Chancellor Commander, although recognized as a Past Chancellor, is not, in *fact*, a Past Chancellor until he has received the rank which clothes him with all the honors of Past official service, and this can only be conferred by the Grand Lodge. By his passing the chair he becomes *entitled* to the rank, and during the time intervening between his service and the session of the Grand Lodge, he wears the jewel of a Past Chancellor, by virtue of his right thereto by service.

Apparently this is the full extent of the decision of Supreme Chancellor Read, but a great deal more has been made of it, and it has resulted perniciously, as will be seen. On the principle of this ruling, there should be no difference maintained in

*Expo. Sec. 225, also Digest Sec. 2,019. †S. L. Jour., 1874, 845. ‡Digest, Sec. 584 and note.

respect to the right of a retiring Grand Chancellor to his past official rank, acquired by service. In both cases it is the same. Nevertheless, in 1873,* the same body declared that a retiring Grand Chancellor became a Past Grand Chancellor *by virtue of service in office*. It may be remarked here that the committee, to whom the question was referred, was not disposed to commit the Supreme Lodge to a complete endorsement of the doctrine disclosed by the question. The question was this:

"At the installation of Grand Lodge officers, does not the retiring Grand Chancellor become the V. G. P. and pass to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor, by virtue of service in office, *though he be not present at the time of the installation of his successor?*"

The Committee simply say:

"That each V. G. P. is by virtue of his office a Past Grand Chancellor."

It is a matter of remark that the Supreme Lodge so late as 1873 should have been called upon to give positive expression to this self-evident fact, and yet it seems to have been necessary, for the questions which called forth the annunciations, had given rise to much comment, and elaborate opinion from the highest executive officer in the Order. It was contended that a distinction was made here, in respect to the status of the two retiring officers, which was in fact, the case, as will be seen from an examination of the two decisions. The effect of the decision of Supreme Chancellor Read was that a retiring Chancellor Commander might, after the installation of his successor, be recognized as a Past Chancellor, wear the jewel, and occupy the chair of that officer in the Lodge room, but was not eligible to the office of Grand Representative, and the Lodge could not elect him to that office until he had been *obligated and received the rank of Past Chancellor in the Grand Lodge*. It meant all this, and Supreme Chancellor Berry, so construed it, both as Grand Chancellor of his State, (Illinois) and as Supreme Chancellor, giving an elaborate opinion as to the wisdom, not to say expediency, of the holding. Supreme Chancellor Berry even went further and held that both a retiring Grand Chancellor and Chancellor Commander must actually be present at the installation, and be officially inducted into their respective offices and serve a full term there or they would not be entitled to any of the rights of a past officer.† To say the least of it, this was administering a questionable doctrine to the utmost confines of reason and justice, but it

*Digest, Sec. 1856. †S. L. Jour. 1874, 845.

stood as the Law until 1875. It was then, that the question arose as to whether, in fact, the principle of the rule in respect to retiring Chancellor Commanders, would or should apply with equal force to a retiring Grand Chancellor. In the mean time Supreme Chancellor Davis, who succeeded Supreme Chancellor Berry, had attempted to enforce the latter's decisions, because the Supreme Lodge had not reversed them, but he did so apparently much against his conviction, and with the frank admission that he believed they had been disregarded. The manner in which he forced this upon the attention of the Supreme Lodge elicited decisive action, and thus settled the Law as to the rights of a retiring Grand Chancellor to his past official rank, and his eligibility to the office of Supreme Representative.*

By this action the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry was completely overturned, so far as it related to Past Grand Chancellor, but, so far as positive action is concerned, the force of the decision in respect to Past Chancellor's was left unbroken. Upon what principle of reason these can be reconciled, it is difficult to determine. It may be safe to assert, however, that the latter question has been firmly settled by the practice of the various Jurisdictions, if not by indirect legislation of the Supreme Lodge itself. It has been frequently held that the creation of Past Chancellors was a matter for local legislation.† In 1877 the Supreme Lodge held that where the records failed to show that a Chancellor Commandor-elect, had been installed, if in fact, he had been, and had served his term, he was entitled to his rank as Past Chancellor.‡ It has also been held that it is clearly within the province of a Grand Lodge to confer the rank of Past Chancellor upon all such candidates for the rank as may be recommended to it by the Subordinate Lodges.|| It will be seen from this that the Supreme Lodge has virtually receded from the position taken in 1872, and has left it entirely to the Grand Lodges to say upon whom, and for what reasons they shall confer the rank of Past Chancellor. In view of this, it would be extremely difficult for the Supreme Lodge to attempt to enforce a contrary rule. That a retiring Chancellor Commander is eligible to the office of Grand Representative after the installation of his successor, and before his obligation as a Past Chancellor, is supported by the weight

*Digest Secs. 1336, 1853. †Digest Secs. 1903-4. ‡Digest Sec. 585. ||Digest Sec. 1924.

of authority, and is too well settled to be any longer a mooted question.*

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

173. Eligibility of to Office of Supreme Representative: The Law and practice in respect to the eligibility of the retiring Grand Chancellor to the office of Supreme Representative,—as shown in the preceding section—are founded upon the same principle as that defining the eligibility of the retiring Chancellor Commander to the office of Grand Representative, and the question is well settled.

The Grand Chancellor of Delaware in 1876 held, that he was eligible to the office of Supreme Representative, before the installation of his successor.† It may be unnecessary to say that this ruling is not borne out by the Law.

The retiring Grand Chancellor is not thus eligible, until after the installation of his successor, or if he is re-elected, then after his own installation.

In 1882 the Supreme Lodge re-affirmed its decisions of 1874 and 1875, by holding that a Grand Chancellor is eligible to the office of Supreme Representative after the installation of his successor,‡ so that those decisions, found in the earlier years denying his eligibility until after his obligation as Past Grand Chancellor, in the Supreme Lodge, have been effectually negated, thus putting an end to all controversy on this point.||

174. Past Grand Chancellor: Rights and Privileges of in Grand Lodge: The rights and privileges of a Past Grand Chancellor in his own Grand Lodge, are matters more of practice, policy or judgment, than of Pythian Law, and so are of no special interest, excepting in so far as they evidence the non-conformity of procedure in the various Grand Lodges.

In some Jurisdictions where the representative system is practiced, they are denied all the privileges of the floor. In others, they are denied the right of speaking and of voting, except by permission.§ In still others they are not only allowed to speak and vote, but to receive mileage and *per diem* for attending the session the same as officers and representatives.¶

In 1873 the Grand Chancellor of New York ruled, on a question propounded, that a created Past Grand Chancellor, who had not yet received the rank *was* entitled to vote in the Grand Lodge.

*Digest Sec. 1356. †Del. 1876, 65, 66. ‡Digest Secs. 1336, 1853. ||Expo. Sec. 172. §Ill. 1882, 783. ¶Const. Neb. 1883. Sec. 39.

This decision was first overruled, but afterward reconsidered and affirmed.* So that, at this time, it would seem that Past Grand Chancellors in New York, could vote in the Grand Lodge, the question of his having been obligated as such, being immaterial as affecting his right.

On this question the Grand Lodges have a precedent in the practice of the Supreme Lodge. Past Supreme Chancellors have the right to discuss any question, and Past Grand Chancellors, while sitting in the Supreme Lodge, may speak with permission, but neither have the right, nor can they be permitted to vote.†

As before stated, these are matters of practice, but there would seem to be no good reason why, either the Supreme or Grand Lodges, should distrust their past officers, as this practice seems to imply. On the other hand, it is suggested, that the better policy would be, to lend every inducement to them to attend the session and to contribute to its deliberations the result of their experience in the field of actual labor.

175. Past Grand Chancellor: Creation Of Restricted: The law as to the creation of Past Grand Chancellors is now so well settled that it presents no phases susceptible of misconstruction. As the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge over the creation of Past Chancellors, is local and absolute,‡ so is the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge over the creation of its Past Grand Chancellors, and it has very properly reserved to itself the right to say how, and in what manner, they shall be created.

There are but three channels open to the creation of Past Grand Chancellor, and they are: first, by service as Grand Chancellor; second, service as District Deputy Grand Chancellor for German Lodges; and third, by election at the institution of a new Grand Lodge.||

Notwithstanding the positive declaration of the Constitution and the conformatory legislation of the Supreme Lodge had in this connection, the Grand Lodge of Colorado in 1883, created a Past Grand Chancellor by resolution. This was a case where, the recipient of the proposed honor, had been District Deputy Grand Chancellor for *one* German Lodge for three consecutive years.§

The honor conferred in this instance must necessarily be an

*N. Y. 1873, 14, 25. †Const. S. L., Art. II. Secs. 2, 3, app. ‡See following Section. ||Digest Sec. 1846, also, S. L. Const. Art. xxi app. §Colo. 1883, 156. For observation on the Law respecting the sitting Past Grand Chancellor, see Expo., Sec. 197.

empty one in view of the determined stand taken by the Supreme Lodge in this matter.

PAST CHANCELLOR.

176. The Law in Respect to the Creation Of: The matter of the creation of Past Chancellors, in so far as it involves the right and the source of power to create, has given rise to some remarkable opinions, as well as some equally remarkable legislation.

The proposition has been denied by the Supreme Lodge itself, but it is none the less true that, under certain circumstances, Lodges *may create* Past Chancellors, and, aside from a question of policy or expediency, Grand Lodges are not restricted in the conferring of the rank. This is certainly the practice, as well as the Law, in many Jurisdictions. A glance at the decision will more fully exemplify the position here taken.

In 1872 the Grand Lodge of Missouri held that a member, who had been elected to the office of Chancellor Commander, but before installation resigned, and was thereupon created a Past Chancellor to fill a vacancy in the original number of Past Chancellors, was entitled to the rank and to sit in the Grand Lodge.* The compiler of the Missouri Digest, an eminent Pythian jurist, takes occasion to comment on this decision and says, in a note:

“The foregoing is bad law, and has been frequently reversed. A Lodge cannot elect a Past Chancellor.”†

The same Grand Lodge, two year's later, virtually overruled its former decision, by holding to the view advanced by Brother Cowan, that “a Lodge cannot elect a Past Chancellor.”‡

If the law of Missouri expressly prohibited the creation of Past Chancellors, then this latter decision was correct. But in support of it the compiler of the Missouri Digest cites a reference to the Supreme Lodge proceedings which, upon examination, fails to bear out the construction placed upon it. It seems to present the following facts.

The Grand Lodge of California adopted a recommendation of the Grand Chancellor to the effect that, when a Lodge re-elected a Chancellor Commander, it shall have the right to elect one of its number upon whom the rank of Past Chancellor shall be conferred.|| An appeal from the action of the Grand Lodge

*Mo. 1872, 30. †Cowan's Dig. of Mo., p. 16, Note. ‡Mo. 1874, 96, Mo. Dig. Sec. 95. ||S. L. Jour. 1874. 927.

was sustained, the committee on appeals, giving as a reason that:

"Subordinate Lodges have not the right to elect a Past Chancellor, *said power belonging to the Grand Lodge.*"

A mere glance at this decision, at once discloses its utter fallacy, yet it was upon this that the Grand Lodge of Missouri reversed its former decision, which was in all respects in accord with the Law and present practice. Subsequent legislation of the Supreme Lodge has virtually overruled this decision of 1874.

The fact is, no Grand Lodge has ever yet *elected* a Past Chancellor. It could not elect one if it desired to do so. By what process could it effect the election of a Past Chancellor? Certainly it could not operate upon its own members, because they are already in possession of the rank, it could not go into a Subordinate Lodge and attempt to exercise such right.

Eminent jurists have confounded elementary principles. The right to *confer* the rank, and the right to recommend, nominate or *elect* to receive it, are two separate and distinct rights, to be exercised by two separate and distinct bodies. The Subordinate Lodge, having immediate jurisdiction over the individual members, is the proper tribunal in which to elect a member to be presented to the Grand Lodge for the rank of Past Chancellor. The Supreme Lodge has held that Grand Lodges may, and they have the authority to confer the rank of Past Chancellor without restriction, and on whomever the Lodge may recommend to it.*

It is quite possible that the Supreme Lodge, as well as the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the compiler of its Digest, overlooked the decision of 1873 on this subject. A resolution was introduced *authorizing* Lodges to elect a Knight from the floor to receive the rank of Past Chancellor in cases where the Chancellor Commander is re-elected, or a Past Chancellor is elected to the office of Chancellor Commander. On this the committee on Law report that:

"It is a matter of local legislation."†

The effect of this is, that Grand Lodges may say, whether or not, Subordinate Lodges may elect members to receive the rank of Past Chancellor. This is a reasonable, rational and a sensible rule, and it is precisely what California sought to do, but which was overruled by the committee on appeals as above shown.

*Digest Sec. 1924. †Digest Sec., 1535.

This rule of 1873 has not been repealed, directly by any subordinate legislation, and may therefore be taken not only as the Law, but as *good law* on this subject.

177. Past Chancellor: Creation of: The Law Concerning further Considered: It does not seem possible that there can be any doubt as to the effect of the legislation of 1873, above referred to. It is susceptible of but one interpretation.

There, it was proposed that the Supreme Lodge regulate the matter of the creation of Past Chancellors, but it was determined to be a jurisdictional question, and one *entirely* without the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. Under this the Supreme Lodge has denied to itself the right to say even *how* Grand Lodges shall make, or authorize the making, of Past Chancellors. It cannot say that Grand Lodges *must* make, or that Subordinate Lodges cannot make Past Chancellors. The action of 1873, plainly and expressly delegates to Grand Lodges the right to say *how* Past Chancellors shall be made. So that, it will be seen, that the ruling in the California case in 1874 was made under misapprehension, and enunciates what the Supreme Lodge never intended to say.

The effect of the decision of 1873 was to give Grand Lodges the right to authorize Subordinate Lodges to create Past Chancellors and recommend them for the rank, and now after vesting, or rather confirming this right in the Grand Lodges, it is contended that, at the very next session, they were divested, or at least restricted in the exercise of it; that is to say, in 1874, in adopting the personal views of a committee, the Supreme Lodge said to the Grand Lodges, you have no right to permit Lodges to create Past Chancellors, or recommend them to you for the rank, *you must create them yourselves*. It is not admitted, however, that the Supreme Lodge attempted to do anything of the kind. A misconstruction of the Law by the committee on appeals in the California case, has made the Supreme Lodge say what it did not intend to say, while the whole course of subsequent legislation, (except the same error repeated in 1880), has been to the effect, that, the creation of Past Chancellors is a local subject, and that Grand Lodges may provide therefor as they see proper.

178. Past Chancellor: Creation Of: The Error of 1880 Considered: In 1883 the Grand Lodge of Illinois denied to itself the right to authorize its Subordinate Lodges to create Past Chancellors.

This is characterized as an absolute misapprehension and misconstruction of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge. It was proposed in the Grand Lodge of Illinois to amend the Subordinate Lodge constitution, so as to permit Lodges to create a Past Chancellor at the close of the term of a Past Chancellor who had been elected Chancellor Commander, or at the close of the second term of a Chancellor Commander. The committee on Law reported adversely on the ground that:

"The Supreme Lodge having *repeatedly* decided that it was improper for Grand Lodges to give to Subordinate Lodges the power of creating Past Chancellors, that power belonging alone to Grand Lodges."*

The first issue to be taken with this is a denial of the main fact. *The Supreme Lodge has never decided that it was improper for Grand Lodges to give to Subordinate Lodges the power of creating Past Chancellors.* Nowhere in the history of its legislation can such a construction be placed upon anything it has ever enacted in respect to this question, with the single exception of the action of 1880, which it is now proposed to consider. The action of the Illinois Grand Lodge, is undoubtedly based upon the legislation of the Supreme Lodge in 1880, touching this question. Not that the Supreme has decided it "*repeatedly*," but, that the error of 1874 was repeated in 1880, which can be attributed only to inconsiderate action on a report founded in misapprehension of the Law.

The Committee on Law of the Supreme Lodge at this session, numbered among its members some of the ablest jurists of that body, and their report on this question is worthy of notice.

Having under consideration the Constitution of Iowa, they recommend the striking out of Section 3, Article XIII, and say:

"This Supreme Lodge has already, in the case of appeal from California, (845 of 1874) decided that it was improper for Grand Lodges to give to Subordinates the power of electing Past Chancellors, that power belonging alone to Grand Lodges."

There is evidently an error in the above reference. The case from California referred to is undoubtedly the one reported on page 927 of the Journal of 1874, and is the case referred to and considered in the previous section.

It will be noticed that the committee of the Illinois Grand Lodge has adopted, almost *verbatim*, the language used by the Supreme Lodge committee, and it has been shown that the Supreme Lodge did not go to the extent claimed by these opinions.

*III. 1883, 1015, 1034.

Another significant fact also appears. The action of 1880 is not a reaffirmation, so to speak, of any decided principle. The committee say that inasmuch as this Supreme Lodge did hold, in the California, case, etc., therefore we recommend the striking out of this section. So it will be observed that no new facts were presented, to induce a positive expression, and the Supreme Lodge relying, as it was justified in doing, upon what the committee reported as a *fact*, when the truth is, it was not a fact, and the Supreme Lodge was thereby misled, innocently, of course, but none the less egregiously.

Instead, then, of having a repetition of this holding, we have, in fact, but the one decision, that in the case from California, in 1874, and in that case the exact words of the committee are :

“Your committee hold that the Subordinate Lodges have not the right to elect a Past Chancellor, said power belonging to the Grand Lodges.”

Admitting it to be true, all that can be claimed for this report, what is the effect of it? It may be readily admitted that the right is not inherent in the Lodge, and that it does not exist except by express authority. It may also be admitted that this power belongs only to the Grand Lodges, so that there is nothing wrong with the decision after all. There is absolutely nothing in it to warrant the assumption that Grand Lodges cannot delegate the power. This decision, with the previous and subsequent legislation, places the power entirely in the hands of the Grand Lodges and the inference even, can not be reasonably drawn therefrom, that the Supreme Lodge intended after having declared it to be a matter for local legislation, to restrict the Grand Lodges in the exercise of the power. Had the Supreme Lodge attempted to thus restrict the Grand Lodges; that is, to say to them, you may make Past Chancellors, but you cannot authorize your Lodges to recommend to you suitable persons under given circumstances, on whom to confer the rank; had the Supreme Lodge thus attempted to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges over their membership, it would have been an exercise of power not reserved under the Constitution, and hence a usurpation. But the question of power in the Supreme Lodge to control the creation of Past Chancellors, is not in issue, inasmuch as a direct exercise of it, has not been attempted by that body.

It must be conceded that both the Grand Lodges of Illinois,

and Missouri, were in error as to their construction of the Law laid down in the California case. All that California proposed to do was, to authorize its subordinates, under certain restrictions, to present to it the name of a Knight upon whom it would confer the rank of Past Chancellor, and this was all that was proposed by the section of the Iowa law, stricken out in 1880. That the Grand Lodges have this right, *must* be considered the Law, as it is undoubtedly the practice, and the legislation of the Supreme Lodge fully bears out the construction. Grand Lodges construing the legislation have accepted this as a local matter, and with some exceptions, perhaps, have provided in their laws for the creation of Past Chancellors.*

It is quite true that Grand Lodges may prohibit the creation of Past Chancellors, by express constitutional enactment, or may permit it with, or without restriction.

The Grand Chancellor of Tennessee held that a Lodge had no right to elect a Past Chancellor from the floor except by authority of the Grand Lodge. This seems to be the correct rule.†

Thus it will be seen that the *election* of any member, to receive the rank of Past Chancellor, is an exercise of power, which, if not inherent, may be granted to the Subordinate Lodges, and that to the Grand Lodge is reserved the right, at its option *confer* the rank or not, as it may will,

It is also true, that Grand Lodges may and have conferred the rank on members, who have not been elected or otherwise created Past Chancellors. It has been conferred perhaps too frequently for meritorious services.‡

In Maryland, it seems, there is no law by which a Knight can be made a Past Chancellor, except by service.||

The law of Alabama permits the creation of Past Chancellors but the rule under this Jurisdiction is discussed under the title "*Sitting Past Chancellor*," which see.§

179. Past Chancellor: Entitled to Certificate Without Service
When: Under the title *Past Official Rank*,¶ will be found a discussion of this question, so that a brief reference to it here will suffice. As late as 1883, and in face of the decision to the contrary the Grand Chancellor of Texas ruled, that:

*Const. Sub. Lodges Neb., Sec. 18. †Digest Sec. 1901. ‡See Criticism of Com. on For. Cor. of Kan., on the practice in North Carolina, as to creating P. O's., Kan. Jour. 1882, 26. ||Md., 1883, 322, 334. ¶Expo., Sec. 201. ¶Expo. Sec. 171, et. seq.

"A retiring Chancellor Commander, who has not been installed as Past Chancellor, or filled said chair, is not entitled to his certificate as Past Chancellor excepting in the case of the re-election of a Chancellor Commander."*

This principle of our Pythian Law is now firmly settled, and it is universally conceded, that it is the *service* as Chancellor Commander, or if created, then, the vote creating him, which dignifies, and clothes him with the right to the title, and it is not merely the occupancy of the past official chair, that this is not even essential. If the contrary were true, then there must, of necessity, be a distinction between Past Chancellors of service, and by creation, but it has been held that such distinction does not exist, nor can any be made, as to their rights and privileges.†

180. Past Chancellor: Eligible to Office of Grand Representative: Before Admission to Grand Lodge: It is not proposed to discuss the eligibility of a Past Chancellor to the office of Grand Representative, before he has been obligated in the Grand Lodge, for two reasons, viz: *First*—The theory upon which Supreme Chancellor Berry proceeded in dealing with this question has, as a matter of historical interest, been noticed at length, under the title of "Past official Rank," and *Secondly*—The question having been affirmatively determined by the Supreme Lodge.‡ Since the decision of the Supreme Lodge however, there have been contrary decisions rendered which seem to demand a passing notice.

Inasmuch as it has been clearly shown that a Past Chancellor is entitled to his certificate, even though he may not have served in the office of sitting Past Chancellor, and, aside from the affirmative opinion of the Supreme Lodge, it would seem to follow naturally that he is eligible as Grand Representative. But mark the distinction made by New Jersey. This Jurisdiction, as late as 1878, made an attempt to infuse new life into the dead doctrine so earnestly, but impractically, contended for by Supreme Chancellor Berry. It was held that, even if he *has* served in the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, he is not eligible to the office of Grand Representative *until he has been obligated as Past Chancellor.*||

In 1882 the Grand Chancellor of Connecticut, laboring under the impression that this was still the law, but fully convinced

*Max. Elser. G. C., Texas 1883, 59. 60. †Digest Secs., 1391, 1890, 1940. ‡Digest. Sec., 1356. ||N. J., 1878, 966.

of its fallacy, and glaring impracticability, assumed to decide the question as dictated by his own sense of right and justice, which happened to be strictly in accordance with the supreme will, as promulgated in 1875.*

181. Past Chancellor : Rights of When Not Clothed in Regalia of Ranks : A question of perhaps immaterial importance, nevertheless, it may be well enough to refer to it, inasmuch as there has been some diversity of opinion in respect to it. An early opinion of Grand Chancellor Pearson, of New Jersey, was to the effect that :

“A Past Chancellor must be clothed in his proper regalia, according to his rank and station, to be entitled to the privilege of the floor in his own Lodge.”†

Grand Chancellor Brady, of Delaware, four years later, held the same.‡

However well supported these may have been in the early years of the Order, they certainly lack any substantial foundation now in our Pythian Law.

Instances like the following might, and undoubtedly do, exist : A Past Chancellor is not the possessor of a private collar or jewel ; the Lodge is unable to furnish one ; having outworn the old style regalia it finds itself financially incapable of furnishing its Past Chancellors with jewels.¶ This is not drawing on the imagination, but what is the Past Chancellor to do in such case ? Remain away from his Lodge ? He cannot sit there without regalia or jewel ; or if he chooses to don the insignia of a Knight, must he remain a silent spectator of the proceedings, in which he may be deeply interested ?

Denied the “privileges of the floor,” simply because he is without a Past Chancellor’s jewel, and unable to get one ? This is not justice, neither is it the Law.

A better rule though somewhat harsh is that enunciated in Texas§ when it was held that a Past Chancellor may be clothed as a Knight, but while bearing this insignia, is recognized only as a Knight, but is entitled to every right and privilege of such a member.

Perhaps the more reasonable rule in this respect is that declared in Nevada.¶¶

It cannot be the Law, as it is certainly not reason, that a member having attained exalted rank in the Order, is thereby

*Conn. 1882, 17. †N. J., July 1870, 117, 140. ‡Del., 1874, 123, 154. ¶Digest, Sec. 2074. §Digest Sec. 1937. ¶¶Digest Sec. 1938.

compelled to obtrude that rank, whatever it may be, upon the notice of his brothers whenever he may desire to meet with them.*

As to his right to do so none will question.

A somewhat different phase of this question is presented in a case arising in Pennsylvania. A member of a Lodge who was a Past Chancellor announced himself at the inner door, simply as brother ———. He was admitted wearing a jewel, which proved to be his official jewel as the Grand Master of Exchequer. Objection was made, on the ground that he was not properly clothed, but they were overruled by the Lodge. On appeal to the Grand Lodge several points were raised, upon which the committee reported that:

“The brother should have been clothed and announced himself as a Past Chancellor.”†

This was holding that an officer of the Grand Lodge is not properly clothed when wearing only his official jewel. In 1880 the Grand Lodge of Kentucky held to a directly opposite view.‡

Officers of the Lodge, of course, should be clothed in their official regalia or jewel, but in Nebraska it was held that if, for any reason, the regalia could not be got at, a Lodge need not forego a meeting on that account.||

182. Past Chancellor: Right of to Wear Regalia Before Obligation: The early decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry in respect to the nonentity of a Past Chancellor before obligation,§ has worked some pernicious effects; among them may be noticed the holding in some of the Jurisdictions, denying to a Past Chancellor by service, the right to wear the regalia of the rank, before his admission into the Grand Lodge.

In 1873 the Grand Chancellor of Indiana rendered a qualified decision on this subject, giving to a Past Chancellor, who had served a full term as Chancellor Commander, and who had passed the chair of Past Chancellor on the 1st of January, the right to wear the regalia from that date, “in his own or any other Lodge.” This was modified by the Grand Lodge restricting such Past Chancellor in the wearing of the regalia to “his own Lodge.”¶

*Digest Secs 2071, 2072. †Pa. Aug. 1879, 618, 644. ‡Kentucky, 1880, 662, 704. Under the title “Regalia” this question is incidentally touched upon in the discussion of the general question, as to the wearing of the Regalia, and the rights and privileges of members in that respect. Expo. Sec. 194. ¶This was decided by a recognized authority on Pythian Law, in determining the legality of a meeting, opened without regalia, owing to the fact that it was locked up, and could not be got at by reason of the absence of the janitor.—J. Q. Goss. G.C. Neb., 1871, 80, 90. §Expo. 172. ¶Ind, Jan. 1873, 38, 46.

Possibly some of the other Jurisdictions may have erroneously established this rule. The true rule is, when a Past Chancellor, either by service, or by creation, becomes entitled to receive the rank, he is from that moment, entitled to all the privileges of a Past Chancellor in full, except that of sitting in the Grand Lodge. It is the actual conferring of the rank that secures him this latter privilege. He is not only entitled to wear the regalia, but is eligible to any office in the Subordinate Lodge to which a Past Chancellor is eligible.

There is a contrary rule in Alabama, but it is not supported by the weight of authority.*

183. Past Chancellor: Rank of Conferred only in Grand Lodge: It would scarcely seem necessary to advert at any great length to this question, especially since the decision of the Grand Lodge, holding that the rank is ritualistic, and must be conferred in the Grand Lodge with its attendant ceremonies.† As in a great many more serious questions, ignorance of the Law, has given rise to some erroneous decisions on this question.

The Grand Lodge of Washington Territory in 1884 by motion authorized the Grand Chancellor to "confer the Grand Lodge rank on a sick brother at his home."‡ And Rhode Island in 1880 *actually* ordered the conferring of the rank in the ante-room, so as to relieve the Grand Lodge of the tedium of that business.|| utterly disregarding the Law of the Supreme Lodge in this particular.

184. Past Chancellor: Seniority in Rank, How determined: The question of seniority in rank has been a subject of official decision.§ It is referred to here in its connection with the Past Chancellor only. The decision was made in Mississippi, and owing to the fact that it has been criticised—perhaps unjustly—by an eminent authority, it is noticed here for what value it may have as a principle of Pythian Law.

The committee on foreign correspondence of Illinois, refer to this decision, and characterize it as "being neither in accordance with the Law, nor sound judgement."¶

This criticism was undoubtedly made without due consideration of the question in its various bearings.

The gifted chairman of the Maine committee, takes this criticism in hand, and says:

"If there be one thing which more frequently than another, the Supreme Lodge has declared a matter of local legislation, it is the local

*Expo. Sec. 201. †Digest Sec. 1925 ‡Wash. Ter. 1884, 22. ¶R. I. 1880, 23.
§Digest Sec., 2563. ¶Ill. 1882, 861.

matters pertaining to the Past Chancellor's rank. Hence we repeat our criticism, and say, Mississippi was within the Law in her decision, as Illinois would also be by making one of opposite effect. The question of 'sound judgment', they may argue, and we will be for the present lookers on."*

There could not be a more evenly tempered criticism than this, but the action of Mississippi may be defended on a broader ground than the mere excuse of the right of "local legislation."

That the decision is sound both in judgment and Law, may also be demonstrated. Perhaps there is not a corroborating decision in the whole range of Pythian Jurisprudence, but undoubtedly the decision can be founded on the Law of Mississippi, in fact it seems to be so, from the following provision in the Subordinate Lodge Constitution.

Section 7, Art. I. provides,

"Every Lodge shall be opened at the appointed time, and in the absence of the Chancellor Commander the Vice Chancellor shall preside, and in the absence of both, the *senior* Past Chancellor present, but if no Past Chancellor be present, a Knight may be called to the chair by a majority of the members present."

Here it is provided that, in a certain contingency, the *senior* Past Chancellor present, shall preside at the opening of the Lodge, hence there must be some way of determining the seniority of such officials. To this end, it is clearly the duty of every Lodge to keep some sort of a record showing the seniority of its past officials and its Past Chancellors. A comparison of the laws of thirty odd Jurisdictions discloses this provision in respect to the *senior* Past Chancellor, and if there were no other reasons, for making some provision or pointing out some manner by which the seniority of rank may be determined, this requirement alone in the Subordinate Constitutions establishes the soundness, both in Law and in judgment, of the decision of Mississippi.

PER CAPITA TAX.

185. The Rules and Practice Concerning: Under the general title of "Taxation" will be found a full discussion of the nature of the *per capita tax*, together with some observations on the rights of Grand and Subordinate Lodges to levy. It seems to be unnecessary to refer to it further here. This tax is the ordinary source of revenue of the Grand Lodges; it is charged directly to the Lodges, and while there are different rules in

*Mo., 1883, 349,

respect to its collection, the better practice seems to be to hold the Lodges responsible for it, and that it be paid out of the general fund; that is, it should not be charged to the individual member, in addition to their regular dues.*

PROPERTY.

186. Of Defunct Lodges: Reversion of, in Respect to Real Estate:

Perhaps every Grand Jurisdiction provides for the reversion of the property of its defunct Lodges, to the Grand Lodge. Under this provision of the Law, a question has arisen as to whether a Grand Lodge can claim the real estate owned by Lodges at the time they become defunct. It was held, in Tennessee, that the castle hall building of a Subordinate Lodge would not revert to the Grand Lodge,† while in Alabama it was held that a castle hall, built by the funds of the Lodge, or by subscription of its members, but managed by the Lodge, would so revert.‡

In respect to securing title to real estate of defunct Lodges appears the following, in the Journal of Colorado for 1883:

"It appearing that there exists a quit-claim of a certain lot of ground, in Alvarado, Colorado, in favor of the trustees and their successors, of Columbia Lodge, No. 7, defunct, therefore be it

"*Resolved*: That the Grand Lodge take such steps as will vest warranty title to said real estate in the Grand Lodge."||

It was proper enough, perhaps, for the Grand Lodge to take this action, but, after all, the question as to whether the Grand Lodge may acquire and hold real estate, depends altogether upon the laws of the state, and if the Grand Lodge is incorporated, then upon its charter rights.

On the general question of the reversion of the property of defunct Lodges, where the laws of the Grand Lodge provide for such reversion, there is an authoritative decision recorded in Kentucky, which furnishes additional evidence that the courts are inclined to uphold and enforce the laws of societies, as between the Lodges and the members thereof. In the Digest of Kentucky, published in 1879, under the title "Defunct Lodges" is reported the following:

"The Grand Lodge is the custodian of all the property of defunct Lodges, and where the members of *Zenith Lodge*—on the night of its dissolution donated to each his share, *pro rata* the Grand Lodge recovered judgment against each member for the amount he so received—*Grand Lodge vs. Uhrig, Lou. Chan. Court.*"

*Expo. Sec. 226. †Digest, Sec. 2044. ‡Digest, Sec. 2047. ||Col. 1883, 157.

It appears from this that the Grand Lodge brought suit in the Court and recovered at the hands of the law, that which the member's sense of his obligation would not induce him to yield. It is to be inferred here that this action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and the decision of the Court, referred solely to personal property, whether it would have been the same had real estate been involved, is to some extent a matter of conjecture.

There are numerous instances of Lodges dissolving and of dividing the common property, but this action of the Kentucky Grand Lodge seems to be the only instance of a resort to the courts to recover it.

QUESTIONS.

187. Practice as to Putting, in Certain Cases: It is generally understood to be the duty of the Chancellor Commander to put all questions to the Lodge. In the matter of appeals from his decisions, however, it is the practice in some Jurisdictions—being regulated by Law—to require the Vice Chancellor to put the question.*

The practice is not uniform on this subject, and the decisions are conflicting, but the better rule, seems to be, in such cases to permit the Vice Chancellor to take charge of the question.†

REINSTATEMENT.

188. Mode of: Rule Concerning: The mode of regaining membership after suspension, varies in the several Jurisdictions, but this should not be so. There is, perhaps, less reason for conflict, in the rule of practice concerning this question, than perhaps, any other principle of Pythian Law. The mere *modus* of regaining membership, is a matter that should be common and universal. Suspension from membership occurs always for cause; that is, either for non-payment of dues, or infraction of the Laws, and in both cases the suspension is in the nature of a penalty, so that, when the penalty is satisfied, membership is regained. When the arrears causing suspension are paid, the member should be considered reinstated, as a matter of course, and so, it follows as well, in cases where the *sentence* of suspension has been fully served. The different rules in this respect, however, seem to be foun-

*In Neb. it appears in the rules of order recommended by the Grand Lodge for the use of Sub. Lodges. †Digest Sec. 137; also Expo. Sec. 28, Appeals.

ded on constitutional provisions. It was held in Iowa that a formal application for reinstatement was necessary, where a member has been suspended for non-payment of dues.* In Illinois also, it was held that where a member suspended, pays money on his dues, it must be held subject to his order, and he must be notified that an application is necessary.† It is provided also in some Jurisdictions, that members suspended for cause other than non-payment of dues, can be reinstated only, by consent of the Grand Lodge; and, acting upon this idea, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut reinstated a member by resolution, into full membership and good standing in his Lodge.‡

It cannot be said that these decisions represent the true rule in this respect, no formal application is, or should be necessary when the delinquent dues are paid, or the sentence has been served out. In respect to suspension for non-payment of dues, this was the ruling of the Supreme Lodge as early as 1872.¶ Where a member has been indefinitely suspended, there can be no serving out of the sentence. In such cases it would seem that an application is necessary, if the brother desires reinstatement, unless the Lodge sees fit to act upon its own motion, which it may do unquestionably. The decision of Supreme Chancellor Linton§ does not oppose this view. He held that in indefinite suspension, a member may be reinstated upon application and ballot. It, perhaps, will not be contended that the Lodge would not have the right to take up the matter without application. In such cases however, it requires the action of the Lodge to terminate the suspension.

Aside from indefinite suspension, the view here stated is supported by the weight of authority.¶ There are decisions cited in the Digest opposed to this view, but these are founded on constitutional provisions, and are given as constructions of those instruments. For instance, in Georgia in 1874, it was held, that in reinstatements of members suspended for non-payment of dues, a ballot was necessary, as the Constitution seemed to require it.** In 1874 Grand Chancellor Caldwell of the District of Columbia held, that in the absence of all positive law to the contrary, usage made the law, and that it required a two thirds vote to reinstate a member.†† He also de-

*Iowa 1880, 468. †Ill. 1879, 388, 448. ‡Conn. 1883, 30, 31. ¶1872, 588, 589.
§Digest Sec., 2124. ¶Digest, Sec. 2128, et seq. **Digest, Sec. 2127 and note.
††Digest, Sec. 2134.

cided in the same year, that after definite suspension no application or action of the Lodge was necessary.*

This accords with the weight of authority, and is in analogy with the decision of Supreme Chancellor Linton in respect to reinstatement in the Uniform Rank, no action being necessary.†

It is provided also in some Jurisdictions that a member suspended for cause, other than non-payment of dues, can only be reinstated by consent of the Grand Lodge. There never was and never can be any valid reason for this. This Lodge itself, is the *only competent* judge of its membership, and, inasmuch as, it has the *sole* power to suspend a member, it should also have the *sole* power to say when, under what conditions and for what reasons, it may choose to permit reinstatement in such cases. The Grand Lodge can only act upon a *statement* of the facts, which may naturally afford controversy, and so, "is unsatisfactory at best, while the Lodge personally, and the members individually, are cognizant of all the circumstances, and are in a condition to decide justly. A Grand Lodge, having no right to reinstate a member, should not be given a discretion in such matters. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut, however, as late as 1883, unanimously declared a member reinstated, who had been suspended by his Lodge, after trial and conviction. The committee on appeals and grievances found that the charges against the brother were based apparently on personal grounds, and that all concerned were agreeable to such leniency as the Grand Lodge might see fit to extend to the brother, whereupon they offered a resolution to the effect that the brother

"Be and he is hereby reinstated into full membership and in good standing in said St. Bernard Lodge, any action of said Lodge on July 31st, 1883, to the contrary notwithstanding."

There may have been constitutional authority on the part of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut for this action, but even in such case it is certainly without precedent. The Grand Lodge could have reversed the action of the Lodge, and may have gone so far as to order the Lodge to reinstate the brother, but to go further than this, it is difficult to understand upon what ground the Grand Lodge assumes the authority.

189. Reinstatement: After Suspension for Non-Payment of Dues, Amount of Payment Necessary: There has been some question as to the amount necessary to be paid, in order to regain mem-

*Digest, Sec. 2135. †Digest Sec. 2168.

bership, where suspension has followed non-payment of dues. Some Lodges have followed the practice of charging dues to members beyond the time when they should have been declared suspended, and have denied reinstatement until the full amount charged has been paid. The Supreme Lodge, in 1874, held that the matter of reinstatement was a subject for local legislation,* and this accounts for the varying practice in the several Jurisdictions. Supreme Chancellor Davis, deciding this question, established a precedent which, while it applied only to Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge, may also have had its effect on other questions. His decision was, that a member should pay the amount of one year's dues, and all assessments charged against him, and beyond that it was discretionary with the Lodge.† This clearly leaves the inference that Lodges may require an additional payment, as precedent to the right of reinstatement. Grand Chancellor Roper, of Illinois, in 1882, rendered a decision on this question, which, although somewhat ambiguous, is susceptible of a construction in accord with eminent authority. He held that a member must pay the amount causing suspension, notwithstanding the Lodge may have increased the amount of the annual dues.‡ This decision may be construed as holding that the brother must pay one year's dues, (as that is the amount causing suspension) whatever that may be, at the time payment is made. It may also be construed as referring to the actual amount causing suspension, regardless of the fact that the Lodge may have increased its annual dues during the time of suspension. It seems to be the rule, now, that a member must pay the amount of one year's dues, whatever that may be, at the time reinstatement is desired. That is, if the amount of the annual dues has been increased during the time the member has been under suspension, he must pay that increased amount; that it is not sufficient that he pay the *actual* amount causing suspension. This is, perhaps, what Grand Chancellor Roper meant.|| In New Jersey it is held that, to be reinstated, there must be an application in writing, and referred to a committee of investigation.§ In Pennsylvania the same rule is observed, with the addition, that there must be a ballot,¶ that the applicant must pay such fee as the By-Laws prescribe,**

*Digest, Sec. 1574. †Digest, Sec. 2126. ‡Ill. 1880. 818. 899. §Digest, Sec. 2139, et seq. §N. J. 1883; 1391, 1884, 1475. ¶Pa. 1880, 114, 119. **Pa. 1879, 613.

and that a two-thirds vote is necessary.* In Nebraska it is provided, by Constitution, that a brother desiring reinstatement must pay all arrearages causing suspension, and make application (not necessarily in writing) through the proper officer, at a regular meeting, when he may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote of the members present.† Perhaps the rules here cited represent those of a majority of the Jurisdictions, in respect to the manner of reinstatement. They are wrong in principle, however, inasmuch as they deprive the Lodge of the exercise of an inherent right.

RENOUNCING THE ORDER.

190. Effect of, In Respect to Benefits and Privileges: This matter of renouncing the Order, and its effect upon membership, rights and privileges in the Order, is receiving some attention, and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has been called upon to give an expression of its will in respect to it.‡ In view of the fact that some doubt existed as to the authority of a Subordinate Lodge to deny benefits to a member, who should renounce the Order under the pressure of solicitation of the priesthood, the Supreme Lodge, in 1884, was induced to expressly declare the existence of such authority, upon proof of such renunciation.¶ There can be no doubt of the authority of the Lodges in this respect now. The action of the Supreme Lodge was, perhaps, unnecessary, but these expressions of the supreme will seldom come amiss.

The Supreme Representatives of Nebraska, in their report to the Grand Lodge, refer to this action of the Supreme Lodge in the following terms:

“This report created a spirited discussion, and in the minds of a majority, there seemed to be a necessity for the legislation. Several instances were cited where members, upon their death-beds, had renounced the Order, and the Lodges were prohibited from taking any part in the funeral services; the relatives, however, would invariably demand the benefits, and in some instances it was known that these benefits went directly to the church, as the price of complete absolution, and the promise of consecrated rest.

“On a call of the yeas and nays the measure was adopted by a vote of 59 to 18.”—*Neb. Jour.* 1884, 286.

*Pa., 1871, 181. †Const. Neb. Sub. Lodges. Sec. 57. ‡Digest Sec. 455. ¶Digest Sec. 2245.

RESIGNING MEMBERSHIP.

191. Practice of, Obsolete: This term cannot have the significance to the members of the present day, which it had to those in the earlier years.

There are actual instances of Lodges permitting a member to resign his membership, and of creating him a life member.* What is meant here, by creating one a life member seems to be, that of exempting him from the duties and obligations incident to active membership, including that of the payment of dues.

This is simply "honorary" membership, and there may be no stretch of power in a Lodge in maintaining an honorary list, especially so far as the payment of dues is concerned.†

To do this, however, it is neither necessary nor lawful for a member to resign his membership.

In 1874, West Virginia passed upon this question, the facts being these: A member resigned his membership and was granted a "certificate of resignation," the question was, had the Lodge any claims on the member, or had he the authority to join any other Lodge.

The Grand Chancellor held, that the only way the member could re-unite with the Order, was to obtain a withdrawal-card, which he was entitled to upon paying the fee required. The committee reporting upon this decision say:

"While a brother can withdraw, there is no such thing as a *resignation* certificate. A Lodge can grant a withdrawal-card, or a brother can *resign*."

The committee further held:

"That granting a withdrawal-card, or resigning, does not sever the connection of the member with the Order, that the only effect of granting a card, or of resigning, is to exempt a member from dues and benefits."‡

It is unnecessary to refute the absolute erroneousness of this holding of the committee, in respect to the effect of taking a Card. The later decisions settle that beyond question. As to the effect of resigning, that is immaterial, as the practice must now be considered obsolete, as well as unlawful.

There is no doubt, however, that there was more or less clamor for authoritative legislation recognizing this right of

*Md. 1873, 33. †Expo. Sec. 92, Dues. ‡W. Va., 1874, 13, 31.

resignation, inasmuch as Supreme Chancellor Davis, in 1876, mentions, and seems to advocate the policy in his report,* it does not appear, however, that the Supreme Lodge took any action in the matter.

There was no consistency in West Virginia holding, that a member could resign, but there could be no such thing as a certificate of resignation. If resigning was proper, it was also proper that the member should have some evidence of his peculiar status in the Order, and it would seem that nothing would be more appropriate than a "certificate of resignation."

The practice of resigning however, was never recognized by the Supreme Lodge, it was never widely extended, and perhaps, is not now indulged in anywhere. There is no reason for it, now that the withdrawal-card does not expire.

REMOVAL.

192. From Office: Causes for: The Law in respect to removal from office may now be said to be settled. There are, however, some differences of opinion, as regards the various causes for removal and particularly that in respect to absence from the state. On this particular issue however, the weight of the authorities agree that mere absence from the state is not, of itself, cause for removal. This was held in Nebraska, in a case where the Chancellor Commander had left the state to be gone permanently. In such a case the office could not be declared vacant without notice, nor unless the continued absence was a violation of Law, which must be inquired into, in the regular way.† In 1881, the Grand Chancellor of Mississippi, rendered a somewhat singular opinion on this question. He was asked,

"Can the seat of an officer, who has removed from the state, be declared vacant? and if so how shall it be filled?"

He answered:

"Yes; the vacancy shall be filled in the manner of the original selection, to serve the residue of the term. This answer is in accordance with the decision of Supreme Chancellor D. B. Woodruff in the Crystal Springs case, but its correctness is not concurred in by me, unless charges have been preferred and an opportunity for defence given."‡

It does not appear what the "Crystal Springs" case was, but in all probability the Supreme Chancellor was correct. An office may be declared vacant for absence, undoubtedly, if there

*S. L. Jour., 1876, 1230. †Digest Sec. 2120. ‡Miss. 1881, 9, 68.

is a By-Law providing for it, but, a mere resolution to remove, without notice, is not sufficient, even under a By-Law providing for removals, for absence. To this extent the opinion of the Grand Chancellor of Mississippi is correct. There must be an opportunity for defence given.*

REGALIA.

193. Wearing of in Public, Prohibited: It has been understood from a very early period in the history of the Order, that the official regalia must not be worn in public.†

Notwithstanding, however, the decision of the Supreme Lodge in this respect, there have been some violations, and some exceptions created which have amounted to violations. Grand Chancellor Dungan, of Ohio, held in 1878, that the regalia could not be worn in public, and this was in accordance with the well established rule, but his Grand Lodge overruled him.‡ In 1880, however, the same Grand Lodge held that it could not be worn at funerals.|| This was a virtual overruling of its decision in 1878. There may be decisions in other Jurisdictions as vacillating as this, but the authoritative rule in this respect, is that laid down by the Supreme Lodge. The official regalia should not be worn in public.

There is perhaps, not so much need for this rule after all. The official regalia cannot be considered as a part of the secret paraphernalia, no more than the Masonic apron, or Odd Fellows' collar, which are often seen in the streets, and now that the official jewels are fast supplanting the old style regalia, there is still less force of reason for the rule, and there is no question that it will ultimately become a dead letter.

194. Regalia: Rights and Privileges of Members in Respect to Wearing: In the discussions under the title "*Past Chancellor*"§ the question involving the right of a grand officer to appear in his Subordinate Lodge wearing the insignia of his Grand Lodge office, is referred to.

There, two decisions are cited directly in conflict with each other, the one holding that a Past Chancellor is not properly clothed, wearing only his official jewel as a Grand Lodge officer, the other holding that he is.

It would seem to be unnecessary to dwell on this principle here, were it not for the conflicting decisions. In view of this

*Digest Sec. 1712, Removals. †Digest Sec. 2068. ‡Ohio, 1878, 468, 513. ||Digest Sec. 2077. §Expo. Sec. 181.

it may not be amiss to offer some suggestions, in the nature of an inquiry, into the meaning and proper use of the terms, "*properly clothed*," "*clothed in regalia of rank*," and other kindred terms, so often used in the Laws and decisions.

In the case cited from Pennsylvania, where the member appeared in his Lodge wearing, in lieu of regalia, the jewel of the Grand Master of Exchequer, and in which it was held by the Lodge, on appeal from the Chancellor's decision, that he was "*properly clothed*," the following, among other points, were raised:

- "1. It is the duty of the Outer Guard to see that the members clothe themselves in proper regalia in the ante-room, * * * * *
2. It is the duty of the Inner Guard to allow no members to enter who are not properly clothed. * * * * *
3. Neither the Inner Guard nor the Outer Guard are supposed to have any knowledge of the standing, or the insignia of the office, of the Grand Lodge officers.
4. The work of the Order calls for the members to clothe themselves in the regalia of the *rank* they have attained.
5. The office of the Grand Master of Exchequer is not a rank."* * * * *

One of the points raised in the case, as will be observed, was, that the office of the Grand Master of Exchequer is not a rank, and for this reason the Past Chancellor was not clothed in the regalia of any rank.

There can be no question as to the soundness of this point, when it is fully and carefully considered. To be "*properly clothed*," or to be "*clothed in the regalia of his rank*," must be considered, as having separate and distinct meanings, and yet the error of regarding them synonymous in effect, is a very common one, and undoubtedly, is the result of the prevalent misapprehension, which has led to this misconstruction of the Law. There is a distinction then, between the terms "*properly clothed*" and "*clothed according to rank*." A decision of Grand Chancellor Brady, of Delaware, in 1874, serves to illustrate to some extent, this distinction. He was asked his official opinion as to the propriety, or legality, of a past Chancellor appearing in the Lodge during its session clothed in the regalia of Knight's rank. The Grand Chancellor's opinion was:

"It being a plain question of Law, I referred them to the Constitution where the different grades of rank are described, and also, to the duties of Subordinate Lodge officers, viz: to see that all brothers that enter the Lodge, or are in its sessions, are clothed in the proper regalia according to rank."†

*Pa. Aug. 1879; 618,644.

†Del. 1874, 123, 154.

Construing the Constitution, the Grand Chancellor, while apparently recognizing the fact, that the *Past Chancellorship* is a *rank*, as contradistinguished from an *office*, he plainly intimates that to be properly clothed according to rank, means according to the highest rank. But of this hereafter.

It is to be inferred, from this decision, that the Constitution of Delaware, assumes to require all the members to be clothed in regalia according to their rank.

A decision of Grand Chancellor Blackwell, of Kentucky, is conclusive of one of two things, to wit: That the Law of Kentucky is peculiar in its wording, or that the Law itself is misconstrued by the Grand Chancellor. He was asked whether an officer of the Grand Lodge had the right to wear his Grand Lodge regalia in his Subordinate Lodge. The Grand Chancellor's opinion was, that a Grand Lodge officer has an *unquestionable right* to wear the regalia of his *station* in any Knights of Pythias Lodge.* This, it will be observed, is directly opposed to the decision of Pennsylvania. This decision may be a correct interpretation of the Law of Kentucky, in which case the Law is peculiar. The word "station," as here used, plainly refers to official station, that is, an office. So that, the effect is, a member may sit in any Lodge and be properly clothed, if wearing the insignia of any office he may hold. This is certainly wrong, and is not the Law out side of Kentucky.

It is fair to presume, however, that the Grand Chancellor, has been led into the common error of overlooking the significance of terms. *Station*, and *rank*, are to some extent, correlative terms. *Station* in the Order, will fairly imply *rank*, but station in the Lodge, whether it be Subordinate or Grand, refers solely to office, and in this sense it is generally, and commonly used, and appears to have been so used by Grand Chancellor Blackwell. Owing to this restricted use of the word "station," it is not ordinarily used in the Constitution, in defining the appropriate regalia to be worn by members. Rank, implies honor attained by official service, and this is the term ordinarily used, and wherever it is used, in respect to wearing the regalia, or official insignia, it has no reference to station merely, and should not be so construed.

On the other hand, to be "properly clothed" does not necessarily refer to any particular rank. A member may be "prop-

*Ky., 1880, 662, 704.

erly clothed" if wearing the insignia of any rank he may have attained. A Past Chancellor is also a Knight, and therefore, if he wears the insignia of a Knight, he is *properly* clothed.* When the Law expressly says that a member shall wear the jewel, or regalia of his rank, or be clothed according to rank, this must be done to fulfil the Law; this, however, will exclude the wearing of official jewels, as these can, in no sense, be considered as insignia of rank.

It may be contended that this theory is in conflict with the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge. The object of the amendment to Article XXX., as it now appears, was to supercede the use of the old style regalia. In the enumeration of the members, in this article, it is provided that *grand officers*, wearing the "*jewel of their rank*," etc., "shall be considered in full regalia."

A Grand officer may not have any rank in the Order, above that of Past Chancellor, or he may have attained the highest rank attainable in the Order. In such case it is to be presumed that he may exercise his judgment or taste, as to what jewel he may choose to wear, but it cannot be possible that this article contemplates the right of a Grand officer to wear the jewel of his *office* in his Subordinate Lodge.

RITUAL.

195. Custody Of, and Duty of Members to Memorize: The law makes the Chancellor Commander virtually the custodian of the rituals, that is, it is the duty of this officer to see that they are kept in a secure place in the Lodge room, and he shall see that they are not taken therefrom.† The duty of the members, and especially of the officers, to memorize the ritualistic work, is generally conceded, but to the fact that the books are not to be taken from the Lodge, may be attributed much of the indifference of the members in this respect.

The impossibility of studying the Ritual during a Lodge meeting is patent to every one.

Nevertheless, in some Jurisdictions this duty is sought to be enjoined with assiduous attention. As to some of the rules and decisions in respect to memorizing the work, see that title.‡

SEMI-ANNUAL PASS WORD.

196. Some Considerations Concerning: The Law in respect to the Semi-Annual Pass Word, is pretty fully set forth in the de-

*Digest, Secs. 2071, 2072. †Digest, Sec. 2087. ‡Expo. Sec. 153.

cisions cited in the Digest, under that title. There are some few points, however, which may properly claim attention here. It is settled that the word may be communicated outside the Lodge by the proper officers.* That the Grand Lodge may legislate concerning a brother's right to it.†

That it cannot be denied to a member for failure to pay dues in advance.‡

Kentucky has properly held that an examining committee cannot demand it from a visitor.||

The following question was propounded to Grand Chancellor Hicks, of New York:

"Can a District Deputy Grand Chancellor give a visiting brother the Semi-Annual Pass Word, he only being in possession of the traveling shield?"

The Grand Chancellor answered:

"No; the brother must be in possession of the official receipt, and an order for the pass word signed by the Chancellor Commander and Keeper of the Record and Seal of his Lodge."‡

The Grand Chancellor has stated the general proposition very correctly, but it is difficult, even under these circumstances, to conceive the right or authority of a District Deputy Grand Chancellor to communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word to a visiting member. The authority of a District Deputy is limited in this respect. He is the medium through whom the pass words are communicated to the Lodges, and when he has communicated the new pass-word to the Chancellor Commanders of the Lodges under his charge, he has accomplished his full duty, and has exhausted his authority in this respect. He has no more right to communicate the word to the visiting brothers, than he has to any other member of the Lodge, and any other member has as much right to communicate it to visiting brothers as has the District Deputy Grand Chancellor.

A singular decision, by Grand Chancellor Young, of New Jersey, is recorded. The question was asked, can a Past Chancellor, or a Chancellor Commander acting as Chancellor Commander in another Lodge, not his own, give the pass-word to a brother, and, if so, does he not violate his obligation? The Grand Chancellor held, that a member communicating the pass-word, under the circumstances, violates his obligation.¶

*Digest, Secs. 2448, 2429, 2473, 2474 and note.

†Digest, Secs. 560, 2436.

‡Digest, Sec. 938. ||Ky. 1873, 16, 17. §N. Y. 1882, 12, 40. ¶N. J. 1876, 732, 799.

At first glance there appears to be some reason for this decision. The member is acting as Chancellor Commander in a Lodge not his own; he gives the pass-word to a brother of still another Lodge.

From all that appears, it is presumed that the brother was entitled to the word, so that the only question is, as to the legality of the channel of communication. It has been held that a Chancellor Commander *pro tem.* is clothed, for the time being, with all the functions of a Chancellor Commander in fact; he may sign orders, and render decisions binding the Lodge.*

This being so, had the member acting as Chancellor Commander been a member of the Lodge, there could be no question as to his right to communicate the pass-word to a visiting member, properly qualified. If a Chancellor Commander, *pro tem.*, is clothed with these powers, and if a brother of another Lodge has the right, at all, to so act, is he not, for the time being, clothed with these powers as well?

Under these circumstances the violation is not very serious, if, in fact, there is any violation at all.

As to the right of a brother to sit in the Lodge without the pass, that question is also well and firmly settled in the negative.

Under the title "Admission" the insubordination of Pennsylvania, in respect to this latter question, is noticed at length.†

SITTING PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

197. The Law in Respect to Holding Over on Re-Election of Grand Chancellor: The Law on this question, as expounded by the Supreme Lodge in the early years, is much the same as that in respect to the sitting Past Chancellor. The principle, of course, is *precisely* the same, and the Law and the reason are not more cogent in the one than in the other. The principle is fully discussed in the following section, so that it will only be a matter of historical interest to refer to the early decision of the Supreme Lodge, and briefly to some of the decisions and the practice contravening this doctrine. Under the old *regime*, before the revision of the Ritual, the retiring Grand Chancellor passed to the office of the V. G. P., to which only Past Grand Chancellors were eligible, and which office he held until the presiding Grand Chancellor served his term, and

*Digest, Sec. 629. †Expo. Sec. 32, Admission.

passed to it in the order of succession. This was the theory from the foundation of the Order, and under it, in 1871, the Supreme Lodge held that the V. G. P. held over on the re-election of a Grand Chancellor.* This seems to be the only decision of the Supreme Lodge on this question. It has never been reaffirmed since the creation of the office of Past Grand Chancellor, but while the principle may be said to be the Law of the Supreme Lodge, it is virtually a dead letter in a majority of the Jurisdictions, for, as in the case of the Sitting Past Chancellor, the practice is to elect a Past Grand Chancellor to fill the office when a vacancy occurs by the re-election of a Grand Chancellor.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1877, for the first time seems to have awakened to a realization of the Law, and to have abandoned its former practice. Grand Chancellor Willett brings the subject before the Grand Lodge in his report, as follows :

"I desire to call your attention immediately to the S. P. G. C. Before the Journal was printed the G. K. of R. and S. asked me who was P. G. C. I could not answer him at once, but informed him I would examine and report. I found that upon the re-election of a Grand Chancellor, it had been the custom of the Grand Lodge to elect from among the P. G. C.'s one to fill the chair of P. G. C. This had been omitted at the last election, and consequently a doubt existed. I made inquiry upon the point and found conflicting views, upon which I determined to leave the chair, as vacant, until the Grand Lodge convenes."

The committee on appeals, to whom this was referred, say, in their report :

"In reporting on this question your committee feel that the authorities are very clear on the subject, and to such an extent that your committee deem it unnecessary to enlarge on the question. The P. G. C. who filled the past official chair in this Grand Lodge at the time of the re-election of Grand Chancellor holds over with that officer and no vacancy exists."†

The decision, as applied to this particular case, is perhaps a sufficiently clear exposition of the Law, for, there can be no doubt that if the Grand Lodge should adjourn without electing its officers, or any particular officer, there would be no vacancy or vacancies, as the officer not succeeded, would undoubtedly, hold over, and this applies to the Sitting Past Grand Chancellor as well ; so that the "doubts" and the "conflicting views" discovered by the Grand Chancellor, were really unfounded, inasmuch as they were not warranted by the facts

*Digest, Sec. 558 and note. †Ill., 1877 : 165, 199.

involved. It is to be presumed from this, as has been intimated, that Illinois has abandoned its former practice of electing a Sitting Past Grand Chancellor to fill the vacancy occurring by the re-election of a Grand Chancellor. It certainly has the right to do this, but it has no right to found the practice upon an erroneous hypothesis. When the *office* of Sitting Past Grand Chancellor, and the *rank* of Past Grand Chancellor, came to be regarded as two separate and distinct functions, the one in no wise depending upon the other; that the Past Chancellor's chancellorship may be acquired, completely and fully, without occupancy of the office of Past Grand Chancellor; in fact, when members shall come to regard the chair of Sitting Past Grand Chancellor as it really is, an office of the Grand Lodge, then will this hazy tissue of theory respecting it be dissolved, and the current of legislation will take a more rational tendency.*

SITTING PAST CHANCELLOR.

198. Sitting Past Chancellor: Office and Duties Of: This, in its various phases, has been a vexed question, and one productive of a vast amount of conflicting and contradictory legislation.

It is, indeed, singular that the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, and its comparatively insignificant duties, should have given rise to such a contrariety of opinion, founded, for the most part, in theory and the veriest sophistry.

In some quarters it is sought to attach a sort of sacredness to the office, giving to it a dignity and an exclusiveness nowhere warranted in Pythian Law, outside the early decisions of Supreme Chancellor Berry.† All recognize the fact that the office of Sitting Past Chancellor was created to accommodate the retiring Chancellor Commander, being the medium through which he attained the full honors of a past officer. There are meagre duties attached to the office, but they are defined in the ritual.

It is essentially, and in fact by positive declaration, an office of the Lodge, subject to the same conditions of tenure as other offices; that is to say, the occupant may be removed and the office vacated; it may be filled *pro tempore* or permanently, by other means than by the retiring Chancellor Commander; it may be resigned at will, and the laws in respect to fines and penal-

*Digest, Sec. 1899.

†Expo. Sec. 17. Past Off. Rank.

ties apply as to other officers. These propositions are fully sustained by the authorities, as it will be the endeavor to show.

199. Sitting Past Chancellor: The Law as to Holding Over in Re-Election of Chancellor Commander: First, it is proposed to notice some of the decisions in respect to the theory advanced, that the Past Chancellor must hold over, in case the Chancellor Commander is re-elected. This theory has gained a prevalence somewhat remarkable, notwithstanding the eminent authorities in support of it.

In 1877, Supreme Chancellor Davis made a ruling, from his chair, to which must be attributed much of the theory and inconsistent legislation connected with this question.* His declaration that the retiring executive officer shall fill the office and chair of the past officer, was but the announcement of a universally conceded fact, but it was more *dictum*, the announcement that, in the absence of the retiring officer, the *junior* past officer should fill that position. This latter principle, however, gained some foothold in the Order, but the practice, custom and the weight of authority have declared the Law to be otherwise. There can be no more reason supporting the right of the *junior* past officer to fill the chair, than that of any other Past Chancellor. The following decision is recorded in Illinois:

"The sitting or Junior Past Chancellor is an officer of the Lodge; he cannot vacate the office by resignation. This office, in this respect, differs from all other offices in the Lodge. It must be filled by the retiring Chancellor Commander, if he is present; and during the time that he is Sitting Past Chancellor he is not eligible to any other office. Death or withdrawal *alone* vacate the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor."†

This contains enunciations truly remarkable. This theory, if carried out, would render the Chancellor Commander ineligible to re-election, which is certainly not the Law. The facts upon which this decision is based are as follows. A retiring Chancellor Commander was elected to the office of Master of Exchequer; the District Deputy held that he was ineligible; being the retiring Chancellor Commander, he *must* fill the office of sitting Past Chancellor. It was that, or nothing, for he *could not resign*, neither could he *decline* to serve; his *death* or withdrawal *alone* could vacate the office. The Grand Chancellor and the Grand Lodge sustained this holding.‡

There are some other decisions which tend in this direction,

*Digest, Sec. 2012. †Supplement Ill. Digest, Sec. 292, a. ‡Ill. 1881; 660, 720.

but perhaps this one goes further, in its theoretical sophistries, than any other yet recorded. To admit that it is an office in the Lodge, and yet declare that it cannot be resigned, and cannot be vacated, even for cause, is as incomprehensible as it is indefensible, and yet it is not without the support of eminent authorities.

As a strictly legal proposition, no one will deny the right of Illinois, or any other Jurisdiction, to make these declarations, and to enforce them, so far as it may be possible, considering their impracticability, for in respect to the status of "officiating Past Chancellors" the Supreme Lodge has declared it to be a matter for local legislation.*

The decisions, however, which tend in this impracticable direction cannot be considered the Law, nor any part of our Pythian Jurisprudence, in view of the opposing decisions of a more reasonable and practicable tendency.

The decision in Illinois, noticed above, is in keeping with a previous decision of the same Jurisdiction in respect to the holding over of the Sitting Past Chancellor. In 1879 W. A. Schmitt, Grand Chancellor, held that:

"Should a Chancellor Commander be re-elected, the Past Chancellor, who filled the past official chair at the time of such re-election of the Chancellor Commander, holds over with that officer; no vacancy exists in the chair of Past Chancellor."†

This is the Law in Illinois, as first expounded by H. C. Berry, as Grand Chancellor, and afterward as Supreme Chancellor.

It would be useless to deny that Illinois has a respectable following on this question, numbering among them Jurisdictions alive in the interests of Pythian Knighthood.‡

These decisions, however, do not all go to the extent of the Illinois rule. While agreeing on the main proposition, that is, under the circumstances stated, the Sitting Past Chancellor holds over, they are at variance on other essential points, which has the effect to destroy, utterly, the theory advanced, as a principle of Pythian Law. For instance, the decision cited from Maine, in the note, holds, that the Past Chancellor is not an officer of the Lodge; that he holds the office by reason of having served a previous term as Chancellor Commander, he cannot resign, or be suspended, or removed from office; at the opening of the Lodge, the station may be filled by any Past

*Digest, Sec. 1894. †Ill., 1879; 388, 448. ‡Among the Jurisdictions which have held to this view may be mentioned the following: Mass., 1879, 1058, 1090; Kan., 1879, 7; N. J., 1878, 966; Pa., Feb. 1874, 730; Me., 1881, 154, 155.

Chancellor present, but in conferring the ranks *any* member can fill the office. In the case cited from Massachusetts, it is held that while the sitting Past Chancellor must hold over, he is declared to be an *officer of the Lodge*; can resign, or be removed or suspended. In Kansas it was held that if it is not an office of the Lodge; that it cannot be declared vacant, but in case of vacancy can only be filled by appointment *pro tem*.*

This Jurisdiction has even gone further, and held that, at the institution of a new Lodge, the first Past Chancellor is not entitled to the honors of a past officer, until he has actually served in the office of Chancellor Commander.†

Reviewing and commenting upon the decision, cited above from Illinois, the writer of the report of the Maine committee on foreign correspondence, makes this timely observation.

"We suppose this may be 'good Law' under 'local legislation' of Illinois. It is certainly not based on any Supreme Lodge enactment, and we so far question its justice, or its good policy that, we should deeply regret to see it adopted in Maine."‡

And yet in the year following this expression by Brother Stevens, Maine came very near the verge of adopting this principle as shown above.

200. Sitting Past Chancellor: Holding over: Some Contrary Opinions: The decisions holding to the more reasonable rule are perhaps sufficiently noticed in the Digest. A glance at them here will suffice by way of comparison.

In Kentucky the Grand Chancellor was reversed in a decision on this question, so that a Sitting Past Chancellor in this Jurisdiction does not hold over.||

In Iowa it was held that the Sitting Past Chancellor *does not* hold over, and so, is not fineable as for absence.§

In Alabama it was held that on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander, the Lodge *should* elect, from among the legal Past Chancellors, one to act as Sitting Past Chancellor, but in the event of a failure to do so, the Sitting Past Chancellor, of the preceding term, must occupy the station for a second term also, *or until his successor is installed*; that at the institution of a new Lodge, the person elected to fill the office of Past Chancellor is entitled to the rank as soon as his credentials are acted upon by the Grand Lodge.¶ This same Grand Lodge has made other decisions conflicting with this, and some adhering to the

*Kansas, 1877, 8, 36. †Kan. 1874, 61, 62. ‡M. L. Stevens, review of Ill. Jour. 1879, 388; Me. 1880, 556. ||Digest Sec. 1936 and note. §Digest Sec. 1899. ¶Ala. 1880, 270.

old rule, as will be seen by a reference to the Journal cited in the note.

In 1881 the Grand Chancellor of Mississippi held, that a Chancellor Commander may be re-elected to that office, and the Sitting Past Chancellor may be elected from among the Past Chancellors, *or from the Knights of the Lodge*, and in the same way, it may be filled at the institution of a new Lodge, and in case of the temporary absence of the Past Chancellor, it may be filled by temporary appointment, from among the Past Chancellors, or if none be present, then from among the Knights.*

The Grand Chancellor certainly overstepped the limits in this decision, and for this reason it was overruled by the Grand Lodge. It is correct in the main however. A Knight may be placed permanently in the Past Chancellor's chair by election, that is, if the Lodge is entitled under local Law, to create a Past Chancellor, by reason of having re-elected a Chancellor Commander, and he has served a second term, or by reason of the election of a Past Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander, it may elect a Knight from the floor *to receive the rank*, who, having been thus elected, is, to all intents and purposes, a Past Chancellor, and he may then be elected to fill the office of Past Chancellor. If this is what the Grand Chancellor meant, then his decision is entirely correct. It is an exploded idea that, one must be a Past Chancellor *in full*, that is, shall have had the rank *actually* conferred upon him, before he is eligible to the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, or that a created Past Chancellor is not eligible to that position.† In overruling this decision, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi made a ruling to the effect, that, upon a dispensation granted for that purpose, a Knight could be elected to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor. This is unsound, however, and contrary to Law.

Probably a great deal of the confusion and contradictory legislation has resulted from losing sight of this distinction, a Knight must be a Past Chancellor, or be *entitled* to the rank, either by service or creation, and unless these conditions exist, a dispensation will not cloth him with eligibility.

201. Sitting Past Chancellor: Eligibility of before Obligation: In a preceding section it was declared that a Past Chancellor, the moment he becomes entitled to the rank is eligible to any office in the Lodge, to which a Past Chancellor is eligible.‡

*E. T. Sykes, G. C. Miss., 1881, 7, 11. 68.

†Digest, Sec., 1882, et seq., also

Expo., Sec., 171. ‡Expo. Sec. 182.

This question recurs now, specially, in the consideration of the eligibility of a Past Chancellor to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, who has not actually received the rank at the hands of the Grand Lodge.

Can a Lodge, which has lawfully created a Past Chancellor, elect such Past Chancellor to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, and can he hold the office before he has received the rank and been obligated in the Grand Lodge?

This question has been answered in the negative more than once, but as an exponent of this latter view, the following case is cited from Alabama. The question propounded to the Grand Chancellor was:

"According to the Grand and Subordinate Lodge Constitution a Lodge has the right at the end of the second term of a Chancellor Commander to elect a Knight to receive the rank of Past Chancellor. *Query*—Is the member so elected to receive the rank, the *Sitting Past Chancellor*? If not who is?

It is somewhat singular that such a question should have been propounded. Under the Law of Alabama, it seems that, the Lodge was authorized to create a Past Chancellor, under the circumstances cited, and this authorization, as has been shown, is a power inherent in the Grand Lodges.* The Lodge, pursuant to this Law, created a Past Chancellor, that is, he was elected as the choice of the Lodge, to be presented to the Grand Lodge for the rank. His election then, simply made him a Past Chancellor. Under the practice, and the Law as it has been interpreted, the office of Sitting Past Chancellor is filled by the person last leaving the executive chair of the Lodge, that is to say, the Chancellor Commander, regardless of the number of terms he has served, or the number of Past Chancellors created by reason of his service, assumes the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, and that office. So that, the Grand Chancellor of Alabama might have answered the question, in a very few words. He might have said:

"The election of a Knight to receive the rank of Past Chancellor does not make him the Sitting Past Chancellor, your retiring C. C. assumes that office."

The answer of the Grand Chancellor, however, was far more elaborate. He says:

"The Supreme and Grand Lodges have held that no one but a Past Chancellor—except in the case of new Lodges, (S. L. Digest 201, 288,) can

*Expo. Sec. 176, et seq.

be directly elected to fill the office of Past Chancellor in the Lodge in case of a vacancy for any cause, (S. L. Digest 283, G. L. Jour. 1879, 460, 515. G. L. Digest 136, 139).

In case of an election as above stated, the member is not a Past Chancellor until the recommendation of the Lodge and his credentials are acted on favorably by the Grand Lodge, and when so acted on, said member is entitled to be recognized as a Past Chancellor, and entitled to receive the Grand Lodge rank.

He is not a Past Chancellor in full until the ritualistic part of the rank is conferred upon him at the Grand Lodge session. In addition to electing such member, and recommending him to the Grand Lodge to have the rank of Past Chancellor conferred upon him, the Lodge must also select and elect from among its Past Chancellors—*who are legally such by reason of previous service* as Chancellor Commanders, and by virtue of having had the rank conferred upon them by the Grand Lodge—one Past Chancellor to occupy the station of Junior Past Chancellor for the term, said Past Chancellor so elected and installed as such is the sitting Past Chancellor of the Lodge.*

In so many words, the decision holds that, a Past Chancellor, either by service or by creation cannot be directly elected to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, until he has attended a session of the Grand Lodge, and there received the rank. We have shown that this was the theory on which Supreme Chancellor Berry proceeded in 1873,† but which has since been exploded.

It is a fact that none but Past Chancellors are eligible to the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, it having been so held by the Supreme Lodge.‡

The writer of the report of the committee on correspondence for Maine in 1876, notices a decision on this point in Maryland; he says:

"It was held that a Chancellor Commander cannot appoint a Knight to fill the chair of Past Chancellor *pro tem*. Past Chancellors only, are qualified for that position. The decision is a timely one and receives our full assent. It touches a point on which there is, in some of our Lodges, a too great looseness of practice."||

The question presented in this criticism, is too plain to require extended comment, but the position taken by the Grand Chancellor of Alabama, is certainly not the Law. A Past Chancellor by creation is just as eligible to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor as a Past Chancellor who has acquired that rank by service. A Knight cannot of course, be appointed or elected to the position as has been shown.§

*Geo. F. Taylor, G. C. Ala., 1880, 89, 90, 220. †Expo. Sec. 172. ‡Digest, Secs. 1893, 1894. ||Me. 1876, 131. §Digest, Secs. 1890, 1899.

202. Sitting Past Chancellor: Entitled to Honors without Service as such, when: When the Chancellor Commander is re-elected, and thus prevented from actually serving as the Sitting Past Chancellor, the question has arisen as to whether he is entitled to the honors of a past officer and on this, the decisions are conflicting.

The Grand Chancellor of Ohio, held that in such a case, the Chancellor Commander was not entitled to his certificate as Past Chancellor. This was equivalent to holding, that a Chancellor Commander could not be re-elected. It does not require argument, or authority to refute this doctrine. The Grand Lodge reversed the decision as well it might.*

It will not be seriously contended, perhaps, that a re-elected Chancellor Commander is not entitled to the honors immediately upon his second installation. A decision, cited in a previous section,† from Mississippi, illustrates the Law upon this question, and is supported by numerous other decisions to the same effect,‡ and especially the decision of Grand Chancellor Morris, of Kentucky, who held that, a Chancellor Commander could be re-elected before passing through the chair of the Sitting Past Chancellor, and that upon his resignation as Chancellor Commander, he was entitled to the honors of Past Chancellor, by virtue as having served one term as Chancellor Commander.¶ This decision of Grand Chancellor Morris confirms an early decision of Grand Chancellor Cotter of the same Jurisdiction, but which was overruled at the time by the Grand Lodge.§

203. Sitting Past Chancellor: Office of may be Declared Vacant for Cause: The tenor of the decisions on this general question, thus far, has been to establish the fact that, the *office* of Sitting Past Chancellor is, like the other officers of the Lodge, subject to its Laws.

Authorities however, have been cited, collaterally, to the effect that the Lodge has no power to create a vacancy for any cause in this office, by removal or suspension of the occupant. Coming now to this phase of the question directly, we cite, perhaps the latest decision involving that view.

The Grand Chancellor of Ohio, in 1883, held that a Lodge could not vacate the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, for non-attendance.¶ The decision of the Grand Chancellor in

*E. L. Closse, G. C. Ohio, 1882, 763, 806. †Ante, Sec. 201. ‡Digest, Secs. 588, 1356. ¶Ky 1881. 746, 809. §Digest, Sec. 636. ¶J. F. Shumate, G. C. Ohio, 1883, 928.

the case cited, may be correct, for, unless the By-Laws of the Lodge provide for a forfeiture of office for this cause, the Lodge would not be warranted in taking such action.

All the severer penalties, must, ordinarily, be provided for in the By-Laws,* that is, they cannot usually be inflicted by resolution.

If the By-Laws provide for a forfeiture of office for non-attendance, and the Sitting Past Chancellor being an officer of of the Lodge, may his tenure of office be effected by a violation of the provision?

A Sitting Past Chancellor may be fined for non-attendance, under a By-Law providing for fines,† and the non-payment of fines may work a forfeiture of office. A contrary decision was rendered in a neighboring Jurisdiction, on precisely the same question.‡

This decision has been adversely criticised by an eminent authority, the tenor of which, is simply an evidence of the wide-spread misapprehension in respect to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, as contradistinguished from his *rank*.

The decision in Indiana—directly in conflict with the decision in Ohio—holds, that a Lodge may vacate the office, for non-attendance. The critic, after stating the case says:

“If however, it is intended that the member’s *rank*, as Past Chancellor, can be in anywise impaired, or that his right to occupy the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, whenever he may be present during the term following his occupancy of the chair of Chancellor Commander, may be abrogated, we very seriously question the legality, or the propriety of the decision. We are aware that some legislation of the Grand Lodge has looked toward making the Sitting Past Chancellor amenable to the general laws governing the Lodge officers, but every such effort has been met with the consideration that the *Past Chancellorship* is a *rank*, and not an *office*, and that, when attained, it is perpetual like other ranks in the Order.”§

Perhaps there is no proposition, or principle of Pythian Law more absolutely self-evident, and so, more firmly settled, than this in respect to the perpetuity of a member’s rank when once attained. It cannot be taken away; there is no power in the Order, any where, to deprive him of it. A member may be so far degraded, as that his rank may be of no avail, but by no means, known to the Law, can it ever become lost to him. So far, the able chairman of the Maine correspondence committee, is in accord with the reason and the policy of the Law. There

*Digest, Sec., 1211, et seq. †Digest, Sec. 1898. ‡Ind., Jan., 1871, 26. §M. L. Stevens, Cha. Com., on For. Cor. Me., 1878, 323, 324.

is a distinction however, between depriving one of *office* and of divesting him of his *rank*, which has been lost sight of too generally, in the discussion of this question. The error is a common one, but this is no justification for one who has devoted so much time to the discussion of Pythian Law, as has the writer of the above quotation. The error consists in regarding the *office* of the Sitting Past Chancellor, as in some way inseparably connected with the rank of the person filling it. It would be well to keep in view the fact, that a retiring Chancellor Commander would be entitled to his *rank*, of Past Chancellor, though he never occupied the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor.* True, the "Past Chancellorship" is eminently a *rank*, and so is *not* an *office*, but one merely occupying the *chair* of Sitting Past Chancellor, is nothing more nor less than an officer of the Lodge. This is a reasonable view to take of it, and has not the Supreme Lodge so held?†

Being an officer of the Lodge, he is certainly amenable to its Laws. This is the view taken of it by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, while the Grand Chancellor and the Grand Lodge of Ohio, have fallen into the common error here pointed out.

Let it then be remembered, that *actual* service in the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, is not essentially requisite to entitle one to his "Chancellorship," and that his removal from office, for cause under a penal law, does not affect his *rank*, or his title thereto. This is founded upon the same principle, that, a member suspended from the Order does not thereby lose his rank, but on reinstatement assumes whatever rank he may have attained in the Order, with all its attendant rights and privileges. A decision to this effect is recorded in Indiana.‡

204. Sitting Past Chancellor : As To Whether He May Be Elected To Any Other Office : As a general proposition, it will be conceded that a Sitting Past Chancellor cannot hold any other office. There are, however, decisions which must suffer some modifications in order to entitle them to weight as authorities in our Pythian Law. Noticeably, in this connection, is a decision recorded in Pennsylvania, where it was held that the Sitting Past Chancellor, after installation as such, could not be elected and installed into any other office, prior to the end of his term as Sitting Past Chancellor.||

*Digest Secs. 588, 593, 1913.

†Digest Secs. 1898, 2541.

‡Digest Sec. 1947.

||Pa., Aug. 1876; 477, 478.

The decision of Illinois, noted in a previous section, is to the same effect.*

The effect of these decisions is to compel a Sitting Past Chancellor to serve a full term as such; that he cannot resign for any cause, prior to the end of his term. They bear this construction, and are erroneous for this reason.

It must be a fact patent to every one familiar with Pythian Law that, ordinarily, two or more offices cannot be filled by the same person, at the same time; but nowhere in the Law is there anything to prevent an officer from resigning one office to accept another, and this is so in respect to the Sitting Past Chancellor. The question has been raised as to his right to resign, but that carries with it no serious doubt, as is shown in the following section:

Another phase of this question, presenting a new idea, is represented in a decision by the Grand Chancellor of Alabama, as follows;

"A Sitting Past Chancellor cannot be elected or appointed to an office if, by so doing, this station of the Junior Past Chancellor would be left vacant. He must serve as Sitting Past Chancellor until his successor is installed."†

This is unsound, inasmuch as it, in effect, prevents the sitting Past Chancellor from resigning until he had found some one to succeed him. Such a requirement should not be exacted of any officer who might desire to resign.

205. Sitting Past Chancellor: May resign his office: Authorities have been cited, incidently, to the effect that the Sitting Past Chancellor may resign his office, and a decision to this effect by Grand Chancellor Lee, of Massachusetts, is cited in the Digest‡. We refer to the decision in this connection with the criticism thereon, by brother M. L. Stevens, of the Maine committee on foreign correspondence. We have taken occasion to notice the criticisms of this reviewer of Pythian Law, in these discussions, and we have done so, owing to his widely read articles, and the general soundness of his views. The opinion of such writers, backed usually by force of reasoning, must necessarily exert an influence, for good or evil as the case may be. They are therefore worthy of notice, especially where such opinions seem to merge error and truth, in the treatment of important principles.

The decision of Grand Chancellor Lee, above referred to,

*Expo. Ante., Sec. 199. †G. F. Taylor, G. C. Alabama, 1880; 89, 220. ‡Digest, Sec. 2542.

was to the effect that a Sitting Past Chancellor may resign, and in the same connection also, that he could be removed, or suspended from office. These are objected to by the Maine reviewer in the following terms :

"These decisions were evidently made with the Supreme Lodge decision, that a Sitting Past Chancellor is an officer of the Lodge * * * in mind, but neither brother Lee, nor the Supreme Lodge decide whether the *rank* of Past Chancellor is affected by his removal or resignation.

Our views are already expressed (see G. L. Jour. Maine, 323), and need not be repeated here.* Brother Lee's ruling is not in harmony with that of Grand Chancellor Drummond. (Jour. G. L. Me., p. 167.) We do not understand the Supreme Lodge ruling, is by any means a settlement of the real status of the Sitting Past Chancellor, certainly not in the sense in which Brother Lee seems to accept it."†

Aside from the question as to whether the Supreme Lodge has settled this matter, the authorities certainly have. But has not the Supreme Lodge in fact settled it? The one decision of the Supreme Lodge alone, that the Sitting Past Chancellor is an officer of the Lodge, settles the principle in all its phases.

The decision of Grand Chancellor Drummond referred to, is directly opposed to Grand Chancellor Lee's, and the current of authorities. It holds, that the Sitting Past Chancellor "is not an officer of the Lodge who may be removed from office for non-attendance," that he cannot be removed or suspended, nor can he resign. In the same decision, however, he admits that the Sitting Past Chancellor may be suspended for non-payment of dues, or unknighly conduct, which will vacate the office.‡

It must be admitted that the decision of Grand Chancellor Drummond is not consistent; that the better rule is to recognize the fact that the Sitting Past Chancellor is an officer, this done, there need be no difficulty in determining his status, and in fixing his rights and liabilities.

206. Sitting Past Chancellor: Summary of the Law in its Various Phases: From the foregoing discussion, it will be discovered that, while the decisions have been somewhat conflicting, the law in its various phases may be said to be fairly, and definitely settled, as to the *office*, as well as to the *rank* of the Sitting Past Chancellor.

This discussion does not purport to comprehend all the questions raised and decided, but it has been confined to the more

*Expo. ante. Sec. 203. †Me. 1880, 567. ‡Me. 1877, 167.

important principles about which there seemed to be the greater controversy, and the greater need of uniformity. It is believed that a careful review of the Law establishes these salient principles; that the Sitting Past Chancellor does not necessarily hold over on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander; that a Past Chancellor is eligible to that station before his obligation; that service in the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor, is not essential to convey the honors of Past Chancellor: that the office may be declared vacant for cause, or the holder thereof may resign; that he is an officer of the Lodge, and as such, amenable to its laws; that in the absence of any prohibitory statute, the office may be filled by election. Now in concluding this topic, it may not be altogether amiss to venture the assertion that the time is coming when all these visionary, and hypercritical notions concerning the exclusiveness of the office of Sitting Past Chancellor, will be dissolved, and the light of practical reason will illuminate the way to a more rational as well as reasonable conception of the rights, duties, liabilities and obligations of the Sitting Past Chancellor. It is noticeable already, that much of the sanctity and inviolability with which the office was hedged about, has given away before the advancing spirit of progress in the later years, an evidence of the gradual development of our Pythian Common Law.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

207. Duties of in Respect to Obeying Instructions of Grand Lodge: The question as to whether it is optional with a Supreme Representative to obey the instructions of his Grand Lodge, was passed upon in New York in 1878, where it was held, that it is not optional. "Supreme Representatives are bound to carry out any instructions given by this Grand Lodge. It would be an act of discourtesy not to do so."* This conflicts with a decision in Delaware in 1874, involving the same principle. There it was held that a Lodge might instruct its Grand Representatives, but could not compel them to obey the instructions,† The ruling in New York was perhaps made without fully considering the nature of the office of the Supreme Representative, his powers and duties. And this *calls* up the question as to whether the Supreme Representative is an officer of the Grand Lodge, and to what extent he may be so considered. In Nevada

*N. Y. 1878, 32. †Digest Sec. 1464.

a ruling having been asked, Grand Vice Chancellor Jones, (in the chair), ruled that the Supreme Representative was an officer of the Grand Lodge, and amenable to the Laws as such. Upon appeal, this ruling was not sustained by the Grand Lodge. By the overturning of this ruling, the Grand Lodge virtually held that the Supreme Representative was not an officer of the Grand Lodge, but, immediately following this action the Grand Lodge permitted a vote to be taken on a resolution declaring the seat of a Supreme Representative vacant for cause.* The resolution did not carry, but the attempt was nevertheless made to declare vacant a seat, which it had just declared, was not an office of the Grand Lodge.

That the office of Supreme Representative is practically an office of the Grand Lodge cannot be denied. It is not a ritualistic office to be sure, but it is an office as much so as that of the Trustee† or Grand Representative in the Subordinate Lodge.

It is created by the necessities of the Law and the usages of the Order. It is true the office is created by the Supreme Lodge and, it may, and does properly exercise a jurisdiction over the Supreme Representative as a member of that body, but the office itself is filled by the Grand Lodge, and in certain cases, it may be vacated by it, and to this extent it is an office in that body. In cases where mileage and *per diem* are paid to officers, this is made to include Supreme Representatives, in some Jurisdictions by law.‡ This is equitable, inasmuch as, they are required to attend and report.

The Supreme Representative being a member of the Supreme Lodge, the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge over him is of course restricted. He is certainly amenable in some sense, to the laws of the Grand Lodge, the one exception perhaps, is in the matter of instruction, while, as in the case of a Grand Representative, the Grand Lodge may instruct, it cannot compel obedience, although it may be true that, to disobey would be an act of discourtesy.||

SPEAKING.

208. The rule in respect to: Certain rights of officers and members considered: The rule, in all deliberative bodies, is well understood, that a member addressing the chair upon a ques-

*Nev. 1877, 206, 207. †Digest Sec. 2570. ‡Neb. Const. G. L. Sec. 39. ||Digest, Sec. 2294, et seq.

tion, or at any time, for any purpose, should do so from his seat. To fail to observe the rule is simply discourteous to the chair.

This simple rule is usually observed in Lodges of our Order, perhaps, in some quarters, not so much so, as ordinary courtesy demands, while on the other hand, the application of the rule has been extended in some Lodges, even to prohibiting officers from speaking under any circumstances while away from their official station. This rule as to speaking is not an arbitrary one, and so is not without its exceptions. Its application must necessarily be circumscribed by the limits of reason. Officers, without violating parliamentary usage, or any rule of propriety, or courtesy, may be permitted to speak upon a pending question, or address the chair for any purpose when not actually occupying their official station. This is so always, where an officer has been granted permission to leave his place, or is away from it, under orders from the Chancellor Commander. Under these circumstances it would be unjust to cut off any right or privilege he might otherwise have as a member.*

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

209. Of Subordinate Lodges: Law Concerning: That Lodges may hold special meetings will not be questioned; in fact, the laws of the various Jurisdictions generally permit, and the By-Laws of Lodges ordinarily prescribe, the conditions upon which such meetings may be held. The nature of the business, however, which may be transacted at these meetings, is a question not so free from doubt and conflicting legislation. The parliamentary rule of restricting the business to that specified in the call is generally observed in the Laws of the Order, but if this were all, any further remarks upon this question might be considered superfluous. Lodges, both Grand and Subordinate, have not been content with enforcing a rule against which insuperable objections might be raised, but they have gone further, and interposed restrictions which virtually nullify the usefulness of special meetings. This is not so, generally, for while the decisions have been conflicting, the authorities, as collated in the Digest, seem to represent the current of our Pythian Law, and about which there ought not to be any question.

*Digest Sec. 1738.

210. Special Meeting: What Business May Be Transacted At: The Constitution of some of the Jurisdictions seem to make no provision for special meetings. This is so in respect to Pennsylvania. It would seem that where the Constitution is thus silent, Lodges may make such provision in their By-Laws, in this respect, as they desire. Where, however, the Constitution prescribes that certain specified business shall be transacted only at stated or regular meetings, the power of Subordinate Lodges, to transact business at special meetings, is to this extent restricted. As to whether ranks may be conferred at special meetings, in any Jurisdiction, will depend altogether upon the existence of any Constitutional prohibition. In Pennsylvania, while, as has been said, there is no reference to special meetings, it is provided that :

“The ranks of the Order shall be conferred only at stated meetings.”*

This practice was resorted to quite generally in the earlier Constitutions, but, perhaps, without considering its real necessity. Why Lodges should have been denied the privilege of working at special meetings, has never been satisfactorily, or even plausibly explained. We cite specially, the Pennsylvania Constitution for the purpose of referring to a case arising under it. It requires, as has been shown, all ranks to be conferred at “stated meetings.” Under this, it seems that a member had been initiated at a special meeting. He became a member in full, but how long he had been recognized as such, does not appear from the record. He was, however, taken sick, and being in good standing to all intents, made a claim for benefits. The question now arose as to the legality of his membership, as affecting his right to benefits. The matter coming before the committee on Law, they say :

“It is clear whatever wrong was done, if any, was on the part of the Lodge, and consequently if any disadvantage resulted to the Lodge, the Lodge must bear it.”†

This, of course, was the only way out of the predicament. The member had been illegally taken in, but being in, without fault of his, there was no help for it, and the law must be a dead letter so far as the claimant was concerned. This was in 1877, and the Lodges were admonished to observe the Law, but with little effect it seems, for another violation of the same kind occurred in the same Jurisdiction in 1880. The Lodge

*Const. Pa. Sec. 4, Art. xii. †Pa. 1877; 66.

sought to avoid the Constitutional provision, by nolding an *ad-journed* meeting, at which it conferred the rank of Page. This was construed to be a violation of the Constitution,* but it will be seen, that the result must be the same as in the former case, if the Page is without fault, and is a member in good faith, his standing in the Lodge is not affected by the violation of the Law. The soundness of any Law, which places restrictions upon Lodge work, may be questioned. It is safer always that the Grand Lodge be sparing of such legislation. There are other decisions supporting the Pennsylvania rule, notably in Louisiana and New York.† It may be said that the structure of our Pythian Common Law is founded upon the numerous exploded ideas which have from time to time, found utterance, here and there, and that the foundation thus builded is receiving its accretions from the same source, slowly but continually. To this end is coming ultimately, this idea of the special meeting.

Opposed to the decisions above cited, are those of Ohio and Alabama‡.

It will be observed that the decision in Alabama, is to the effect, that, "if there is nothing in the Law to the contrary a Lodge may hold special meetings to confer the Ranks," thus upholding the assertion made at the opening of this section, that a Lodge may provide for special meetings unless expressly prohibited. This accords with reason, inasmuch as a Grand Lodge may prohibit special meetings, or, permitting them, may prohibit the conferring of the ranks thereat. To point out the unwisdom of such restrictions, is the object, mainly, of this discussion.

In New Jersey it was held, that a dispensation was necessary to confer the rank at a special meeting.|| Dispensations, in our Pythian Law, in one respect, are like appeals, in the civil law, they are simply *statutory rights*, and unless the right is *expressly granted by statute* it does not exist, so that, in New Jersey, it is to be inferred, from the decision, that the Law requires a dispensation be granted in such cases, otherwise the decision is erroneous. Such a law, however, has nothing in reason or justice to support it, and, aside from a mere source of revenue to the Grand Lodge, it is entirely without foundation. It must be admitted, that it is the wiser policy, to leave matters of

*Pa. Aug. 1880. 27, 176.
 †N. J. 1883, 1392.

‡La. 1881, 36; N. Y. 1873, 12.

‡Digest Sec. 2464.

Lodge work to the Lodge itself. It understands best its needs, and requirements, and in all such matters should be left to consult its own tastes and convenience. It is often convenient for a Lodge to call special meetings for work, and in a rapidly growing Lodge it is often really necessary, and that it should not be restricted, is evident from the manner in which the restriction has been violated.

SUSPENSION.

211. Statement of the Law Concerning: There are a great many collateral questions growing out of this general question of suspension, but there are, comparatively, very few, over which serious controversies can arise, under the present well settled state of the Law. Some of the decisions, however, may be noticed here, as showing the drift of the earlier views. There were controversies over questions which are now so well settled as to require no comment; that for instance, of the time within which a member may be suspended for non-payment of dues. In 1878 Wisconsin held, that a member could be suspended for an amount less than one year's dues.*

In 1833 the question was propounded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia as to whether a Lodge could suspend a member indefinitely, but it does not appear that the Grand Lodge answered it.† There can be no doubt of the authority of the Lodge to suspend indefinitely.

Indefinite suspension is tantamount to expulsion, and there is an impression among the membership, that expulsion is prohibited. To this impression then, may be attributed the inquiry propounded to the Grand Lodge of Virginia. As to whether or not expulsion is prohibited by our Laws, is a question worthy, at least, a passing notice, and is therefore, made the subject of a brief discussion under that title.‡ The status of suspended members, while it ought not to be so, is now clearly a matter for local legislation; and Grand Lodges may fix it as they may determine.¶ The decision of the Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania, holding that it was necessary to vote on the suspension of a member for non-payment of dues, was very properly overruled by the Grand Lodge.§ All these questions, except that of expulsion, as above stated are now well settled as a reference to the decision in the Digest will show.

*Wis. 1878, 129. †Va., 1883, 38. ‡See ante., Sec. 130. ¶Digest, Sec. 2342, 1571. §Digest, Sec. 2345.

212. Suspension for Non-payment of Dues: Declaration of Necessary: It is now clearly settled that in case of suspension for non-payment of dues, a declaration of the suspension is necessary and is the only action necessary.* Until a member has been actually declared suspended he may pay his dues at any time, and regain his standing without a formal application for reinstatement.† It was held, however, in Georgia, that a member suspended for non-payment of dues could not regain his standing by paying his indebtedness without a ballot.‡ While this may have been the early rule, it certainly is not the Law now, except in cases where the Constitution so provides.||

213. Suspension: Of Pages and Esquires: Right of Grand Lodge to Provide for: The carrying of Pages and Esquires on the books of the Lodge for months, and even years, has always been a source of annoyance, but this has been borne owing to the prevailing impression that there was no alternative. They were not generally regarded as members, and except in a few instances, were not charged dues,§ and so could not be suspended. It had been expressly declared that they could not be suspended for merely neglecting to apply for the ranks,¶ hence the question, what should be done with them?

In 1877, Nevada held, that a Page found unworthy might be suspended, and further, that a Lodge is not required to carry him indefinitely.** In 1880, Michigan held, that by a majority vote, a Page could be dropped.†† Thus the breaking away from old ideas commenced, and in 1884 the Supreme Lodge gave voice to the matter, by which it was intended to set forever at rest the question as to the right of the Grand Lodges to provide for the suspension of Pages and Esquires in their respective Jurisdictions.

The question, which had been so long a source of trouble, it was thought, was now definitely settled.

It is unfortunate that in printing the Journal of 1884, this action of the Supreme Lodge does not appear. The proposition is in the nature of a resolution, and is found on page 2939, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the committee on Law and supervision is hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency, and present to this supreme body a provision whereby Pages and Esquires who do not present themselves for advancement within one year after receiving the rank of Page

*Digest Sec. 2368 et seq. †Digest, Sec. 2371, 2372. ‡Ga. 1874, 93, 96. ||Expo. Reinstatement, Sec. 188. §Digest, Sec. 1966. ¶Digest Secs. 971, 2222. **Digest Sec. 2400. ††Digest Sec. 2401.

or Esquire, except for good cause shown, may be suspended, and their names stricken from the roster of the Lodge."

This, the Journal shows was referred to the committee, and as a matter of fact the report of the committee was, that the matter was a subject for local legislation, that is, Grand Lodges might provide, themselves, for the suspension of Pages and Esquires, that it was a matter peculiarly within their province.*

This may be taken as the will of the Supreme Lodge, and no doubt the error will be corrected at an early day. Eminent precedents, however, are now established, and Lodges need have no further trouble on this score. It is the duty of Grand Lodges to see to it that this matter is provided for in their Constitution for Subordinate Lodges.

214. Suspension: Of Members Cannot Occur While Lodge is Indebted to Member: There have been decisions to the effect that benefits will not offset dues, and further, that claims generally, will not have this effect, but that suspension may follow non-payment of dues, even while the Lodge may be indebted to the member. These are harsh rules and, under the light of the later decisions, they are not supported. A Lodge cannot, in equity, suspend a member so long as it is indebted to him.† The question of constructive and actual payment of dues, is discussed more fully under the titles of Benefits, and Dues.‡

215. Suspension: For Fines and Assessments: The question may now arise, whether it is affirmatively settled, that non-payment of dues and assessments will work suspension, or whether it does not still require some actions of the Grand Lodges. From the foundation of the Order, the Supreme Lodge had studiously refused to permit it.||

The Jurisdictions, very generally, were inclined to acknowledge the will of the Supreme Lodge in this respect, nevertheless, some have openly ignored it, or evaded it by permitting charges to be preferred, upon which might follow, trial and suspension.¶

There is no question, that, during all this time, Lodges might legally fine their members, or levy assessments for different purposes,** and the Law, which prevented the enforcement of

*The writer being a member of the Supreme Lodge, and present at the session of 1884, distinctly remembers this fact, and his memory is refreshed by reference to his private notes taken at the time, and which show this disposition of the matter. †Digest Sec. 2390. ‡Expo. Secs. 96, 97. ¶S. L. Jour. 1873, 705, 768; Jour. 1876, 1222, 1296; Jour. 1877, 1432, 1444, 1449. ¶Wis. 1878, 130, 174; Ala. 1875, 75, 77, 95; Va. 1872, 49, 50, 69. **As to the difference between fines and assessments, see Expo. ante Sec. 142.

their collection was an anomaly, as has been before remarked.* In 1884, however, the Supreme Lodge attempted to settle this question, by listening for once to the demands of reason, and the clamoring of Lodges for this grant of essential power.† But, as has been intimated, there may be some question, whether it was in fact settled. By the reading of the Law, however, one fact is positively certain, that Grand Lodges may authorize Subordinate Lodges, by Constitutional provision, to suspend members for the non-payment of fines and assessments, and it would seem that Lodges are not clothed with this right, except by positive grant of the Grand Lodges.‡

SUNDAY.

215. Institution of Lodge, and Lodge Work on: Illegal: Up to this time,|| the question of prohibiting the institution of Lodges, Lodge work, the giving of balls, and of entertainments, in the name of the Order, on Sunday, had never been past upon by the Supreme Lodge. There are instances perhaps, of the institution of Lodges on Sunday, but the practice of doing Lodge work, and giving balls and entertainments on Sunday, while confined to certain Lodges and certain localities, principally, is indulged in to a greater or less extent, and these things have been matters of frequent occurrence in the history of the Order. There are local actions and decisions upon the the question, but these occurrences undoubtedly have been more frequent owing to the lack of authoritative decision, than they otherwise would have been, While there are Lodges and individual members, who have, in these matters, disregarded the generally conceived notion of the sanctity of the Sabbath, there can be no doubt that a great majority of the membership, especially the officary, both Grand, and Supreme, denounce the practice of Sabbath breaking in connection with the name of the Order, and where the question has been raised that has been the will expressed.

It may be said, however, that all have now an authoritative opinion upon this matter, which must definitely settle the practice for the future, in all the Jurisdictions.

217. Sunday: Work of Lodge on, Illegal: Decision of the Supreme Chancellor: The present Supreme Chancellor, the Hon. John Van Valkenburg, is the first of the Supreme Chancellors

*Expo. Sec. 137, et seq. †Digest Sec. 1192. ‡For a discussion of this phase of the question, see Expo. title Fines. ||Sess. of 1884.

ever called upon to give official utterance on this question, leastwise, his appears to be the first recorded opinion on the subject, and it is here given in full, with the correspondence which called it forth.

The Grand Chancellor of New York desired an authoritative opinion for his guidance, and so addressed the Supreme Chancellor the following communication :

"Jno. Van Valkenburg, Supreme Chancellor, Fort Madison, Iowa,
MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I am in pursuit of knowledge, and possibly it may be under difficulties, but I trust that from the source which I have selected to gain that knowledge I may not be disappointed. The information which I desire is involved in a question of vital importance to the young and rapidly growing order of the K. of P. It is desirable that I obtain from the Supreme Head of the Order a decision in reference to the legal or moral right of a Grand Lodge, or a Grand Chancellor, to permit the institution of new Lodges, or granting to Subordinate Lodges the privilege to hold their regular conventions for the transaction of ordinary business and work of a Lodge of this Order, or to sanction the holding of balls or other amusements on the first day of the week, which is known and recognized throughout the land as Sunday. Believing that in this matter you can aid me in the discharge of my duties as Grand Chancellor of the State of New York, I shall await your reply with patience, anticipating that your ripe experience and matured judgment will yield to the Order a decision which will reflect a brilliancy upon its name; and add lustre to its glorious principles, showing to the world that we are loyal to the laws of both *State and General Government*, and rich in fealty to the teachings of the *Order of the Knights of Pythias*.

With highest regards in Friendship, Charity and Benevolence.

I am yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN F. VAN NORT,
Grand Chancellor of the State of New York."

To this, the Supreme Chancellor sent the following reply :

"Hon. John F. Van Nort, Grand Chancellor, K. of P., Newburgh, N. Y.:
MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Yours of the 24th inst., received. The question which you submit to me is a novel one, but it does not seem to me difficult of solution.

As an Order we recognize the Bible as "Our Book of Law," and although under no sectarian control, still those rules of action which are recognized by the whole civilized world, ought to be of sufficient and moral force to bind our consciences to the right. There is no civilized race of men that does not recognize *one day in the week as a day sacred to rest*. In other words, this is the law governing the whole civilized world.

It does not seem to me to be right and proper for any body of men to violate this recognized rule of conduct, and especially a charitable Order that requires all those who apply for admission to its mystic circles to have a stainless moral character, and teaches its members to act in harmony with the reputable rules of society.

I therefore unhesitatingly decide that a Grand Lodge or a Grand Chancellor has no legal or moral right to permit the institution of new Lodges, or to permit Subordinate Lodges already instituted, to hold regular convocations to transact their business and work of a Lodge of the Order of Knight of Pythias, on the first day of the week, which is known throughout the world as "Sunday." The prohibitory rule established in relation to the institution of new Lodges, or permitting Subordinate Lodges to hold their regular meetings for the transaction of ordinary business on Sunday, applies with much stronger force to the holding of balls or other amusements in a Lodge capacity, or using any of the emblems of the Order whatsoever on the Sabbath, in connection therewith. The rule is based upon the further reason that we inculcate loyalty to government, both State and National, and also on the ground of public policy.

Our declaration of principles if properly construed, would place the seal of condemnation on an open violation of the Sabbath, by the transaction of ordinary Lodge business or the holding of balls or other amusements in a Lodge capacity, and using in connection therewith the emblems of the Order on such day.

We have expressly declared that "toleration in religion, obedience to law and loyalty to government, are the cardinal principles."

This is not a new doctrine with me, but it is a view that controlled my official action from the moment that I assumed control of the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa as its Grand Chancellor.

With highest regards, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

JNO. VAN VALKENBURG,
Supreme Chancellor

This decision will appear in the Journal of the Supreme Lodge for 1886 and there can be but little doubt that the Supreme Lodge will confirm it.

218. Sunday: Work on Illegal: Corroborating Decisions: The Supreme Chancellor remarks that the "question is a novel one." In respect to the Supreme Lodge this is, perhaps, so; but the question, in fact, is not so novel as these words would lead one to infer. It has agitated several Jurisdictions, and has been decided a number of times. Illinois, both in 1880 and 1881, decided against the desecration of the Sabbath in the name of the Order. One of these decisions was the result of the controversy growing out of the invasion of Wisconsin by a division of the Uniform Rank of Chicago, in which the Grand Chancellor of Wisconsin took such a decided stand against the attempt of the Chicago division to conduct a Sunday demonstration within his Jurisdiction.* Kentucky, in 1873, and again in 1883, put its seal of condemnation on the practice of Sabbath breaking in the name of the Order, as did also Massa-

*Wis. 1882, 501.

chusetts, in 1873, West Virginia, in 1874, and Maryland, in 1880.* Grand Chancellor H. M. Kutchin, of Wisconsin, in 1880, gave his unqualified disapproval of Sunday demonstrations.

TAXATION.

219. As to the Right of Taxation Generally: One of the inherent principles of every secret society, or organization, and that which presents a self-evident proposition, is the principle of self-preservation, or rather self-perpetuation. When men enter into a compact for a common purpose, the power is inherent in the organization to devise means to perpetuate its existence, and this is so even where there is no express grant of power. But where the power of the organization in any given direction is defined and limited, then the question as to the exercise of such power becomes a constitutional one, and, although inherent, can be exercised only within the prescribed limitations. So it is in respect to the right of taxation as a means of maintaining an existence. The right to tax, is one of the inherent rights of every organization. It may be specifically limited by fundamental enactments, but where it is not, its exercise, whether for good or evil, is controlled by the actions and caprices of the governing power.

220. Taxation: As to the Limit of the Right: This inherent power of course includes the right of the head, or governing body, to levy taxes in one or more of the various forms, directly or indirectly upon its subordinates, or upon its members individually. This, as applied to our Pythian Order, refers to the Supreme Lodge.

Then, we have another governing body, the Grand Lodge. In respect to this, the right to impose and exact payment of taxes in certain forms will not be denied. Then again we have the Subordinate Lodge, and in this, reposes the real power of the organization. From this, emanates, primarily, every granted power, from its dictation the policy of the organization is promulgated and pursued. That it may tax its members, with a far less restricted power, no possible question can be raised.

It seems then, that the only question in this respect is, as to the limit of the power of taxation; that is, to what extent may it be safely and constitutionally exercised.

Grand Lodges have met this question in various forms, as

*Digest, Sec. 2503. et seq.

well also the Supreme Lodge, so that the Law may be said to be settled so far as the important phases of the question are concerned.

221. Taxation: The Right of the Supreme Lodge to Levy a Per Capita Tax: The exercise of this right directly has never been attempted by the Supreme Lodge, and there are even graver reasons opposed to it, then exists in respect to the right of a Grand Lodge to assume that power. In effect, however, the Supreme Lodge has assumed to itself the right to levy a per capita tax, and did so levy it as a charge upon the Jurisdictions.

As a purely legal question perhaps no one will insist on the absolute right of the Supreme Lodge to levy a direct *per capita* tax. The tax levied was a financial measure; the last resort in a great and pressing emergency. It does not appear that the matter of right or authority was at all relied upon, the measure was resorted to as an appeal for help and not with the sanction of Law. A call upon the membership at large was made; it was put in the form of a levy *per capita* that it might be adjusted equitably, and uniformly, thus stripping it of all semblance of an arbitrary exaction.

Only in this sense could it be said to have been a levy or a tax. It did not import authority in the Supreme Lodge to enforce its collection.

The defalcation of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, left the Supreme Lodge not only penniless, but hopelessly involved, so far as its own resources were concerned. It was a desperate situation, requiring desperate measures. The Grand Lodges were simply requested to pay into the exchequer of the Supreme Lodge a sum equal to twenty cents *per capita* on their membership. Upon the immediate realization of funds depended the life of the Supreme Lodge, and to the credit of the Grand Jurisdiction, be it said, their fealty precluded all opposition to the measure, and to this rather than to its authority to make a levy of this nature, the Supreme Lodge owes its life and its financial standing to day.

The Supreme Lodge has its legitimate sources of revenue, among them, are the profits from the sale of supplies; the Grand Lodge tax; dues from Subordinate Lodges under its control, &c., and so long as these are sufficient or can be made so, a resort to a direct *per capita* tax would lack the support of authority to make it, and so, would be an unwarrantable exercise of power.

The position is here assumed, that notwithstanding the possession of the right of taxation, by granted or inherent power the exercise thereof, is to be restricted to those forms which bear the least heavily upon the subject, that only in emergencies are more arbitrary forms premissible,

As will be shown hereafter, the principle seems to hold good that neither the Supreme, nor the various Grand Lodges, are justified in resorting to the direct *per capita* tax, so long as the other less arbitrary forms provide a sufficient revenue.

222. Taxation: The Right of the Grand Lodge to Levy a Per Capita Tax: As a strictly equitable principle there seems to be no difference between the rights of the Supreme Lodge and the Grand Lodges in respect to the exercise of this power. The same questions of doubt and inadvisability, arise in the one case as in the other, and are attended with the same measure of gravity; but it may be remarked that so far as the question of policy or expediency is concerned, they may be adjusted upon the same basis.

The legal aspect of the case, under the light of the decision, presents some conflicts which should be reconciled before the question becomes a serious one, or has evolved serious consequences.

The authority of a Grand Lodge to levy a direct *per capita* tax upon the Past Chancellors, and upon the membership, for special purposes has been asserted, and in some instances the attempt actually made to exercise it.

The Grand Lodge of New York levied a tax upon Past Chancellors for the purpose of creating a fund to meet the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and to enforce the collection, those who refused or neglected to pay the tax were denied admission to the Grand Lodge. To test the question, it was brought to the Supreme Lodge on appeal, where it was held that a Grand Lodge had no authority to levy such a tax upon its Past Chancellors.* There may, possibly, be some distinction in principle between the right to levy such a tax upon Past Chancellors, and the right to levy it indiscriminately upon the membership.

The Grand Lodge of Nebraska furnishes an example of an attempt in the latter direction. In this state a direct tax of one dollar was levied. It was to be charged to the Lodges and the duty enjoined upon them to collect it. It was expressly de-

*Digest Secs. 7, 8, 1309.

clared, however—by a decision of the Grand Chancellor, and by the action of the Grand Lodge—to be a *direct per capita tax*, and not a tax upon the Lodges. The question at once arose as to the right and authority of the Grand Lodge to impose the burden and it was fairly met. It did not hesitate to declare its authority, and to insist upon the payment of the tax.*

This case did not go to the Supreme Lodge, but the legality of the tax was strongly affirmed by the committee, and their report upon it was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

That the Grand Lodge was inclined to look upon this authority as, at least, questionable, is inferred from the fact that no attempt was made to enforce the collection of the tax. The only delinquent Lodge was admitted to representation, and the charge against it finally remitted.†

This action of Nebraska, is supported to some extent by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, which, in order to raise funds to meet an indebtedness, levied a *per capita* tax of \$1.00 upon the membership.‡

This, it will be observed, was a *direct per capita* tax, that is, levied upon the membership and not upon the Lodges.

It does not appear that the Grand Lodge was called upon to affirmatively assert its right to levy, and collect this tax, and in this respect only, differs from the action of the Nebraska Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Wisconsin levied a *per capita* tax, similar to that levied in Nebraska. Here upon recommendation of the committee it was provided.

“That a tax be levied upon each Subordinate Lodge of \$1.00 for each Knight, who is a member of said Lodges, respectively, said \$1.00 *per capita* to be paid on or before April 1st, next.¶

This it will be observed was not a direct tax, but a charge against the Lodges.

It is believed that there is no recorded decision of the Supreme Lodge, determining the right of the Grand Lodges to levy this kind of a tax. The only questions taken up for adjudication, have been those involving the right to tax its Past Chancellors, and it has uniformly held that this cannot be done. Where a Grand Lodge levied a *per capita* tax, and reserved one-fifth thereof, for building purposes, the action was sustained on appeal.§

The right of the Grand Lodges to require Lodges to pay

*Neb. 14th Ses. 591, 15th Ses. 597, 600, 611; 17th Ses. 712. †Neb. 18 Ses. 2 Vol. 49. ‡La. 1882, 76, 77. ¶Wis. 1877, 102. §Digest Sec. 2032.

dues, in the nature of a *per capita* tax, is not in question, and this undoubtedly is what was meant by the Supreme Chancellor in his reply to the Grand Chancellor of Mississippi.*

The Grand Chancellor in his report says that, under the decisions of the Supreme Lodge in 1870,† Past Grand Chancellor Hussey, contended that Subordinate Lodges would not be required to pay *dues* to the Grand Lodge for their Past Chancellors, but that he took issue with him and made inquiry of the Supreme Chancellor, as to the force and meaning of the decision of 1870.

The Supreme Chancellor replied ;

“This refers only to assessments on them simply as Past Chancellors and members of the Grand Lodge; as members of the Subordinate Lodges the Grand Lodge can assess them, and they must pay it.”

It does not appear the Supreme Chancellor ever reported this decision to the Supreme Lodge.

It is evident, to say the least of it, that the Supreme Chancellor was carelessly unguarded in the verbal expression in which this opinion was clothed. He certainly did not mean that Grand Lodges could levy assessments on the individual members, or Past Chancellors, and that *they* must pay it.

The Grand Chancellor of Mississippi, in his inquiry, referred solely to the Grand Lodge dues, as this was the question between him and Past Grand Chancellor Hussey, and to this only, the attention of the Supreme Chancellor was directed. It seems that in Mississippi the Grand Lodge requires *dues* to be paid on the Past Chancellors. It does not appear that the Past Chancellors were required to pay these dues, individually, into the Grand Lodge exchequer; the contrary is at least inferred from the proposition of Past Grand Chancellor Hussey, that :

“Under the decision of 1870 the Lodges would not be required to pay *dues* on its Past Chancellor.”

It is evident that this was the ordinary *per capita* tax of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, restricted, it is true, to the Past Chancellors of the Jurisdiction, but charged to the Lodge. This is the usual and most common source of revenue. It is a tax on the Lodge, the collection of which may be enforced. It is not an assessment, specially upon the Past Chancellor, and could not be collected if it was.

There can be no doubt as to the state of the legislation on this question, as well as the whole theory of the Law, that Grand

*Miss., 1875, 12. †Digest Sec. 7.

Lodges must deal directly with their Subordinates, and not with individual members. On the same principle that Lodges may tax their members, for legitimate and necessary purposes, so may a Grand Lodge tax its Subordinates, either for the purposes of regular revenue or for any special purpose, which may be legitimate and proper.*

223. Taxation: The Authority of Subordinate Lodges to Tax Their Members: Aside from the regular monthly or quarterly dues, fines and assessments are the only methods of taxation to which a Subordinate Lodge may resort. The extent to which they may exercise this right, for any purpose, has been a subject of much controversy and legislation.

There is, even now, a great diversity of opinion in respect to the authority of a Subordinate Lodge to levy fines and assessments in certain cases.

In the earlier years it seemed to be a generally conceded proposition that a Lodge had no authority to levy assessments for any purpose,† while its power to impose fines was restricted to those sanctioned by the penal code. Latterly the legislation of the Supreme Lodge has marked out in some measure, the course by which Grand and Subordinate Lodges are to be guided in the matter of taxation.

As early as 1872 the Supreme Lodge, in the appeal of *Phillips vs. the Grand Lodge of Virginia*, held that the taxing powers of a Subordinate Lodge was derived from the Grand Lodge,‡ and its action on an appeal case, coming up from New York, would seem to leave it almost entirely to the wisdom and discretion of the Grand Lodges,|| while its action of 1884 swept away the last vestige of doubt in respect to this question.§ Grand Lodges may grant or refuse to Subordinates this power, and it follows that it may prescribe the manner and extent of its exercise.

224. Taxation: The Per Capita Tax so Called: While neither the Supreme nor the Grand Lodges, as has been shown, may levy a direct *per capita* tax, yet in respect to the Grand Lodges a *per capita* tax, so called, is a legitimate source of revenue. It is uniform, and at the same time an equitable method of taxation, hence is more generally resorted to than any other method.

By this means Lodges contribute to the support of the Grand

*Digest, Sec. 2019, et seq. †Pa. Digest, 1882, Sec. 22. ‡Digest, Sec. 2581.
 ||S. L. Jour., 1880; 2058. §Digest, Sec. 1192.

Lodge, their just proportion of the demands of that body upon their membership, which cannot be otherwise than equitable, under all the circumstances. The authority of the Grand Lodge to impose this tax, is nowhere doubted.

There are certain restrictions however, within which the authority must be exercised, among them the following :

1. The tax must be uniform in its operation, bearing equitable upon all, and this involves the question of the rights of Pages, Esquires, and suspended members, as well as of the Lodge.

2. It must be chargeable to the Lodge, else it becomes a direct tax, with its objectionable features, heretofore referred to.*

Under these restrictions Grand Lodges may enforce the payment of this tax, by such penalties as it may devise, affecting directly the delinquent Lodges.

225. Taxation: The Per Capita Tax: Upon Whom Payable: As has been said, the tax must be uniform, bearing equitable upon all. If this is not so, it savors of discrimination, and hence is unjust. The Laws of the various Grand Lodges usually require the tax to be paid on the "membership," and in some Jurisdictions this has given rise to the question, as to what constitutes "membership" for the purpose of this tax.

Are Pages and Esquires, and delinquent or suspended members, to be considered as members in determining, the liability of the Lodges, is the direct question, and one that has given rise to much conflicting legislation, and many erroneous decisions.

An examination of the laws and decisions of the various Grand Lodges however, would seem to give weight to the more consistent rule, as advocated by Supreme Chancellor Read, in respect to charging dues to Pages and Esquires.†

By the decision of Supreme Chancellor Linton, Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge are chargeable with the *per capita* tax upon Pages and Esquires, on the broad ground that they are members.‡

In 1880 the Supreme Lodge declared this to be a matter for local legislation,|| and in consequence there must naturally follow conflicting legislation. California, Alabama and Michigan have declared in accordance with the views here expressed,§

*See Expo, Sec., 226, for observations on the question of Lodges charging members with the Grand Lodge tax. †Digest, Sec. 952, and note. ‡Digest, Sec. 2020, ||Digest, Sec., 2019. §Digest, Sec. 2021. et seq.

while many of the Jurisdictions have settled the question by constitutional provisions. It is provided in Maryland and Nebraska, that the tax is not payable upon members suspended, but in the later state, it is required to be paid upon all Knights not actually declared suspended, even though they may not be in good standing from arrearages of dues.*

This seems to be the better rule, that Lodges should pay only upon those Knights upon the roll, who have not been declared suspended.

226. Taxation: The Per Capita Tax: Means of Payment: In some Jurisdictions, the practice is observed of requiring the individual members to pay the *per capita* tax to the Grand Lodge.

In Louisiana it seems that the *per capita* tax is chargeable directly to the members, and they are required to pay it in addition to their dues. This is inferred from a decision of Grand Chancellor Benton, to the effect that, a member taking a Withdrawal Card on the 5th of May, is liable for the *per capita* tax.†

That this practice is wrong and inequitable, is fully and explicitly set forth by the committee on Law in Pennsylvania in disapproving of By-Laws containing this provision as, follows :

"Several of the Lodges adopted an article in their By-Laws, charging each member with the *per capita* tax, as a part of the dues to be paid to the Grand Lodge. This, your committee disapprove of on account of its evident injustice to members who pay their dues regularly. In every Lodge there are a number of members who permit themselves to become in arrears, and at the end of the term, the members who keep themselves square on the books, are, by the operation of such a law, doubly taxed—first, by the payment indirectly, of this *per capita* tax; and, secondly, by the Lodge paying out of the funds of the Lodge paid in as dues, the *per capita* tax of those in arrears. In addition to this, Article IX, of the Constitution evidently intends that the *per capita* tax shall be paid *out of the collective funds of the Lodge* according to the number of members reported on the roll."‡

227. Taxation: The Rank Tax: This tax is peculiar only to some Jurisdictions. It is a contribution required of the Lodges, of a certain specified sum for each rank conferred during the term. There seems to be no question as to the authority of a Grand Lodge to levy this tax. The question has arisen, however, as in the case of the *per capita* tax, upon whom is it payable, and when does the Lodge become chargeable with it? The pendency of this phase of the question was, for a time, the

*Md. 1874, 124. Const., Neb., Sec. 64. †La., 1883, 27, 64. ‡Pa., July 1871, 460.

source of profound, though temporary, perplexity, to, at least, one Grand Jurisdiction, resulting in a final determination of it, at the hands of the Supreme Lodge. The question was, should a new Lodge be chargeable with the rank tax, for the ranks conferred upon its charter members, at its organization? The case came up from Nebraska, and the Supreme Lodge held that it should.*

228. Taxation: The Rank Tax: Its Expediency or Policy: On the principle that all taxation is burdensome, there must be some positive necessity for it, else it becomes unjust and unjustifiable. So of this rank tax. It is a charge, at best, upon the enterprise and prosperity of a Lodge, and its imposition is justified only as a means of *necessary* revenue to the Grand Lodge, and when the necessity ceases to exist, so also should the tax. A *per capita* tax presents far less objectionable features, while its justification rests upon the same basis of necessity. Some Grand Lodges impose both the *rank* and *per capita* tax. The necessity must be overriding to warrant it.

TRIAL.

229. Of Grand Lodge Officers: The extent to which Grand Lodges may punish their officers, has never been definitely settled. That they may try them upon charges, and suspend them from office is clear. The Supreme Lodge has even gone to the extent of prescribing a mode of procedure, in such cases, to be used where Grand Lodges have not provided a different mode.† The noted case of Past Grand Chancellor McMullan, of Pennsylvania, is an instance of the right of a Grand Lodge to suspend from office. Here the office was that of Grand Chancellor to which had attached the rank of Past Grand Chancellor. Upon trial and charges, the Grand Chancellor was deposed, and his certificate, evidencing his right to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor, was recalled and revoked, and the officer declared to be not entitled to the rank. In this case it was expressly held that the Grand Lodge may do this, and further, that it is not compelled to “keep and maintain, in official position, one openly guilty of offence.”‡ It will be noticed, however, that in this case the officer was suspended for three years, whether from office simply, or from the Order, does not appear from the Supreme Lodge record, the inference is, however, that it

*Digest, Sec. 2237. (This case is noticed at length under the title, “Organization of Lodges,” Section 159.) †Digest Sec., 2594. ‡Digest Sec. 1874.

was from the Order, in which case this part of the punishment inflicted may well be questioned, though it is not without precedent. The Grand Lodge of California tried a member who was not an officer of that body, for what was termed "contempt of the Grand Lodge." The member was the Master of Exchequer of a Subordinate Lodge, and the contempt consisted of a refusal on his part to pay money to the Grand Master of Exchequer, when commanded to do so by the Grand Chancellor. The trial occurred in open Grand Lodge, and he was convicted and sentenced to suspension for ninety-nine years.* It will be observed that this was a very early decision, as is, also that of Pennsylvania, and they can scarcely be said to represent the current of opinion on this question at this day.†

These higher forms of punishment should, for evident reasons, be left to the Subordinate Lodges, especially in cases where the member is not an officer of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Nebraska has furnished two examples indicating the practice in that state. As early as 1872 it was held there, that Lodges had the power to try Grand Lodge officers for offenses, committed while acting in their official capacity as such officers.‡ Of course this can refer only to Lodges disciplining their own members, who may be officers of the Grand Lodge, and who may commit some offense against the Lodge or the Order. Inasmuch as the Lodge has jurisdiction over its members, it can make no difference in what capacity they may transgress the laws of the Order or of the Lodge, it would seem that the Subordinate Lodge is the only competent tribunal to call them to account for such transgression. If the person be a member or officer of the Grand Lodge, that body may also act within its Jurisdiction, and this latter seems to be only to the extent of deposing an officer from office, or of suspension from membership in the body. The other example from Nebraska—and which has been severely criticised—occurred in 1883, upon the following facts: A member of the Order, who was a Past Grand Chancellor, and so a member of the Grand Lodge, had admitted to the Grand Keeper of Record and Seal that he had in his possession the properties of his Lodge, which was then defunct. He was requested to transmit them

*Cal., 1871, 149, 150, 154, 178, 187, 190. †It has been very distinctly held, that a Grand Chancellor has no right to suspend a Subordinate Lodge officer. (Digest, Sec. 2394.) This supports the theory here contended for, that neither the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Chancellor can deal directly with the individual members of the Order. (Expo. Taxation, Sec. 222.) ‡Neb: 7, Ses. 1 vol. 113.

to the Grand Lodge office, but failing to do so, the Grand Chancellor issued his official order, directing the Past Grand Chancellor to forward the properties to the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal. The brother still refused and neglected to obey. Upon a report of the facts to the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, that officer was instructed to prefer charges against the brother, in his Lodge, for refusing to obey an order of the Grand Chancellor.*

Here, as in the California case, there was contempt of the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Lodge of Nebraska did not recognize its right to try the brother.

As to fining its officers, the Grand Lodge of Texas has furnished repeated examples.† This latter exercise of power may not afford much ground for controversy, inasmuch as it affects a member in his official capacity only, and cannot affect his standing in the Order, or in his own Lodge, but the right of a Grand Lodge to exercise authority over individual members, so as to affect their standing in the Order is, so to speak, *ultra vires*, beyond and outside the legitimate powers of the Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge can deal with individual members of the Order only through their Lodges. Of course it has a limited jurisdiction over its own members, as has been shown.

230. Trials: Some of the Rules of Practice in respect thereto: There perhaps, can be no question that the course of practice in trials should be as simple, and as free from legal technicalities as is consistent with a business like disposition of grave and important matters. While Lodges are sometimes inclined to be lax in their practice and proceedings, this cannot be said of California, if the practice there, as indicated, is generally followed by the Lodges. Here provision is made for demurrers, motions, bills of exceptions &c., besides an elaborate Code of Procedure.‡

It is, perhaps, better that there be an explicit Code of Procedure, even though it may be elaborate, than that there be no form at all, or at best but a meagre form, and the way thus left open for misunderstanding, vexatious controversies, and unnecessary appeals. It seems that California was not satisfied, however, with its method of procedure, so a committee was appointed to suggest amendments, looking to the trial of all charges by a "*trial committee*," whose decision should be final

*Neb. 1883; 222. †Expo. Sec. 137. Fines. ‡Cal., 1882, 1679, also Code of Procedure of 1879, Dann's Cal., Digest.

until reversed on appeal. This would take the matter out of the Lodge, and seemingly, leave it with no voice in the matter, beyond the appointment of the trial committee, a proceeding of doubtful authority on the part of a Grand Lodge, and of extremely doubtful propriety.

231. Trials: Right of Lodge to vacate Judgments in: This question is more properly discussed under the title, "Judgments." It maybe observed here, that, where Lodges have not been deprived of jurisdiction, in the matter of trials, there seems to be no good reason why they should not have the power to reverse their judgments upon a showing.†

232: Trials: Vote necessary to fix Punishment in: The method of determining the punishment to be inflicted after trial and conviction is usually fixed by the local Law, but in some instances this method is not always founded in consistency. It appears in Indiana where a member has been found guilty upon trial, that a two-third vote is necessary to fix the punishment.‡ This seems also to be the rule in Pennsylvania.¶ By this decision in Pennsylvania a majority vote will convict. This is simply reversing what seems to be the more natural rule. In Nebraska it is provided by Constitution that a vote of two-thirds is necessary, both in determining the guilt or innocence of the accused, and in fixing the punishment.§ It may be admitted that, perhaps, a majority of the Jurisdictions, or even more, provide for this method of fixing the punishment.

It is well enough to use every precaution in the interest of the accused to secure a fair and impartial conviction, and to this end a two-third vote is not unreasonable, as precedent to the finding of a brother guilty, but when that has been once found, by the necessary vote, and there is no reasonable doubt of his guilt, it is an unnecessary precaution to require a two-third vote to fix the punishment. An instance has occurred where a brother has been found guilty but the Lodge refused to fix the punishment,¶ and cases might arise where it would be impossible to secure a two-third vote to fix the punishment, even after the accused had been found guilty by that vote.

233. Trials: As to the admissibility of testimony in certain cases: It is a cherished theory of the English common law, that a criminal has an inalienable right to be confronted by the

*Cal., 1882, 1729, 1739, 1742. †Expo. Judgments. Sec. 149. ‡Ind., Jan., 1878, 68. ¶Digest Sec. 2624. §Neb., Const., Sub., Lodge, Sec. 75. ¶Digest, Sec. 2613.

witnesses against him, so that, depositions cannot be admitted in such cases.

Adhering to this principle, Pennsylvania, in 1872, held that depositions could not be received in trials in Knights of Pythias Lodges.* There are obvious reasons why this theory, or rule, should not prevail, and there can be no valid reason suggested, why the deposition of a person, not a member of the Order, should not be admitted in evidence, especially in Jurisdictions, where the trial takes place in open Lodge. Indiana has held that persons not members, may be admitted to testify, but this certainly does mean that they may be admitted to the Lodge in session.† The views of Grand Chancellor Deering, of Kansas, as expressed in 1873, are applicable in this connection. Upon a series of questions propounded he says:

“To your first question, I would reply that there are no specific rules, other than those laid down in the Code of Procedure. After a careful perusal of the usages of the Order, as shown in the matters of appeal, carried to the Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Lodge, I am of the opinion that the duty of the committee is to get at the facts, and submit them, unbiased, and unfettered by technicalities, to the Lodge. Our Order being young, we have as yet no Code of Jurisprudence, and must be governed by a simple sense of justice. Technical quibbling is foreign to the principals and usages of our Order. (*Vide* Journal of Supreme Lodge, 1872, 538, 551, 573). The only technicalities to be considered, before the investigating committee, are such as relate to the expressed Law as made and provided.”

The Grand Chancellor holds in the same case that the testimony of one of the committee is admissible.‡ It might often occur that important testimony of persons, not members of the Order, could only be obtained by deposition or written statement, and this should always be allowed.

TRUSTEES.

234. Are not Officers of the Lodge: It was held in Alabama that trustees are elective officers, and a failure to elect them at the proper time would necessitate a dispensation to do so.||

Grand Chancellor Gillum, of Indiana, held, that a trustee was an officer of the Lodge, but he could hold an other office, provided, it was not a financial one.§

It may be true that trustees are elective officers,* in the sense that they *are* officers—being charged with an office—and are *elective*, being *elected*, but as they are not ritualistic officers,

*Pa., 1872, 390. †Digest Sec. 2589. ‡Kan., Sept., 1873, 6, 7, 31. ||Ala-bama 1881, 15. §Ind., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

it has been, perhaps, properly held, that they are not officers of the Lodge. They are not usually classed in the same category, as to rights, privileges, and duties, as the ritualistic officers.*

UNIVERSAL CONSTITUTION.

235. Proposition Submitted: At the session of the Supreme Lodge at Detroit, in 1882, Supreme Representative R. E. Cowan, of Missouri, presented the following resolution;

Resolved, That the committee on Law and supervision be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Grand and Subordinate Constitutions, as they now exist, and in lieu thereof, to provide for one general, uniform and universal Constitution of the Order.†

This simply contemplates a return to the old "*regime*;" to the time when there was no serious question as to the right of the Supreme Lodge to do this.

No final action, however, was taken on this resolution. The committee on Law submitted a report recommending that,

"'Inasmuch as it involved a radical change in the Constitution,' it be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next session."‡

This report was *not* adopted, and no further action was taken. No one seemed to have the hardihood to call it up at the session in 1884, and so the matter rests, as far as the Supreme Lodge is concerned.

236. Universal Constitution: Consideration of the Proposition: This resolution presents questions worthy of consideration, and, in fact, fraught with vital interest to the Order. There are those who can see only disaster and ruin in the adoption of this proposition, while, on the other hand, there is a respectable following, including in their number some of the thinking men of the Order, who look upon this measure as an element of strength, lacking in our organization, the ultimate adoption of which is only a question of time, if the Order shall live and prosper.

Whether or not the perpetuity of our Order depends upon the adoption of this proposition, the future will surely and inevitably disclose. A moment's reflection, however, should convince any candid mind that the measure presents features which, if put into practice, must certainly add to the stability and strength of our organization.

*Digest Sec. 2570, et seq. †S. L., Journal 1882, 2401. ‡S. L. Jour., 1882, 2426.

This one proposition, every Knight will concede, that, what is now most sadly needed, is uniformity, not alone in the work, but in those cardinal principles and rules, which have a common and universal application. These include the rules as to the evidence of membership, good standing, right to benefits and relief, the qualifications of applicants, and the ballot thereon; the rights of traveling members, and the requisites of admission as visitors. That these should be uniform is a self-evident fact, and which, were it so, would be a tower of strength in the organization, inasmuch as it would eventually supercede the possibility of conflicting decisions, and much of the inconsistent legislation on these subjects. Under the rights of "local legislation," as they now exist, evidences of membership are not the same in all Jurisdictions.

A brother in good standing in his own Lodge, would, under the Laws of a sister Jurisdiction, he in bad standing there: visitors are admitted by one Lodge, and refused by another, on the same evidence of good standing and membership. And so it is in other important particulars. Local legislation has done much to undermine the pillars of Pythianism, and sooner or later they must fall. The homogenousness of our organizations will then be sacrificed to the petty dependencies of state organization, or, what may be equivalent thereto; Grand Jurisdictions, so completely imbued with the spirit of "local legislation" as to nullify the influence of the supreme head of the Order, and render it impotent as a directing power.

Under the present Laws, it is natural that there should be conflicting decisions and inconsistent legislation, even on fundamental principles, but, they are elements of discord, as they are prime evidences of inherent weakness. Sweep them away, and there would follow a sense of greater security in the legal positions assumed by executive officers, and their opinions founded upon the "*Universal Law*" would find ready, and general acquiescence, and instead of strifes and enmities, which these things too often engender, there would be fewer trials, less appeals, increased harmony, peace, lasting unity.

With a knowledge of the fact that our Laws, as respects fundamental principles, are universal, throughout the Supreme Jurisdiction, is associated a feeling of respect. It marks the stability of our institution and insures its perpetuity. The accomplishment then, of this purpose should be the end and aim

of every Knight, that our Order may continue to the remotest future, to rank among those stable institutions which have been organized upon fraternal and benevolent principles with these cardinal objects for its foundation stone.

"To alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, sooth the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring for the widow and orphan.

"Recognizing the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world in its jurisdiction. Intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of friendship, charity and benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. *Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government* are its cardinal principles."*

The one principle object of this Work, is to exhibit—in such manner as cannot be denied—the great lack of uniformity, in the Laws and legislation, and especially in the application of universal principles, and to show the consequent necessity of a reform in these essential particulars. Whether or not this object has been attained, a perusal of the Work may disclose, but the fact is none the less clear and distinct, that something, like a *Universal Constitution*, is the only remedy for this one great defect in our organization, and that the Supreme Lodge must sooner or later come to realize this fact.

237. Universal Constitution: Authority of Supreme Lodge Questioned: We meet at the very threshold of this discussion, the question as to the authority of the Supreme Lodge to change the present order of things, by resuming a power which it once relinquished to the Grand Lodges. In fact, it may be seriously questioned, while, in some quarters at least, the exercise of the right will undoubtedly, be stubbornly resisted.

The difficulty with which the question seems to be hedged about, lies simply in this: the right to issue a universal Constitution for Grand and Subordinate Lodges, was assumed by the Supreme Lodge in the beginning; but that right was delegated to the Grand Lodges, and they may, with plausibility, and reason, insist that this was a recognition of their sovereignty, under which rights have vested, the principal among which, is the right to govern their Subordinates, and that in justice and equity, this recognition cannot be recalled, and the rights vested under it, cancelled.

†Digest, Secs. 1998, 1999.

A resumption of this power, by the Supreme Lodge, would result in the overthrow of many local enactments of special, as well as of general application, and with these would go many cherished hopes and plans, the result of patient toil and study. It cannot be expected, that these will be relinquished with quiet submission. The sovereignty of the state grand bodies will be urged, by the same spirit which gives impetus to the political question of the sovereignty of states, though, perhaps not with the same force of reasoning.

In view of these facts, it is proposed to consider briefly this question, in its various phases, as to the expediency, the propriety, and the legal right of the Supreme Lodge to adopt this measure.

238. Universal Constitution: Rights and Powers of Supreme Lodge:

As to the expediency or propriety of adopting the universal constitution perhaps nothing further need be said, than has already been said, in this connection. That it is both proper and expedient must be conceded. The conflict of laws, involving cardinal principles, and the persistency with which these are maintained even to the verge of insubordination in some instances, have fully demonstrated the necessity of a universal Law, as an unerring guide in all matters pertaining to principles of general application.

As to the *power* of the Supreme Lodge, this must be conceded also. In the beginning no one questioned the authority of the Supreme Lodge to legislate, even concerning matters of minor importance.

On the eve of the organization of the Supreme Lodge, Samuel Read, then the Grand Chancellor of New Jersey, called the attention of his Grand Lodge to the prospective organization, with a view to advising the Supreme Representatives concerning some needed changes in the Laws. His suggestions related solely to the matter of Subordinate Lodge government.* The Supreme Lodge immediately upon its organization assumed the right to legislate for the Subordinate Lodges, and in the constitution sent down, Grand Chancellor Read was pleased to note the embodiment of his views in certain particulars, as suggested by him. The constitution referred to, was adopted at the semi-annual session in November 1868. At this session three separate constitutions, or "*general Laws*" were adopted, one for the Supreme Lodge, and one each for the Grand and

*Ante., Eligibility, Sec. 117.

Subordinate Lodges. This seems to have been the result of a sort of compromise, had at the first session, whereby a committee was appointed to prepare a "*Constitution for the Order*."* This was upon motion of Past Grand Chancellor Rheem of Pennsylvania, but it seems that instead of a "*Constitution for the Order*" three separate constitutions were made as above stated. These constitutions were to take effect on January 1st 1869.

In March 1869, the first annual session of the supreme body was held at Richmond, Virginia. The Constitution had been in force more than two months, when, at this session, on motion of Past Grand Chancellor Lowry, of Pennsylvania, it was,

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution for the government of Subordinate Lodges, not in conflict with the Laws of general application, adopted by the Supreme Lodge, shall be made by the state Grand Lodges, for the government of the Subordinates under their jurisdictions."†

It has been remarked in another portion of this Work, (Expo., Sec. 32), that Pennsylvania saw fit to ignore this Constitution, so far as it related to the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, but, perhaps, this Jurisdiction was the only one taking this stand, and thus denying the right of the Supreme Lodge to assume this power.

In this, Pennsylvania was not consistent, for, as has been shown, it was on the motion of one of its representatives, that the Supreme Lodge ordered a universal Constitution to be made, and after ignoring the Constitution thus made, it sent a representative to the very next session, who succeeded in inducing the Supreme Lodges to relinquish the right in favor of the Grand Lodges. This relinquishment in the shape of a resolution, ultimately finds its way into the Constitution, and in this fact rests the whole argument against the proposed resumption of the right by the Supreme Lodge.

In considering this proposition it must be borne in mind that the Supreme Lodge did not make an absolute relinquishment of power in this connection. The resolution of Past Grand Chancellor Lowry restricted the Grand Lodges to the making of constitutions, "*not in conflict with the laws of general application*," while the Constitution enlarges upon this restriction, extending it to all "*laws made in pursuance hereof*."‡

*S. L. Jour., 1868, 18. †S. L. Jour., 1869, 115. ‡Const. S. L. Sec. 3, Art. VII., app; also Digest, Sec. 1530.

From this it will be seen that it has not only reserved the right to enforce obedience to what are termed "*obligatory laws*," but to all its enactments made within the restrictions of its own Constitution.

As to the binding force of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Supreme Lodge, any direct affirmation would seem unnecessary, yet Article XIII. covers this point and sets the question fully at rest.

It was a voluntary matter on the part of the original Grand Lodges, agreeing to the organization of the supreme body and clothing it with a supreme directing power; but this having been done, all those rights yielded by the Grand Lodges, became the prerogatives of the Supreme Lodges, to be exercised as it might will or direct, limited only by its Constitutional powers. This being so, the supreme body has a right to demand unqualified obedience; and a proper sense of loyalty or fealty, on the part of the membership, and especially of the Grand Lodges, will ensure that obedience, which, by the terms of its Constitution, the Supreme Lodge may require.

Among those rights yielded by the Grand Lodges, as found in the Constnution promulgated at the first session, were, *first*, the recognition that:

"It is the source of all true and legitimate authority over the Order, and possesses, as such, supreme and absolute power over the same and of the work belonging thereto; *second*, to enact all laws and regulations of general application for the government of the Order, and it possesses all power and authority, not expressly delegated to the Grand Lodges by virtue of their charter or dispensation, or general Laws of the Order."*

This was certainly an ample grant of power, and it was, at the time, universally acquiesced in.

There can be no question, then, that, in the beginning, the authority of the Supreme Lodge to legislate for the Order upon matters of general application, was ample and complete. Since the organization of the supreme body there have been many express delegations of power to the Grand Lodges, or rather express recognitions of power in the Grand Lodges, which, aside from the Constitutional right to make their own Constitutions, are classed under the general head of "Local Legislation."†

There can be no doubt that in these recognitions, the Supreme Lodge has given away many of the rights reserved to itself. For instance, among the rights of the Supreme Lodge is that:

*First Const. S. L., Secs. 2, 3. Art. I. †Digest, Sec. 1535.

"To provide for the emanation and distribution of all pass-words, and regulate the mode and manner of issuing the same, and generally to provide such regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and easy intercourse and identification of the brethren."*

Perhaps there is no subject of our Pythian Jurisprudence more in need of uniform legislation than that of the "safe and easy intercourse" of visitors, and upon this subject, the Supreme Lodge has never attempted to legislate, with perhaps, some trivial exceptions.

In Paragraph 9 of the Constitution we find still another reservation of power, and so all through the instrument can be found, the reserved powers of the Supreme Lodge, some of which have never been exercised, others only partially so, but all of them ample in every particular to warrant the assumption here contended for. The right of the Supreme Lodge to enact obligatory Laws of general application cannot be questioned, and this it has never yielded. Examples of the exercise of this right are found in Articles VII and VIII, of the Constitution. If it may legislate thus far, then *a priori*, it may legislate to the full extent necessary to ensure absolute uniformity in the Laws. If it has a right to make a uniform law in respect to a quorum for a Subordinate Lodget it may also make a uniform Law in respect to good standing and arrears. If it may make a uniform Law in respect to nominations† for office, it may also make a like law in respect to the conduct of elections. If it has the right to legislate concerning the election of applicants, it has also right to legislate concerning their advancement.|| If it may legislate concerning suspension, it may also legislate concerning reinstatements,§ and so this parity of reasoning might be continued throughout the entire list of rights expressly reserved, for, if the authority of the Supreme Lodge extends to any or all of these things, then it may extend, upon the same basis of reasoning, so far as to leave nothing pertaining to fundamental principles or the rights of members to the Grand Lodges at all. A universal constitution will not strip Grand Lodges of any of their legitimate, powers. These bodies will continue necessary. There will always be matters of "local legislation" which a general Law would not replace. These refer chiefly to the matter of dues and fees. as respects their amount and payment, fines and penalties,

*S. L. Const. Par. 4, Sec. 1, Art. 1, app. †S. L. Const., Art. VIII, Sec. 2, Par. 2, app. ‡S. L. Const, Art. VIII, Sec. 2, Par. 5. §S. L. Const., Art. VIII, Sec. 2, Pars. 9, 10. §S. L. Const., Art. VIII, Sec. 2, Par. 21.

trials and appeals, and perhaps, some of the minor questions relating to Lodge government. The purpose of a universal constitution would be to set forth clearly and distinctly, the rights of brothers; their duties and obligations, and generally those principles relating to the work, and the jurisprudence of the Order which should be of common and uniform application. It is believed that the right of the Supreme Lodge to do this has been fully shown. That it will ultimately come to recognize this right, is only a question of time, but, that it must do so, eventually, in order to ensure the perpetuity of the Order, and its homogeneousness, is as self-evident as the proposition is itself judicious.

VENUE.

239. Change Of: For Trial: The matter of providing for a change of venue of cases, for trial, has been a subject of legislation in some Jurisdictions, especially in Illinois, where, after fully considering several propositions, they were all refused.* While there can be no special objection urged against the practice, there nevertheless, seems to be no good reason for the adoption of such a provision. The only object in permitting a change of venue, is to secure a fair and impartial trial, but brothers should understand that it is to their interest as well as that of the Lodge, to see that this is secured, and a Lodge is much more competent to decide for itself, as to the policy of retaining a member, who may be obnoxious, than a sister Lodge is to decide for it. From all that appears there is no sufficient reason for the change of venue.

VOTING.

240. Construction of the Law as Requiring Full Vote: Effect of Refusal to Vote: Grand Chancellor Lowry, of Pennsylvania, has established a precedent in respect to one or two questions which have been heretofore raised, and which seems to enunciate a reasonable rule. The decision is as follows:

"In voting upon any question before the Lodge the Chancellor Commander may require every member present to vote, unless excused by the Lodge, but when such requirement is not made by the Chancellor Commander, or the Lodge, no notice can be taken of members not voting, (further than their tacit agreement with the majority voting), and where there are no votes in opposition to the question, it is unanimously carried within the meaning of any Law that would require a unanimous vote."†

*Ill. 1878, 259, 326, 328. †Pa. Jgn. 1870, 537, 565.

In 1873, Pennsylvania by the adoption of the report of the committee on Law, virtually overruled a portion of this decision. A Chancellor Commander imposed a fine upon a member for not voting. The committee held:

"It was wrong in fining the member. He may require every member to vote, but must state it to the brothers before putting the question, and then the brothers are not required to vote unless they see fit to do so, but their silence is always taken for consent."*

These decisions, however, assert this principle, that a member, *not voting*, is to be taken as agreeing with the majority. This seems to be the more reasonable rule, although in some Jurisdictions and especially in Nebraska, this is reversed. Here the Chancellor Commander may require a full vote, and it seems, may impose a fine for not voting,† and those refusing to vote shall be counted in the negative.‡

241. Voting: Practice, as to Rights of Officers in Certain Cases: The right of voting, as practiced in some Grand Lodges, merits a brief notice here. The practice has prevailed to some extent, of clothing a member of the Grand Lodge with the right to as many votes on any question, as he holds offices in that body. The writer at one time, took occasion to criticise this practice as observed, in Illinois,|| and the committee on correspondence of that state, noticing the criticism, offers the following explanation:

"The reference made by Bro. Shropshire, to a proposition offered in our Grand Lodge, in regard to the members casting but *one vote* on questions before the body, arises from his lack of understanding in regard to the former usage in this Jurisdiction. In early days every member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, cast one vote for each position held; hence, a P. G. C., who represented his Lodge, and also held any office in the Grand Lodge, *cast three votes*, and, if by the grace of the Supreme Lodge, he held office there, then he added another 'repetition'; this rule prevailed for some years, and ever since, every provision in regard to voting, has been guarded, so as to insure that a member shall cast but one vote. Bro. Shropshire is referred to Arkansas and Wisconsin, where he will find more opportunity for attacking the 'repeaters.'"?§

In addition to Arkansas and Wisconsin, referred to above, it seems the same practice is observed in Texas.¶ A ruling by the Grand Chancellor of West Virginia, adhering to this principle, was overruled by the Grand Lodge.** This practice, cannot be said to have any place in our Pythian Law, as to

*Pa. July 1873, 563; 1874, 738. †Digest Sec. 1200. ‡Const. Sub. Lodges Neb. Sec. 29. ||Rep. Com. of Foreign Cor., Jour. Neb., 1883, 173. §Ill., 1884, 171. ¶Texas, 1880, 76. **W. Va., 1874, 17, 16, 24.

the policy of such a rule, the respective Grand Lodges are perhaps, the best judges.

VICE CHANCELLOR.

242. Duties of in Absence of Chancellor Commander at Installation: It does not seem that there ought to be any controversy over the question, as to the duties of the Vice Chancellor. There is one, however, calling for a brief notice in view of the difference of opinion thereon by two contemporaries, and eminent Pythians. The Grand Chancellor of Mississippi* had decided that a member who had been elected to, and served the unexpired term as Vice Chancellor, but who had never been installed into that office, was not eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander. In his report the Grand Chancellor, referring to this decision, says:

"After having passed upon question 2, I find that Supreme Chancellor Lindsay rendered a decision on a similar question, to the effect that that the Vice Chancellor is the proper one to whom the property of the Lodge should be given. Under some circumstances, perhaps, this ruling may be correct, but it appears to me that the Chancellor Commander should hold over until his successor is elected and qualified, and, certainly, an officer is not qualified until he has been installed.

"After an installing officer has installed the officers of the Lodge, and the newly-elected Chancellor Commander is absent, it is my humble belief that the retiring Chancellor Commander should remain in the chair until his successor is duly qualified and installed. However, the Supreme Chancellor has ruled differently. and his ruling will, I conceive, become the Law. I find this ruling of the Supreme Chancellor in the proceedings of Delaware, 1881, page 294."†

The decision referred to above as having been rendered by Supreme Chancellor Lindsay, does not appear to have been reported to the Supreme Lodge, hence it may not be said to be the Law, as Grand Chancellor Royce conceived it would become. The opinion, however, is as follows:

"The Vice Chancellor being duly installed into the office is the proper one, the Chancellor Commander being absent, to take charge of the property of the Lodge and pass word, until the Chancellor Commander is installed."

It has been intimated elsewhere‡ in accordance with the opinion of Grand Chancellor Royce, that an officer holds over until his successor is installed.

That was written before attention was called to these opinions, respectively, of Supreme Chancellor Lindsay, and

*Owen Royce, since deceased. †Miss. Jour., 1882, 18. ‡Expo. Sec. 197.

Grand Chancellor Royce. Since reading these opinions, however, we have become firmly convinced of the correctness of this position.

If the opinion of Supreme Chancellor Lindsay was correct, and it was the Law, it would result in overturning one of the fundamental principles, by which we have worked from the very beginning. The retiring Chancellor Commander may be compelled to vacate his office to a person not properly his successor. Is this true in principle? Let us see. The office of Vice Chancellor is to preside in the *absence* of the Chancellor Commander. He can claim no right except in the absence of the Chancellor Commander.* The Chancellor Commander-elect is not in fact the Chancellor Commander of the Lodge, until he is installed, therefore his absence at the time of installation does not give the Vice Chancellor any right to preside if the Chancellor Commander, *in* fact, is present. The Chancellor Commander, who has served his term must nevertheless be considered the Chancellor Commander, until his successor is installed, and being present has control of his Lodge, and the Vice Chancellor cannot oust him. Furthermore, the retiring Chancellor Commander cannot be inducted into the Past Chancellor's chair, until he is relieved as Chancellor.

On this question the opinion of Grand Chancellor Royce must be considered as representing the better, and more reasonable rule.

Supreme Chancellor Linton rendered a late decision touching this question.† The distinction noticeable, seems to be this; Supreme Chancellor Linton says:

"A Chancellor Commander who has been improperly, and illegally installed, is not the proper person to fill the chair. The Vice Chancellor should take the chair, until a Chancellor Commander is properly and legally installed."

The opinion of Supreme Chancellor Lindsay holds, that the Vice Chancellor should preside when there has been no installation of a successor to the Chancellor Commander. Supreme Chancellor Linton is probably correct, for in that case the Chancellor Commander has been actually relieved, and inducted into another office. The proceedings, so far as he is concerned, are perhaps, legal, but the installation of his successor being *illegal*, there is a technical vacancy, and the Vice

*Expo., sec. 81. †Digest Sec. 2674.

Chancellor is the proper one to preside. In such cases, the Chancellor Commander is actually absent.*

The views of Grand Chancellor Royce are also supported by Grand Chancellor Sweezy, of Michigan.†

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

243. Nature of Decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry Considered: The nature of a withdrawal-card, is now pretty well understood, and is resolved simply to this: it is an evidence of former membership, and has no weight, force or character beyond this. Before this came to be finally, and definitely settled, however, there intervened, an innumerable number of conflicting, and inconsistent decisions, as to its office, and character, and the rights of a member holding it. Prior to the legislation of the Supreme Lodge in 1876‡ a withdrawal-card remained in force only for six months, from the date of issue. Within that time it must be deposited, or it became worthless, and could not be received by any Lodge. The card, however, could be revived at any time by application to the Lodge granting it. It was the Law, then as now, that a member holding a card, was entitled to the Semi-Annual Pass Word for, and during the term in which it was issued. Construing these Laws Supreme Chancellor Berry in 1873 held,

“That the renewing of a card, renewed as well, the member’s right to the Semi-Annual Pass Word.”||

The decision of the Supreme Chancellor was somewhat peculiar in this respect. He refers to the action of the Supreme Lodge in refusing to adopt the form of a withdrawal-card presented by Representative French of Nebraska,§ which form provided that the holder should be entitled to the Semi-Annual Pass Word, for one year, and says,

“It establishes, that it only carries the S. A. P. W. for the term in which issued.”

This was undoubtedly the fact. By that action the Supreme Lodge refused to give the holder of a card a right to the Pass Word for a year, but the opinion of Supreme Chancellor Berry was that a renewal of the card, after six months, was equivalent to an original issue, and carried with it the Semi-Annual Pass Word, for another six months, making a year, which the Supreme Lodge had absolutely refused. But it did not stop

*Digest Secs. 1436, 621. †Digest Sec. 634. ‡Digest Sec. 2723. ||S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36. §S. L. Jour. 1872, 537, 579.

here, according to the theory of the Supreme Chancellor, the holder of a card need never be without the Pass Word, its renewal every six months renewed his right thereto. The Supreme Chancellor based his opinion upon the following clause of the Constitution as it then stood:

"A withdrawal card can be renewed after it has run out, by the Lodge having granted the same, and upon such terms, as the Lodge may determine."

Under this, he says:

"The renewal of the card, presumptively, would be the payment of certain moneys. Such being the case, I opine to the view, that one year having elapsed, and the Lodge having been liberated from any claims of benefits, that might accrue, the reinstating a card, or renewing its force, would also, reinstate a valid claim to the S. A. P. W. for the term in which issued, and shall so rule and hold."*

The reasoning of the Supreme Chancellor, presents a novel idea, and whatever force there may have been, or may now be in it, does not after all, change or affect the result of that decision, which was, that a member might keep himself in perpetual possession of the Semi-Annual Pass Word, by going through the form of card renewal every six months, and to say the most of it, it *was* a mere form. A member might be non-affiliated for an indefinite number of years, and thus exempt from all the duties, and responsibilities of membership, but always be entitled to, and in possession of the Semi-Annual Pass Word, and so entitled to visit.

Pursuing this theory a step further, if the member's right to the Pass Word was determined only by the life of his card, that is, if the mere renewing the card, renewed the right also, then, under the later legislation, which has infused perpetual life into the card, the right to the Semi-Annual Pass Word is perpetuated as a matter of course. This is the logical result of the reasoning of Supreme Chancellor Berry, but no one believes that, at this day. It may be said to be clearly settled, that the holder of a withdrawal-card, is not entitled to the Pass Word, beyond the term in which it is issued, hence, the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry, can have but little weight in Law, even though it has never been directly reversed. The life of the card is made perpetual, but secures no right, and is valueless as a visiting credential.†

*S. L. Jour., 1873 app. 36. It so happens, that none of the decisions of the Supreme Chancellor, during his term, including this one, were acted upon by the Supreme Lodge. Digest note to Sec. 1934. †Digest, Sec. 2726.

244. Withdrawal Card, Granted Only Upon Application of the Member Himself: In the face of the action of the Supreme Lodge, in reversing Supreme Chancellor Davis',* to the effect, that a withdrawal-card, can be granted only upon the application, either personally, or in writing, of the member desiring it, the Grand Chancellor of Kansas, held that,

"The spirit of the Law is complied with, when one brother presents the application for another, or others, if they request him to do so; he, in that case, acting as their authorized attorney."

There was no excuse for this error on the part of the Grand Chancellor, the Law was so explicit, as the reasons therefor were manifest, and the Grand Lodge very properly corrected the error, by reversing the decision, and affirmatively declaring that a withdrawal-card could not be issued on the application of an attorney.†

245. Withdrawal Card: Effect of Taking on Standing of Members in Grand Lodge: The effect of taking the withdrawal card on the standing of a member in the Grand Lodge, or more particularly, the effect it has on his right to hold, or continue in office, is a question which has resulted in much controversy, and the decisions are not altogether harmonious.

A case arose in Nebraska which called for a construction of its Laws. The Law provided that a member of the Grand Lodge must be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge.

It so happened that the Sitting Past Grand Chancellor, who was also the Grand Lecturer, and a member of one or two of the standing committees, withdrew from his Lodge. The Grand Keeper of Records and Seal was officially notified by the Lodge of the withdrawal, who at once notified the Grand Chancellor. It seems that the Grand Chancellor was of the opinion that a member out on card, could not be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge, and was, by his own act of withdrawal, at once disqualified for membership in the Grand Lodge, and as matter of course, for holding office therein. Acting upon this the Grand Chancellor declared the offices held by the brother vacant, and proceeded to fill the same by appointment.

The committee on appeals, to which this official act of the Grand Chancellor was referred, reported in favor of sustaining the Grand Chancellor, which was concurred in by the Grand

*Digest, Sec. 2794. †Kan., 1880, 7-15-23.

Lodge, thus establishing the precedent for Nebraska, and placing a construction upon its Laws which cannot be misunderstood.*

A decision, which might seem to hold a contrary view, is recorded in Georgia. Grand Chancellor T. Hardeman, in 1875, held:

"Changing of Lodges immediately by card, during a recess of the Grand Lodge, does not deprive an officer of the Grand Lodge of membership, but should a person holding a withdrawal-card be elected to the Grand Lodge while holding the card, he would not be eligible for office."†

This decision is undoubtedly based upon the Grand Chancellor's construction of the Laws of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

The noticeable distinction between this, and the Nebraska case, is that here, the decision is based upon the fact of an immediate change of Lodges, while in the Nebraska case, there seems to have been no intimation of any such purpose.‡

In the absence of the positive Law governing such cases, the rule in Nebraska, seems to be supported by the weight of authority, which, with the inferences to be drawn from the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, seems to point in this direction.||

246. Withdrawal Card: Lodges may charge for: Perhaps no one will seriously question now, the right of Subordinate Lodges to charge a fee for a withdrawal-card. This was denied, however, in the earlier years, and even, as late as 1879, by Grand Chancellor Kutchin, of Wisconsin.§ This opinion was based upon a very plausible construction of the Constitution, and, it must be admitted, that under it, the right of the Lodge to charge a fee for a card may be strongly contested. The provision plainly indicates that the brother shall be entitled to the card;

"Provided he be clear of the books, free from charges made, or pending; and there are no valid objections."

A Lodge could very easily deny this constitutional right to a brother by charging an arbitrary fee for the card. It is the practice, however, and it is upheld, by the decisions, to charge a fee for withdrawal-cards. This is the construction placed upon the Constitution by the Supreme Lodge, and it must be regarded as the paramount Law.¶

The same rule applies to clearance-cards from sections of the Endowment Rank.**

*Neb. 1883, 133, 219. †Ga. 1875, 141. ‡In this connection see decision of Illinois, reported in Digest Sec. 2774. ||Digest Sec. 2771. §Wis., 1879, 207, 240. ¶Digest Sec. 2750. **Digest Sec. 730.

247. Withdrawal Card: Vote Granting Cannot be rescinded: Supreme Chancellor Davis, in 1876 held, that:

‘He could see no objection to a Lodge reconsidering or rescinding a vote, granting a withdrawal-card, but never, except at the request of the holder.’

This, however, the Supreme Lodge disapproved.* It is now pretty firmly settled, that a Lodge has no power to reconsider or rescind a vote, granting a card, even at the instance of the holder.

This is for the reason, perhaps, that the connection of the member with the Lodge is severed, and there is but one way, that he may renew his membership. The Lodge, from the moment the card is granted, has no jurisdiction for any purpose, over the member, except to discipline him for violation of Pythian Law.

Even this is a stretch of power, but it seems to be necessary. In law, there are those exceptions to general rules, and those seemingly arbitrary exactions, which are said to be founded in “public policy.”

That is, there are certain individual rights, which all must yield for the good of society, and government, so, in this light, we must regard the power of a Subordinate Lodge, to revoke a card, and assume jurisdiction over the holder. This, for the good of our fraternity, and may be said to rest in fraternal policy.

*Digest, Sec. 2784, S. L. Jour., 1876, 1228, 1296, 1297.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMMON LAW,
AND
LEGAL TEXT BOOK OF THE ORDER.

PART SECOND.—DIGEST.

AGE.

1. Limit of in Respect to Initiates: Where the Law provides that no person shall be initiated into a Lodge who is under twenty-one, or over fifty years of age, (unless by a dispensation), it is the opinion of the Supreme Chancellor that the proviso applies solely to the maximum limit of age, that the limit as to *twenty-one* is peremptory and the Supreme Chancellor has no authority to grant a dispensation to initiate a person under that age.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1868, 26, 45.

2. Age: Applicant Must be of Age: In reply to a petition from a body of young men, members of the *Junior Order of American Mechanics*, who desired to become members of the Order, but who are not quite of age, the Supreme Chancellor held, it is one of the prerequisites of the Order that every person initiated must be twenty-one years of age; nor is it the prerogative of the Supreme Chancellor to grant such privilege as asked, being in conflict with the laws of the Order.—*Dec of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1869, 68, 101.

3. Age: Of Applicants: Standard of Legality: Recommended, that the age of majority in all countries shall be the standard of the required age of admission to the Order.*—*Rec. of Com. on Law.*

S. L. Jour. 1872, 611; 1873, 751.

*See Const. S. L. Sec. 8, Art. VIII, app.

4. Age: Of Applicant in Endowment Rank: Shall be Reckoned from his Nearest Birthday: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1046). S. L. Jour. 1880, 2074.

5. Age: Of Candidate: Bar to his Advancement When: Where a candidate is duly elected and initiated, when it is discovered that he is under age: *Held*, that the Lodge cannot confer the remaining ranks until the candidate becomes twenty-one years. *HELD FURTHER:* That the candidate having presented his application in good faith, and the investigation committee having found him fully qualified, he is legally a member of the Page rank in good standing.—*Dec. of W. Greene, G. C.* G. L. Maine Jour. 1882, 184, 268.

6. Age: Misrepresentation in Respect to: Forfeits Benefits, when: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1163.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 604, 624

ASSESSMENT.

7. By Grand Lodge on its Past Chancellor's: Authority Denied: Upon inquiries propounded, as to the right, and power of Grand Lodges to levy assessments on Past Chancellors, and refusing to admit such as refuse to pay the same: *Held*, That the Grand Lodges do not possess such power.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 198, 203.

8. Assessment: On Past Chancellors Illegal: Where a Grand Lodge adopted a resolution at its organization levying an assessment on all Past Chancellors of \$3.00 for the purpose of creating a fund. *Held*, on appeal, that, under previous legislation, the assessment was illegal.—*Appeal of S. W. Small vs. Grand Lodge of N. Y.* (See ante, Sec. 7.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1626-7.

9. Assessment: Grand Lodge Cannot Levy When: Assessments by a Grand Lodge to relieve a sister Lodge are illegal. G. L. Ill. Jour., 1875, 327, 335-6.

10. Assessment: Grand Lodge Cannot Levy for Purpose of Creating a Sick Benefit Fund: It would be unconstitutional for the Grand Lodge to assume

*See post Sec. 1309.

the payment of benefits for a Subordinate Lodge, and to create a sick benefit fund therefor, by assessments within the Jurisdiction.*

G. L. Ill, Jour., 1883, 1005-6-10.

11. Assessment: Right of Lodge to Levy: A Lodge has the undoubted right to levy an assessment by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1882, 14, 76-7.

12. Assessment: May be Levied by Subordinate Lodge, when: Where a Subordinate Lodge, to meet the expenses of fitting up a hall for meeting purposes, unanimously passed an order levying an assessment of one dollar upon each member, and, where a resolution was introduced declaring it to be the sense of the Grand Lodge that no Subordinate Lodge has a right to levy a tax upon its members: *Held*, On report of committee, that Subordinate Lodges have the right to levy a tax to meet the necessary expenses of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1872, 49, 50, 69.

13. Assessment: Lodge May Levy Without Consent of Membership, when: A Lodge may assess its members to pay sick benefits without unanimous consent of the entire membership.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 874, 899.

14. Assessment: A Subordinate Lodge has the Right to Levy, when: On the query: "Has a Lodge a right to assess its members for any purpose, even for the good of the Lodge?" *Held*, Lodge has the right.—*Rul. of H. D. Miller, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, 38, 39.

15. Assessment: Authority of Subordinate Lodge to Levy: On the query: "Has a Subordinate Lodge the right by Law, under the Constitution to assess its members?" *Held*, They have, for necessary Lodge purposes.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1879, 370, 371.

16. Assessment: To Pay the Expenses of a Nurse: Legal When: On the query: "Can a Lodge im-

*The principle seems now to be established by weight of authority, that Grand Lodges cannot take in hand the payment of sick benefits. This seems to be the peculiar mission of the Subordinate Lodges. The Grand Lodge of Mass. however, in 1873, established a relief committee to distribute aid to the needy, and in 1874 made an appropriation from the general fund, it seems, for that purpose, with what success the scheme has been conducted, does not appear.—*Mass. Jour.*, 1874, 42.

pose an assessment on its members to hire a nurse to take care of a sick brother, who is living six miles from the Lodge, when there is money in the hands of the M. of E.? *Held*, An assessment is legal by a two-thirds vote of the Lodge.*—*Dec. of Wm. Ward, G. C.* G. L. N. J., Jour. 1877, 858, 902-3.

17. Assessment: May be Added to Dues to work Suspension, When: In case the treasury of a Lodge is exhausted, and a member thereof becomes sick, the Lodge can assess the membership and collect such assessments as dues, the same being exclusively for the purpose of paying benefits, and at the expiration of twelve months, a brother owing for one year's dues, partly composed of such assessments should be suspended.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1882, 518, 585.

18. Assessment: Payment of, Necessary Before Card can be Granted: A card cannot be granted to a member charged with an assessment. He must be clear on the books.†—*Dec. of E. L. Close, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 763, 806.

19. Assessment: Absence is no Excuse for Want of Notice, and Failure to Pay: (See Absence, Sec. 260,)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 26, 183-4.

20. Assessment: Cannot be Levied to Pay Funeral Expenses of a Brother's Wife: A Lodge cannot legally assess its members to defray the funeral expenses of a brother's wife.—*Dec. of A. J. Hastings, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 637, 671.

21. Assessment: Cannot be Levied for any Purpose not Connected with the Order: (See Tax, Sec. 2578.)

G. L., Md., Jour., Jan., 1874, 152, 195.

22. Assessment: By Subordinate Lodges: Illegal when: A By-Law of a Lodge provided for assessments upon the members to pay the expense of watchers in

*In the absence of any express rule or law to the contrary, such an assessment would be legal if levied by a majority vote.

†"The Grand Lodge of Ohio, practically reversed this decision. It was qualified in this, before a withdrawal-card is granted, a member must be clear on the books, but the Lodge has no right to collect an assessment made on its members. In view of the later decision of the Supreme Lodge, this is certainly error. A Lodge may levy assessments, and even though it may have no authority to enforce collection, it may withhold a withdrawal-card, until the member is clear on the books."

case of sickness. The Grand Lodge Constitution provided that assessments shall only be made by a Lodge for funeral tax, or to save the life of a Lodge. *Held*, sustaining the Grand Lodge, that the assessment provided for by the Lodge By-Law was illegal.—*Appeal of C. E. Loth, vs. G. L., N. Y.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2058.

23. Assessment: May work Forfeiture of Benefits when: (See Fines, Sec. 1197.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2394, 2467.

24. Assessment: In Endowment Rank, Member not Liable for when in Arrears: (See Endowment Rank, Secs. 1050, 1097.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2290, 2291, 2479, 2487.

25. Assessment: For Paying Lodge Physician Illegal: (See Tax, Sec. 2579.) G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1880, 44.

26. Assessment: Cannot be Levied by Subordinate Lodges, when: A Subordinate Lodge cannot assess its members to pay the expenses of an excursion, and collect the same, or suspend the member for non-payment.—*Dec. of J. F. Seavey, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1876, 24, 45.

27. Assessment: For Relief of Widow, Illegal, when: Where, upon the death of a member who was not in good standing, but, on account of the destitute condition of the widow, the Lodge, by a unanimous vote, ordered a donation to be paid to her, and levied an assessment of fifty cents *per capita* on the membership, which was charged up at the end of the quarter, and those who had failed to pay were reported as in arrears. *Held*, That the act was illegal, as the Laws require that no tax or assessments shall be made except in the case of the death of a beneficial member, and that is considered, and collected as dues at the end of the term.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug. 1874, 102, 115.

28. Assessment: May work Suspension: (See Fines, Sec. 1192.)

S. L., Jour., 1884, 3062, 3063.

29. Assessment: Funeral: Non-Payment of Works Forfeiture of Benefits, etc.: (See Funeral Assessments, Sec. 1188.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1611, 1650.

30. Assessment: In the Nature of Compulsory Insurance, not approved: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1185.) S. L., Jour., 1876, 1288, 1290.

31. Assessment: May be Collected of Members of Endowment Rank to Meet Current Expenses: (See Sec. 1095.) S. L., Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

32. Assessment: In Endowment Rank are due from Date of Notice; (See E. R., Sec. 1052.) S. L., Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

33. Assessment: In Endowment Rank Member Liable for during Suspension: (See E. R., Sec. 1090.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

34. Assessment: Notice of, by Postal Card held Good: (See E. R., Sec., 1053.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

35. Assessment: Liability of Section for, prior to Date of Certificate: (See E. R., Sec., 1101.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2479, 2487.

36. Assessment: In Endowment Rank Member not Liable for after Withdrawal: (See E. R., Sec., 1096.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2480, 2490.

37. Assessment: Paid in Advance shall be Returned on Withdrawal of Member: (See E. R., Sec., 1093.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2486, 1586.

38. Assessment: Special, in Endowment Rank Refunded to Sections: (See E. R., Sec., 1092.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2592.

39. Assessment: May be Charged as Dues to Work suspension, When: (See post Sec. 2363, and note.) G. L. Neb. Jour. 1873, 167.

40. Assessment: In Endowment Rank should not be Received from Members in Arrears When: (See E. R. Sec. 1050.) S. L. Jour. 1884, 2788, 3052.

41. Assessment: Receipt for is Prima Facie Evidence of Payment: The receipt of a secretary and treasurer of a section on an assessment card is *prima facie* evidence that the assessment has been paid, it is not conclusive and may be shown to be a mistake by proper evidence to that effect.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

42. In Endowment Rank: Date of: (See E. R. Sec. 1051). S. L. Jour. 1878, 1492, 1671.

ASSISTANCE.

43. Grand Lodges or Officers not Authorized to Issue Circulars for, When: (See Circular, Sec. 720.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1502.

44. Assistance: Rendered to Foreign Members, Lodges Liable for, When: (See Benefits, Sec. 471. Relief, Secs. 2173, 2174, 2176, 2177.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2009.

APPLICANT.

45. Must be Able to Write: The Supreme Lodge refused to reverse a decision of the Supreme Chancellor, that, persons unable to write were prohibited from making application for membership, but the Law was settled that persons unable to write were not eligible to membership in the Order. S. L. Jour., 1870, 177, 204, 229.

46. Applicant: Ability to Write Obligatory; Lodge to Judge of Extent, However: The qualification, or ability to write, upon the part of an applicant for membership is obligatory, and cannot be dispensed with, but that the Subordinate Lodges must judge for themselves as to its extent.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.* G. L. Ind., Jour., Jan. 1874, 158, 174.

47. Applicant: To What Extent Must be Able to Write: If an applicant is capable of writing all that is required of a candidate, he can proceed; otherwise he must stop where he is.*—*Dec. of A. B. Stevens, Act. G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1873, 254, 269, 270.

*This decision was made upon the following fact: A Lodge had received the application of a person who could not read, and could write only his name. It seems

48. Applicant: Rejected, may apply to another Lodge, when: One Lodge may accept the rejected material of another after six months from the date of his rejection.—*Rep. of Com. on Law.* G. L. Miss. Jour., 1880, 90.

49. Applicant: Rejected in one Lodge, may be Received by another in the same Jurisdiction, when: Upon the *Query, to wit:* "Can the application of an applicant, who has been rejected by one Lodge, be received and considered by another Lodge in the same locality or subordinate Jurisdiction—after the lapse of six months or more—and such applicant admitted to membership into the latter Lodge?" *Held,* As a mere question of Pythian Law—in the absence of legislation—that such an applicant may be received by the second or latter Lodge, after the lapse of six months from the time of his rejection by the first Lodge, but there may be doubts as to the policy in all cases of such action or course.*—*Dec. of J. M. Morrow, G. C.* G. L. Wis., Jour. 1881, 390, 452.

50. Applicant: Rejected, Cannot be Accepted by another Lodge, when: Lodges cannot accept of the rejected material of another Lodge, even after the expiration of the six months probation required, without the consent of the Lodge rejecting. This is a matter of local legislation and the decision applies only to Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

51. Applicants: Must be of Age When: (See Age, Sec. 2.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 68, 101.

52. Applicant: Rejected Must Make Application as in First Instance: The application of a rejected applicant, must pass through the same form as though he had never applied.—*Dec. of D. J. Holland. G. C.*

G. L. Kan., Jour., 1883, 823.

53. Applicant: Rejected: Must Have Written Consent to Make New Application When: A candidate having been rejected cannot renew his application for

that this was discovered only, when he had progressed nearly through the second rank. This is a matter that investigating committees should especially look after.

*This decision is given, notwithstanding it was reversed by the Grand Lodge. Unless opposed by a constitutional provision there can be no objections to it, and there ought not to be any constitutional or other provision opposed to this view.

six months, and then must apply to the same Lodge, except that Lodge consents, in writing, to his application going before another Lodge.—*Dec. of J. St. J. Clarkson, G. C.*

G. L. W. Va., Jour, Jan, 1874, 9, 16, 24.

54. Applicant: Once Rejected, Petition Cannot be Acted on by Another Lodge When: A Lodge cannot act on the petition of an applicant, rejected by another Lodge, without first obtaining the permission of the Lodge by which he was rejected.*—*Dec. of T. L. Eastburn, G. C.*

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1873, 20, 48.

55. Applicant: Dropping Name Does Not amount to Rejection of: (See Rejection, Sec. 2198.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, app. 40.

56. Applicant: Restriction as to Nationality: (See Petitioners, Sec. 1828.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39; 1879, 1037.

57. Applicant: May be denied Admission by Majority Vote when: (See Candidate Sec. 749.)

G. L., N. J., Jour.. 1878, 966, 1022, 1024.

58. Applicant: May be Debarred Advancement When: Where a candidate had received the Page's rank, applied for, and was elected to the Esquire's rank, but before being proved it was discovered that he had a constitutional disease, was not of sound bodily health, and not fit to be advanced further in the Order. *Held*, That the Lodge might refuse to instruct him further in the work. That an applicant for the ranks having been elected to receive the same may be refused admission by a majority vote of the members present, if found unworthy from any cause whatever, by facts not known previous to the ballot, but the fee he has paid must be returned to him.—*Dec. of J. R. Shanks, G. C.*

G. L. D. C., Jour., 1883, 485-6.

59. Applicant: Objection to Advancement of May be Made: Any brother of a Lodge has the right to object to the advancement of any applicant for any of the ranks, provided, the member be in possession of information

*This seems to have been the practice in the earlier years, but there seems to be no good reason why a Lodge should not be permitted to take in an applicant rejected by another Lodge, if it should conclude, upon a review of the facts, that he was rejected without sufficient reasons. A Lodge might for some frivolous reason, refuse to give its permission, and thus prevent a worthy man becoming a member of the Order. See Exposition, title Jurisdiction.

derogatory to the character of the applicant.—*Dec. of A. G. Levy, G. C.* G. L. N. Y., Jour. July, 1869, 110, 210, 212.

60. Applicant: After Election May be Denied the Ranks, When: At any time after a candidate has been elected to receive the initiatory rank in the Order, and before having received the same, any member of the Order in good standing has the right to enter a written protest against the candidate's receiving the rank, and when a written protest is filed, it must be investigated by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the Lodge must be governed in its actions by the code of procedure.*—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.*

G. L. Nev. Jour. 1881, 452, 485.

61. Applicant: After Election is Entitled to Ranks Unless Charges are Preferred in Writing: (See Charges, sec. 670 and note.) G. L. Mo. Jour., 1880, 84, 127.

62. Applicant: May Not be Permitted to Advance when: Where an applicant has been elected to receive any of the ranks, and before he has received the same, any member of the Order, in good standing, may enter a written protest against the applicant's receiving the ranks. The protest shall be investigated by a committee, if, upon report of the committee, two-thirds of the members voting, vote to sustain the protest, the applicant is debarred, and can make no further application for six months.

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 42.

63. Applicant: Forfeits Fees, when: (See Fees, Sec. 1232.) G. L., Mass, Jour., 1877, 833, 865.

64. Applicant: After Election May be Refused Admission: An applicant who have been elected to the Page rank, but before rank is conferred is found unworthy, may be refused admission by a majority vote, but this shall apply only to Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge; as to other Lodges it is a matter of local legislation.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

65. Applicant may be Initiated Immediately Following Election: (See Initiation, Sec. 1454.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

*While it does not appear that this decision was expressly overruled by the Grand Lodge, neither was it so approved. The decision, however, is in accord with the practice in some other Jurisdictions, and appears to be founded in reason, and hence is good Law.

66. Applicant: May Have Ranks Conferred on Night of Election: There is nothing in the Law to prevent the rank of Page being conferred upon an applicant, upon the night of his election.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1878, 41.

67. Applicant: May be Initiated on Night of Election. (See Initiation, Sec. 1453.)

G. L. Pa. Jour. 1881, 327, 360.

68. Applicant: For Membership: How far Religious Views may Disqualify: (See Membership, Sec. 1631.)

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug., 1874, 104, 105, 115.

69. Applicant: By Card: Over Age, may be Admitted: A Lodge may admit a brother by card, who is over fifty years of age.—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1879, 568, 696.

70. Applicant: Agreeing to Release Lodge from Liability: Effect of: (See Blindness, Sec. 507.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1882, 539, 581.

71. Applicant: For Ranks: Must pay Increased Fees When: (See Fees, Sec. 1228.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., Jan. 1877, 31-2.

72. Applicant: From another State: Initiation of: Who Competent to Grant Permission: (See Initiation, Sec. 1449.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., July, 1875, 210, 219, 225.

73. Applicant: Passing Limit of Age after Initiation may receive Knight's Rank without Dispensation: On the query, to wit: "In case a person makes application, is elected and receives the Esquire's rank just a short time before he is fifty years of age, and fails to take the other rank, until after he becomes fifty, can the Lodge confer the Knight's rank without a dispensation?" *Held*, That if a person is under fifty years of age at the time the Lodge acts upon his petition, and elects such person for initiation, . . .
 . . . no dispensation is necessary to the future advancement of the person, notwithstanding such person may have attained the age of fifty years, prior to the conferring of any rank.
 —*Rep. of Com. on Law.*

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1883, 49, 50.

74. Applicant: Cannot be Admitted if Blind: On the query: "Can a person who is blind be admitted and have the rank conferred on him?" *Held*, No. While there is no positive written Law upon the subject, yet the reasons why such a person could not be made a Knight of Pythias are very obvious to the members of the Order.—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.*
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 17, 63-4.

75. Applicant: Rejection of: Notice to Other Lodges: Where an applicant for membership is rejected in a town or city where there are other Lodges, notice of the rejection should be sent to the other Lodges.—*Dec. of A. A. Curme, G. C.*
G. L., Jour., 1880, 221, 249.

76. Applicant: Law Requiring Petition of to Lie Over, not in Conflict with Supreme Law: (See Petition, Sec. 1827.)
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 246.

77. Applicant: Over Age may be Elected, but Dispensation Necessary to Initiate: A person over fifty years of age may be proposed in a Lodge, and if the Lodge deem him worthy of becoming a member, it may elect him, after he is elected, is the proper time for the Lodge to ask for a dispensation to initiate, and confer the ranks upon him.*—*Dec. of W. H. Barton, G. C.*
G. L. N. J., Jour., July, 1869, 59, 64.

78. Applicant: Answers of: Must be Unequivocal When: If, in the progress of initiation it appears that the applicant is not prepared to unequivocally avow his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, he must not be permitted to proceed further.—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.*
G. L. Mich., Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

79. Applicant: Must Speak the English Language: On a query propounded it was held, that a person who could not speak English, could not be initiated into a Lodge by means of an interpreter.—*Dec. of A. Emerson, G. C.*
G. L. Ohio, Jour., 1874, 223, 241.

80. Applicant: By Card: Consent of Lodge nearest residence not necessary: On the query,

*It has been held that a Lodge should apply for the dispensation when the application is received, but this might sometimes work a hardship. It is the rule to charge a fee for these dispensations, now, if the applicant should be rejected the dispensation would be valueless, notwithstanding the Lodge has paid for it. It would seem that the rule in New Jersey is the better one.

“Can a brother holding a withdrawal-card and residing in the jurisdiction of another Lodge in the state, apply for membership to us, without permission from that other Lodge?” *Held*, a withdrawal-card is good anywhere.*—*Dec. of Max. J. Alvens, G. C.*
G. L. Kan., Jour., 1884, 9, 33.

81. Applicant: Over age, in a petition to Institute a new Lodge admitted, when.—(See Dispensation, Sec. 835.)
G. L. Nev., Jour., 1881, 454, 485, 486.

82. Applicant: Criminal Charge against will bar Admission: A Lodge must defer action on a petition for membership from a person under indictment for a criminal offense, until said indictment is disposed of.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*
G. L. Ala., Jour., 1880, 81, 220.

83. Applicant: Election of: A Quorum of Ballots Necessary: On the query, to wit: “Can an applicant for membership be declared elected, if there are five ballots in his favor and one against, only six ballots being cast?” *Held*, no; six ballots only, appearing, it does not show a quorum present and is no vote.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*
G. L. N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

84. Applicant: Character of Cannot be Debated in Lodge Room: Debating upon the character of the applicant in Lodge Room cannot be permitted. Objections to a candidate should go to the committee, to debate on the character of an applicant, while engaged in voting, is a violation of all parliamentary law. Under our Laws, no member is allowed to disclose, how he, or any other member voted. The secrecy of the ballot is one of the safeguards of the Order.—*Dec. of J. St. J. Clarkson, G. C.*
G. L. W. Va., Jour., Jan., 1874, 9, 16, 24.

85. Applicant: Must Pay Amount of Fee as Fixed at Time of Application: (See Fees, Sec. 1227.)
G. L. W. Va. Jour., 1881, 8, 31.

86. Applicant: Qualifications Of, Fixed by Supreme Lodge Cannot be Changed by Subordinates: The Supreme Lodge and this Grand Lodge having established

*There is no reason why this should not be good law, nevertheless it is in conflict with the rule in some other Jurisdiction, and is in conflict with the principle, which has heretofore been universal, in respect to the jurisdiction of Lodges.—*See Expo. title Jurisdiction.*

certain requirements, to be exacted of all applicants for membership and for reinstatement in the Order, a Subordinate Lodge cannot adopt any rule or By-Law that will add thereto or take therefrom.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L. Ill. Jour., 1882, 818, 899.

87. Applicant: Right of Subordinate Lodge to Prescribe Qualifications for: A Lodge has the right to make a By-Law refusing to receive applications for membership from persons over forty years of age.

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1872, 26.

88. Applicant: Must be of Sound Bodily Health: It is not Constitutional for a Lodge to receive to membership an applicant so afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism as to be frequently prostrated. Ritualistic Law is emphatic on this point, and, in the absence of all others, is sufficient. The applicant must be of sound bodily health.—*Dec. of E. W. B. Harvey, G. C.*

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1882, 149, 164.

89. Applicant: Over Age Chargeable with Additional Fee for Dispensation: It is proper for Subordinate Lodges to charge applicant for membership, who are over age, the additional fee for dispensation.—*Rul. of J. W. Carter, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1873, 168.

90. Applicant: To Organize New Lodge Must Pay the Minimum Fees: Each applicant to organize a new Lodge must pay the minimum fees for the ranks.*—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 418, 462.

91. Applicant: Cannot be Subject to a New Ballot for mere delay in taking Rank: (See Ballot, Sec. 291.)

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1881, 391, 452.

92. Applicant: Entitled to new Ballot when: An applicant, who has been declared rejected on a single ballot, has a right to an new ballot at a subsequent session of the Lodge, if the records as approved, conclusively show, that but one ballot was taken.—*Dec., of H. C. Peabody, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1876, 114, 139.

*This decision does not accord with the practice in some of the Jurisdictions, where the charter members are permitted to organize a Lodge by making a contribution to the necessary fund, regardless of the prescribed rank fees, but it should be the universal rule.

93. Applicant: Need not be member of the Order: At the institution of Lodges (under the control of the Supreme Lodg.) it is not necessary that the applicant be a member of the Order.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.) Jour., 1873, app. 37.

94. Applicant: Cannot be Suspended for Giving False Answers to Questions When: (See Suspension, Sec. 2403.) S. L., Jour., 1874, 938.

95. Applicant: For Admission to Endowment Rank Prohibited if Over Age: (See Admission, Sec. 232.) S. L., Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

96. Applicant: In Endowment Rank Qualified Until Limit of Age is Reached: (See E. R., Sec. 1044 and note.) S. L., Jour., 1884, 2788, 3052.

97. Applicant: in Endowment Rank: Physical Fitness to be Considered: In balloting for a candidate for membership a Section should take into consideration the physical fitness of applicants. No Section should knowingly permit a person physically disqualified to become a member.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour. 1884, 2791, 3052.

98. Applicant: Admitted after former Rejection: Status of: (See Admission, Sec. 234.) S. L. 1884, 2777, 2988.

APPLICATION.

99. For Membership: May be Received from a Person out of the District, When: A Subordinate Lodge may receive the application of a person residing in another county where there is no Lodge, and which county is not attached to any district.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.* G. L. Ill., Jour. 1883, 975, 1034.

100. Application for Membership must be in Writing: A Lodge cannot receive a verbal application for membership. It must be in writing and signed by the petitioner in his own hand-writing.—*Dec. of B. Shanley, G. C.* G. L. W. Va., Jour. 1880, 8, 29.

101. Application: Must Accompany Withdrawal-card When Deposited: A member applying for membership by card, must make an application as is prescribed for those applying for initiation. A committee must be appointed, and a ballot had upon their report.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.* G. L. Pa., Jour., 1880, 31, 177.

102. Application: By Card: Notice to Lodge Granting not Necessary: (See Jurisdiction, Sec. 1511.) G. L. Pa., Jour., July 1873, 566.

103. Application: For Membership, With Fee Inclosed Should be Presented to M. of F., When: (See Fees, Sec. 1248.) G. L. Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 215, 216.

104. Application: For the Ranks, Must Lie Over, Before Ballot Had: When the application of an Esquire, for the Knight's rank was received and the C. C. ordered a ballot at the same meeting, and the ballot being fair, declared the Esquire duly elected. *Held:* That the orders of the C. C. were erroneous. That one week must elapse between the application and the conferring of the rank, and that the balloting upon such application must be had on the evening of conferring the rank, or at least one week after the application for the rank.*—*Appeal of Wm. M. Gibson vs. Centennial Lodge.* G. L. Cal., Jour., 1882, 1675, 1745, 1753.

105. Application: A Vote not necessary to receive: It is not necessary for a Lodge to receive a petition from a citizen by a vote, or motion. When the petition is read by the K. of R. & S., it is the duty of the C. C. and V. C. to appoint the investigating committee.†—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.* G. L. Nev., Jour., 1881, 454, 485-6.

106. Application: of Rejected Applicant may be Received by another Lodge When: A Lodge has the right to receive the application of any person who has been rejected by another Lodge six months previous.—*Rep. of Com. on Law.* G. L. Md., Jour., July., 1872, 488.

*The rule may be said to be almost universal that applications for the ranks must lie over one week before a ballot can be had, a ballot can be had at any time after that, and the conferring of the rank may immediately follow, or not, as the Lodge may determine.

†It is a coincidence worthy of note, that this decision of G. C., Cooper is almost in the precise words of the decision made on the same question by G. C. McClure of Cal. in 1877.—*Jour. of Cal.*, 1877, 1016. The soundness of the decision will not be questioned.

107. Application: For New Lodge must be Endorsed by Deputy Supreme Chancellor When: (See Petitioners, Sec. 1829.) S. L. Jour. 1873, app. 39, 1880, 2003.

108. Application: For Discharge from Division: Effect of: (See Discharge, Sec. 885.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841. 2032.

APPEAL.

109. To Supreme Lodge: How Authenticated: *Resolved*, That in all appeals submitted to this Supreme Lodge all the papers presented must bear the seal of the Grand Lodge, attested G. K. of R. & S. S. L. Jour., 1871, 404.

110. Appeal: Not in Form will be Dismissed: Appeals not taken in accordance with the Constitution will not be considered.—*Appeal of H. Burnes vs. G. L. of Kan.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 2009.

111. Appeal: Must be in Form: An appeal having no certified copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge is not in proper form, and will not be considered.—*Appeal of H. Hauf vs. G. L. of N. Y.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1309.

112. Appeal: Dismissed When no Accompanying Record is Filed, or Consent of Grand Lodge Appearing: When an appeal lacks the proper attestation, and there is no accompanying record, and nothing to show that an appeal was allowed, it will not be considered.—*Appeal of A. J. Brainard vs. G. L. of Penn.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2575.

113. Appeal: Dismissed for want of Attestation of Grand Chancellor: An appeal will not be considered when it lacks the attestation of the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge from which it is taken.—*Appeal of Fleur de Lys Lodge vs. G. L. of Ill., in case of G. W. Herdman.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2477.

114. Appeal: May be Considered in Form without the Attestation of the Grand Chancellor when: "Should a Grand Chancellor or Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, or both refuse to sign and certify any writ of error or appeal record, so as to authenticate the facts in any case in which

a writ of error or appeal can properly be taken or had, to the Supreme Lodge, and shall refuse to assign any reason, or shall assign an insufficient reason for such refusal (of which the Grand Lodge shall satisfy itself by the best evidence at its command in each case), such writ of error, or appeal, may be heard and determined by the Supreme Lodge, as if the facts stated therein were admitted to be true, and properly certified by that officer."

—*Rep. of Com. on Law.*

S. L., Jour., 1882. 2567.

115. Appeal: Dismissed when not Signed by Proper Officer: An appeal not signed and allowed by the Grand Chancellor and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal will be dismissed.—*Appeal of P. C. Spencer vs. G. L. of N. Y.*

S. L., Jour., 1875. 1132.

116. Appeal: To be Entertained must be by Consent of the Grand Lodge: *Resolved*, That no appeal from a Subordinate Lodge to the Supreme Lodge, taken from the action of a Grand Lodge, shall be entertained by the Supreme Lodge without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge from which such appeal is taken.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 536, 586.

117. Appeal: Must be by Consent of Grand Lodge: Appeals to be considered by the Supreme Lodge must be brought by the consent of the *Grand Lodge* from which it is made.—*Appeal of P. C. Patterson, vs. G. L. of Cal.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 731, 732.

118: Appeal: Duty of Grand Lodge to Allow: *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all Grand Lodges to permit appeals to come up, and they must furnish all testimony and papers required properly attested—*See appendix Const. S. L. Art. XIX.*

S. L. Jour., 1871. 405.

119. Appeal: Must be Acted Upon by the Grand Lodge: When the subject matter of an appeal has not been acted upon by the Grand Lodge from which it comes, it will be dismissed.†—*Appeal of Rathbone Lodge vs. G. L. N. Y.; appeal of P. C. H. M. Wadsworth vs. G. L. Pa.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 939; 1875. 1131.

120. Appeal: Consent Given to: Construction of Law: Where the Law requires the consent of the Grand

*See Sec. 5 Art. XIX, S. L. Const. Appendix.

†See Sec. 5 Art. XIX, Const. app.

Lodge to authorize an appeal, such consent must come from the Grand Lodge itself and not from the Grand Commander.

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1874, 551.

121. Appeal: Authority of Grand Lodge to Order Papers to be Sent Up; A Grand Lodge has the authority to order a Subordinate Lodge to transmit papers and records in a case, a notice having been given which, it was claimed by the party, was an appeal.—*Appeal of Weiner vs. Laurel Lodge.*

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1872, 329, 350, 351.

122. Appeal: Record in, Shall be Printed: *Resolved*, That in the future, appeals and grievances to this Supreme Lodge shall be accompanied by one hundred printed copies in each case. The expense of printing shall be borne by the party taking the appeal, and the pages to be of the same size as the Journal of the Supreme Lodge.*

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2066.

123. Appeal: Notice mailed to Accused: Good: Negligence: Where the record of the appeal shows, that notice was mailed to the accused in time to reach him before the meeting of the committee: and where it did not appear that the accused had made any effort to ascertain the time and place of meeting of the committee, and where the only ground of the appeal was that the accused had not received notice of the investigation until after the meeting and report of the committee. *Held*, That before the action of the Sub-Lodge can be reversed or set aside in a case of this character upon such a ground, the brother appealing must make out a clear and satisfactory case, showing that he was guilty of no negligence in using all proper means to obtain his mail, and inform himself of the action of the Lodge and of the fact of notice.—*Appeal of J. O. Stillwell vs. G. L. of Maryland.*

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2070.

124. Appeal: Will not be Sustained when the Accused has had Notice and Failed to make Defense: Where, upon a trial, the accused appears, pursuant to notice, but fails to make any defense, or ask for time to obtain witnesses. *Held*, That the appeal cannot be sustained, on the ground that the accused had no chance to have his

*S. L. Const., Sec. 2, Art. XIX.

witnesses summoned, for the reason that he did not offer any such plea before the investigating committee.—*Appeal of Geo. Baum vs. Humboldt Lodge.* G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1879, 23.

125. Appeal: Notice of must be Given in Time or Appeal will be Dismissed: The notice of an appeal must be given within the time prescribed by Law or the right of appeal is lost, and any attempted appeal will be dismissed.—*Appeal of W. A. Dickerson vs. Spartan Lodge, and J. E. Haskell vs. Damocles Lodge.* G. L. Cal. Jour., 1877, 1086; 1878, 1142, 1200.

126. Appeal: Notice of must State Grounds, when: A notice of an appeal from a judgment, after trial upon charges, must state the grounds of the appeal, otherwise the appeal will be dismissed.—*Appeal of Brooks vs. Valley Lodge.* G. L. Cal. Jour., 1879, 1310, 1352, 1358.

127. Appeal: Must be Perfected in Time: Where a Grand Lodge Law requires all appeals to be perfected within four weeks. *Held,* An appeal not so perfected will be dismissed.—*Appeal of Fidelity Lodge vs. G. L. of Penn.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1633, 1634; 1880, 2063, 2064.

128. Appeal: Sustained for Informality in Appointment of Trial Committee: Where a member of a trial committee, was also a member of the committee which preferred the charges and was also a witness against the accused. *Held,* That this was improper, and illegal, and the appeal therefore sustained.—*Appeal of S. P. Haines vs. Mullica Hill Lodge.* G. L. N. J. Jour., 1881, 1233, 1259.

129. Appeal: Must be Taken Before Penalty Is Paid: Where a member paid the penalty imposed upon him by the Lodge, and took no exception to the evidence taken during the trial, *Held,* that it was too late to appeal.—*Rep. of com. on appeals.* G. L. N. J. Jour., 1878, 1026.

130. Appeal: From the Decision of the Grand Chancellor Does Not Lie: It is the duty of the Grand Chancellor to report his decisions to the Grand Lodge, and until reversed by that body they shall govern, and an appeal to the Grand Lodge therefrom does not lie.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.* G. L. Ill. Jour., 1882, 839, 891.

131. Appeal: From District Deputy Taken to Grand Chancellor: All appeals from a District Deputy Grand Chancellor are taken to the Grand Chancellor, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and reported by him to the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

Ill. Jour. 1881, 666.

132. Appeal: From Rulings of C. C., Must First be Decided by the Lodge: Where a ruling of the C. C. was not apparently satisfactory to the Lodge, whereupon a resolution was adopted to the effect that, "*This Lodge appeals to the G. C.,*" etc., *Held*, the appeal should have been to the Lodge, from ruling of the C. C., and the Lodge's decision is final, until reversed by the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Hazelton, G. C.*

G. L. Ind. Jour., Jan. 1872, 68, 69, 90.

133. Appeal: From the Decision of the C. C. Does Not Require a Second: Any brother has the right to appeal from the decision of the C. C. under the rules of the Order, and such appeal does not require a second.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Jan. 1872, 41.

134. Appeal: from the Decision of the C. C. to the Grand Lodge Does not Lie: An appeal from the decision of the Chancellor Commander direct to the Grand Lodge or the Grand Chancellor, does not lie, the appeal must be from the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on appeals.*

G. L., D. C., Jour. Jan. 1873, 597.

135. Appeals: From Decision of C. C. or the Lodge in Absence of Law, Should Be Taken When: Upon the query, to wit: "What is the limit of time in regard to appeals from Subordinate Lodges, in cases where there are no charges under the criminal law involved?" *Held*, In the absence of any Law on the subject, an appeal from the decision of the Chancellor Commander or the Lodge, should be taken *at the time* the decision is made, or certainly, not longer thereafter than the next meeting.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Va., Jour. 1881, 47.

136. Appeal: From Decision of C. C.: the C. C. Cannot Vote to Sustain His View: When a point of order is sustained by a Chancellor Commander, and an appeal

is taken from his decision, he has no right to vote for the purpose of sustaining his view.—*Rul. of Max Elser, G. C.*

G. L. Texas, Jour. 1883, 60.

137. Appeal: From Decision of G. C.: Question shall be Put by the G. V. C.: When the Grand Chancellor ruled that he knew of no Law preventing his putting the question on an appeal from his decision, and thereupon stated the question, when the G. V. C. objected on the ground that it had been the custom, and was the Law of the Grand Lodge, that all appeals from the decision of the G. C. should be put by the G. V. C., whereupon it was *Resolved*, That in all cases of appeal from the decisions of the G. C. the question be put by the G. V. C.* . . . —*Rul. of A. Brandt, G. C.*

G. L. Ga., Jour. 1881, 339, 340.

138. Appeal: From G. C. or C. C. are Debatable When: Where there is no positive Law to the contrary, and Cushing's Manual being the guide, appeals from the decision of the G. C. or C. C. are debatable.

G. L. Ky., Jour., 1872, 52.

139. Appeal: From the Decision of the C. C. is Debatable: On the query, to wit: "Is a point of order debatable?" *Held*, That it is not, but when an appeal is taken from the decision of the chair on a point of order the appeal is debatable.—*Rul. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*

G. L. Nev., Jour., 1883, 664.

140. Appeal: Stays action of the Lodge: A decision rendered by a Lodge stands until reversed by a higher authority, any brother dissatisfied with such decision has a right to appeal, pending which, the matter remains in *statu quo*. *Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug. 1879, 607, 624.

141. Appeal: From Decision of Lodge Stops Proceedings When: An appeal from the decision of the Lodge stops the proceedings of the Lodge on that question until decided.—*Dec. of W. A. Cotter, G. C.*

G. L. Ky. Jour., Jan. 1874, 125, 212.

142. Appeal: From Action of Relief Committee Must be to the Lodge: A brother aggrieved by a

*See Expo. "Appeals" for adverse rulings on this question.

report of the relief committee, must appeal to the Lodge, and not the D. D. G. C. The appeal should be made at the time the report is made, or at the next regular meeting.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Ind. Jour., July 1875, 172, 175.

143. Appeal: Duty of Lodge when Notice of Filed: Upon receiving notice of appeal, setting forth the grounds and points on which the appellant asks for a reversal of the decision of the Lodge in cases of charges, the Lodge should treat it as a legal notice and act accordingly. It is not competent for the Lodge, or the K. of R. and S., to pass upon the sufficiency of the notice.—*Appeal of Mains vs. Laurel Lodge.* G. L. Cal. Jour., 1874, 541, 567, 589, 605.

144. Appeal: Duty of Lodge to Forward Papers In: It is the duty of the Lodge to see that appeal papers are properly made out and forwarded to the G. C.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.* G. L. Ala. Jour., 1878, 312, 382-3.

145. Appeal: From D. D. G. C.; Decision Binding Until Reversed: If an appeal is taken on any point of order and the D. D. G. C. be called upon for his decision, and after he gives the same another appeal be taken to the G. C., the decision of the D. D. holds good and is binding on the Lodge until the ruling of the G. C. is given.—*Rul. of Max Elser, G. C.* G. L. Texas Jour., 1883, 60.

146. Appeal: Will not Lie from the Result of a Ballot for Membership: (See Ballot, Sec. 328.) G. L., N. H., Jour. 1879, 54, 63.

147. Appeal: Where Evidence does not show Criminal Intent will be Dismissed: (See Suspension, Sec. 2403.) S. L. Jour., 1874, 938.

148. Appeal: Sustained for lack of Evidence to Warrant the Action of the Subordinate Lodge: Where a member was suspended by his Lodge, and on appeal the Grand Lodge referred the papers back to the Lodge to reinvestigate, after which no further action was taken beyond appointing a committee to investigate. *Held*, On appeal from the action of the Grand Lodge, that not finding any evidence to warrant suspension, the brother be reinstated to full honors. *Appeal of C. H. Edgcomb, vs. G. L. of W. Va.*

S. L. Jour., 1870, 181, 206.

149. Appeal: On Matters Pertaining to a Local Jurisdiction will not be Sustained: Where the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges provided that "no Lodge can admit any person for a less sum than five dollars," and the Esquire's degree, \$3.00, and the Knight's degree, \$3.00, and also providing the manner by which the Constitution could be amended; and where the Grand Lodge by resolution authorized Lodges to admit applicants and confer the degrees for \$5.00, until their membership increased to one hundred; and where, on appeal from this action, *Held*, That the matter was one of a local legislation and the appeal was therefore dismissed.*
—*Appeal of G. W. Lindsay vs. G. L. of Maryland.*

S. L. Jour. 1870, 205, 206.

150. Appeals; Pertaining to a Local Subject: Dismissed: An appeal against the action of a Grand Lodge authorizing the creation of Past Chancellors, was dismissed on the ground that it referred to a local matter.—*Appeal of Alliston and Moyston vs. G. L. of Tenn.* (See P. C. Sec. 1906.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, 732, 733.

151. Appeal: Will be dismissed, when: An appeal on a matter within the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge will be dismissed.—*Appeal of S. T. Phillips vs. G. L. of Va.* (See Sec. 2581, Tax.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 625.

152. Appeal: Will be dismissed where Grounds of, have been Cured by Subsequent Legislation: Where the Grand Chancellor in his report recommends that in the selection of Past Chancellors to be elected to receive the rank of Past Grand Chancellor, the candidates be chosen from Lodges represented at a particular session of the Grand Lodge, and which recommendation was adopted on report of the committee; and where, at the election of Past Grand Chancellors, one of the candidates selected, was then a member of a Lodge not represented at the particular session, but who was at the time said particular session was held, a member of a Lodge so represented, he having withdrawn in the meantime and joined a Lodge that was not so represented; and where the Grand Chancellor ruled that the nomination of the said candidate was irregular and could not be entertained; and where it was by

*It is singular that the Supreme Lodge should have upheld this overriding of the Law.

motion declared to be the sense of the Grand Lodge that the candidate so chosen be recognized as a candidate for the rank of P. G. C., in the election about to transpire, and pursuant to which the candidate was elected to receive that rank, and where, for these alleged irregularities an appeal is taken; *Held*, That although these were irregularities that should have been corrected at the time, they were fully cured by the vote on the motion above referred to, and confirmed by the election of the brother, and should not now be disturbed. Appeal dismissed.—*Appeal of H. C. Berry vs. G. L. of Ill.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 574.

153. Appeal: Dismissed for Defect in Form of Charges: Where a brother was a physician, and while receiving benefits from his Lodge, prescribed for two patients for which he received five dollars, but concealed the fact from the Lodge. Upon charges preferred he was suspended for ten years, on appeal to the Grand Lodge the action of the Subordinate Lodge was reversed on the ground that the charges did not state that the accused was able to, or did practice his profession while receiving benefits. It does not follow because the accused was able to examine and prescribe for two persons that he was not disabled from practicing his profession or following some other business. Hence, the charges do not state any offense against Pythian Law. The judgment is reversed and the case remanded with instruction to allow the charges to be amended, if the accuser shall so elect. On appeal to Supreme Lodge: *Held*, That the action of the Grand Lodge be endorsed and the appeal be dismissed.—*Appeal of Metropolitan Lodge vs. G. L. of Cal.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2574.

154. Appeal: From Medical Examiner in Chief Will Not Lie: (See E. R., Sec. 1072.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2481, 2496.

155. Appeal: Must be Bona Fide; Will Not Lie to Review Decision of a G. C.: Where, by an appeal, the appellant asks the Supreme Lodge to review a series of decisions of the G. C., and Grand Lodge, merely for the purpose of settling the question involved, not that the decisions were not good Law, but that they were not sustained by precedent; *Held*, that the appeal is not of a character that should

be entertained by the Supreme Lodge. Whenever an appeal is made by a representative from the action of his Grand Lodge, it must be *bona fide*, made—not for the purpose of having the question settled, the appellant believing the Law may have been correctly construed; but the appellant must entertain a fixed belief of the illegality of the decision from which he appeals. Whenever, by the operation of a decision of a Grand Lodge, any party interested is aggrieved, such party may appeal to this body, in proper form, and if the Law or decision be illegal, it will be then so declared.—*Appeal of A. S. Atchley vs. G. L. Ill.*
G. L. Jour., 1880, 2036, 2037,

156. Appeal: Against Formation of Grand Lodge: Dismissed When: Alpha Lodge, of London, Ontario, protested against the formation of the Grand Lodge, and appealed to the Supreme Lodge on the following grounds:

1. "It had no official notice of the meeting."
2. "Alpha Lodge had no voice, as it had a right to have, in determining the advisability of a Grand Lodge at present, or in regard to the time and place of meeting."
3. "The short time intervening between the informal notice and the time named for the institution of the Grand Lodge would not suffice to make the necessary arrangements for being properly represented."
4. "Prior engagements prevented the majority of our Past Chancellors being present at the time named, even if so disposed."
5. "At the time said informal notice came to Past Chancellor Smith, there were not a sufficient number of Subordinate Lodges in Ontario to entitle Ontario to a Grand Lodge."
6. "In order to put on an appearance of legality, Supreme Chancellor Read, on arriving at Toronto, proceeded to institute a new Lodge, in order to make the requisite number, notwithstanding the fact that two Subordinate Lodges had already been formed there within two months."

Held, No sufficient cause for appeal.

S. L. Jour. 1872, 583, 626.

157. Appeal: Sustained Where Attempt is Made to Enforce Amendment which has not Been Approved. Where an amendment to a Grand Lodge Constitution has not been approved by the Supreme Lodge, it cannot be enforced, and an appeal from an attempt to enforce it will be sustained.—*Appeal of Knickerbocker Lodge vs. G. L. of N. Y.*
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1619.

158. Appeals: Committee on: Decision of shall be Final When: *Resolved*, That the decision of committee on appeals and grievances, on any appeal referred to them

when reported to and confirmed by the Supreme Chancellor, shall be final, and fix the status of the member whose rights and privileges are in question under the appeal, until the said decision is reversed by the Supreme Lodge.—*Rep of com. on Law.*
S. L. Jour. 1878, 1572.

159. Appeal: Upon an Illegal Trial Sustained:

When the trial of a brother was informal and not in compliance with the Law it was ordered that the appeal be referred back to the Grand Lodge, with instructions to sustain the appeal, and remand the case to the Lodge from which it emanated.—*Appeal of H. Hauf vs the G. L. of N. Y.*

S. L. Jour. 1877, 1438.

160. Appeal: Must be Prosecuted by the Real Party in Interest. Parties not directly interested in any action of a Grand Lodge have no right to appeal therefrom; it must be prosecuted by the aggrieved party.—*Appeal of certain P. Cs. vs. the G. L. of North Carolina.*

S. L., Jour. 1875, 1122, 1123.

161. Appeal: In Nature of Protest, will not be Considered When: A protest against the order of a Grand Chancellor is in effect an appeal, and should be first made to the Grand Lodge, and an appeal taken in regular form from the Grand Lodge to Supreme Lodge.—*Protest against order of E. L. Cole, G. C., N. Y.*

S. L. Jour, 1873, 684, 774.

162. Appeal: Must be Forwarded to Supreme Lodge When: *Resolved*, That all appeals to the Supreme Lodge, and accompanying papers, shall be sent to the S. K. of R. & S., at least one month previous to the annual session of the Supreme Lodge, and the S. K. of R. and S. shall at that time place all appeals, and accompanying papers, in the hands of the chairman of the committee on appeals, to enable said committee to carefully review the same, also the Law bearing upon them, and report fully and promptly to the Supreme Lodge at its session.

Resolved, That no appeal shall be entertained by this Supreme Lodge, if not in compliance with the above resolution, except by vote of the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour. 1872, 563

163. Appeal. May be referred back to Grand Lodge for Hearing: In a case where a Grand Lodge refuses to hear and entertain charges against a member of the Grand Lodge, upon appeal to the Supreme Lodge, the Grand Lodge may be ordered and directed to give the matter a fair and proper consideration. (See Charges, Sec. 702.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 423.

164. Appeal: May be taken from a Finding of not Guilty: On the query as to whether the accuser has the right to appeal from the action of the Lodge finding a member not guilty: *Held*, A member of the Order desiring to appeal from the action of his Lodge may do so, within the time prescribed.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug. 1879, 615, 643.

165. Appeal: May be Taken from a Judgment of Acquittal: A Grand Lodge entertained an appeal from a judgment of acquittal in a case of charges, and reversed the judgment.*—*Appeal of Cheney vs. Sacramento Lodge*.

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1874, 586, 587, 602, 606.

166. Appeal: May be Taken from a Subordinate Lodge on a Finding of Not Guilty: An appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by any member against the action of his Lodge in finding a member "not guilty," and the Grand Lodge has the power to entertain, and adjudicate upon it, or may sustain or reverse the decision of the Lodge, or order a new trial, according to the circumstances of the case.†—*Dec. of J. S. King, G. C.*

G. L. of Ontario, Jour., 1879.

167. Appeal: From Decision of Chancellor Commander can only be Taken in the Knight's Rank: Where a C. C. made a ruling while the Lodge was open in the Page rank, from which an appeal was taken to the Lodge, whereupon objection being raised to the right of the Lodge to determine the appeal while working in the Page rank, the C. C. further ruled that it could then and there be acted upon, which ruling was sustained by the Grand Lodge. *Held*, If the C. C., violated any of the provisions of the ritual, any

*It is held in this state that the accuser may take a bill of exceptions from the finding of the committee of not guilty, for the purpose of reversing the judgment and the Lodge may sustain or overrule the same. Jour. of 1878, 1207-8.

†The Journals of Ontario prior to 1880, have not been printed up to this time, so that no paging can be given in our reference.

brother would have the right to object: but the appeal from the decision of the C. C. could only be taken in the Knight's rank.—*Appeal of R. L. C. White, et al., vs. G. L. Tenn.*

S. L. Jour. 1884, 3037.

ANTE ROOM.

168. Shall be Cleared, When: No person but the O. G., shall be allowed in the ante room at the opening of a Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 229.

169. Ante Room: Duty of Outer Guard in Respect to: (Sec Admission Sec. 211.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, app, 38.

170. Ante Room: Lodge Cannot Refuse Members Admission to, when: (See Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2517.)

G. L. Mass. Jour., 1875, 694, 729-30.

171. Ante Room: Lodge Cannot Refuse Admission of members to, when: A Lodge has no right to refuse to admit members to the inner ante-room during the conference of the ranks. It can only refuse such admission during the opening ceremonies.—*Dec. of T. H. Mannen G. C.*

G. L. Ky. Jour., 1879, 587, 637.

ALTERNATES.

172. Not Recognized in Supreme Lodge Grand Lodges are not authorized to elect alternate Supreme Representatives, and the same will not be recognized by the Supreme Lodge.—*Case of W. H. Hazelton, Alt. from Ind.**

S. L. Jour. 1871, 342, 343.

APPROPRIATIONS.

173. For S. K. of R. and S.: How Paid: Resolved, That hereafter the appropriations for stationery, expenses, etc., of the department of the S. K. of R. and S. be paid by the S. M. of E., upon the drafts of the Supreme K. of R. and S., countersigned by the Supreme Chancellor, and that a detailed and vouched account of the expenditures of such appropriation be annually submitted by the S. K. of R. and S. to the Supreme Lodge. (See Annual Statement, Sec. 253.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 633.

*See post Sec. 1310.

174. Appropriation: Of Funds What Vote Necessary: (See Funds, Sec 1277.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1878, 26, 27.

AUDITORS.

175. Board of, Unconstitutional: The Supreme Chancellor ruled that a resolution to appoint a board of auditors on the Supreme Scribe's accounts was unconstitutional.—*Rul. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1873, 681, 729.

ARREARS.

176. Term Cannot Include Fines: On the *query*, "Does 'arrears for one year' mean dues, fines and assessments, which, added together, would equal the amount of weekly dues for one year?" *Held, No.** S. L. Jour., 1873, 705, 768.

177. Arrears: Term Defined: When the dues of a member have accrued for the period designated by his Grand Jurisdiction as the limit of good standing, and the same remain unpaid, he is in arrears. S. L. Jour., 1878, 1568, 1606.

178. Arrears: Definition of Term: A member is not twelve months in arrears for dues when no time of payment is fixed in the By-Laws, until after the end of the fourth quarter, and the quarters end with the respective months, and not with the last meeting in the quarter.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.* G. L. Maine Jour., 1877, 170, 237.

179. Arrears: Member Cannot be Declared In, who has Paid Dues to the First of a Term: (See Dues, Sec. 938.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042.

180. Arrears: For Dues: Definition: A member cannot be in arrears for dues until the expiration of three actual months. G. L. Ontario, Jour., 1874.

181. Arrears: Precludes Right to Benefits When: (See Benefits, Sec. 420.)

G. L. Neb. Jour., 1878, 544, 577.

182. Arrears: Meaning of: Construction of Constitution: The position has been taken that when

*This is now virtually overruled by a later legislation of the Supreme Lodge. Fines, Sec. 1192.

dues are payable quarterly, a member is not in arrears until the end of the first quarter, and so cannot be suspended until one year from that time, when he would be owing fifteen months dues. *Held*, The position is wrong under Clause 21, Section 2, of Article VIII. of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, (see Appendix) the intent and meaning of which is that a member, *owing for twelve months dues shall be declared suspended.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See Suspension, Sec. 2336 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1322, 1302.

183. Arrears: Will bar right to S. A. P. W., When: (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2447.)

G. L. Ga., Jour. 1863, 376, 393.

184. Arrears: Rights of Members in, as to Good Standing: A brother who is three months in arrears for dues, is not in good standing and not entitled to vote, even if the By-Laws make it the duty of the M. of F. to notify the brother, and he fails to do so, this does not excuse him, because the Law makes it the duty of every member to keep his own standing, and a failure to do so cannot be excused on the ground of ignorance, or neglect of duty in the M. of F. to give notice.—*Dec. of W. W. Blackwell, G. C.*

G. L. Ky., Jour. 1880, 657, 662, 704, 716.

185. Arrears: Part Payment of, Works Good Standing When: A brother who is in arrears to the Lodge on the night of election, but who pays sufficient to reduce the same below three months' dues, prior to the election or adjournment of the Lodge is entitled to vote for the officers.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug., 1876, 451, 548.

186. Arrears: Payment on Account, will not bar Right to Benefits, When: When, under a By-Law providing that, "Any member failing to pay his quarterly dues on, or before the last meeting night of the quarter, shall be suspended," &c., and where under this Law a member pays a portion of his dues on the last quarterly night, and the C. C. rules that he is non-beneficial for the reason that, he did not pay the entire quarter's dues, *Held*, That the true construction to be placed on this section is, that, in order to be barred from weekly benefits, &c., it is necessary that the full amount of one quarter, or thirteen weeks, should be due, and charged against

a member; and any amount paid on account so as to keep the dues less than the sum specified in the By-Laws for quarterly dues, is sufficient to keep him beneficial, even if paid on the last meeting night of a quarter.—*Appeal of G. H. Wholey. vs. Damon Lodge.* G. L., Md., Jour. 1873, 61, 64.

187. Arrears: do not Accrue While a Member is Sick: A brother while sick and receiving benefits from his Lodge, cannot become in arrears so as to be debarred from receiving benefits. It is the duty of the Lodge to deduct from the amount drawn for his benefits and place to his credit a sufficient sum to keep him in good standing.—*Dec. of F. G. Calvert, G. C.* G. L., D. C. Jour. July, 1870, 298, 310.

188. Arrears: do not Accrue While a Member is Sick and Drawing Benefits: (See Benefits, Sec. 442.) G. L., W. Va., Jour. 1878, 18, 24.

189. Arrears: Disqualifies for Office, When: Where a Lodge elected the M. at A. to the office of Prelate when it was known that the M. at A. was in arrears, *Held*, If the brother was in arrears to the Lodge for three months' dues or more, he was not entitled to vote, and was disqualified from holding office until all arrears were paid in full.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 417, 419.
G. L. Pa., Jour., Aug. 1875, 69.

190. Arrears: Affects Good Standing, When: Any member owing a Lodge six months' dues is ineligible to any office, not entitled to vote, and not entitled to the S. A. P. W. or any benefits.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.* G. L. Ala. Jour. 1880, 82, 229.

191. Arrears: Brother in, not Entitled to Vote: A brother in arrears with his dues has no right to vote. If he should vote the ballot should be at once retaken.*—*Dec. E. G. Bartlett, G. C.* G. L. Kan., Jour., 1876, 5, 44.

192. Arrears: Construction of Law: Payment of Dues in Advance: When, by the By-Laws of a Lodge, payment of dues is required to be made quarterly in advance, a

*This is perhaps the true rule where an objection is raised to the vote at the time, but if allowed to rest until rights have accrued, or until the next meeting, it would seem that the illegal vote would not be sufficient cause for declaring the ballot void. (See Ballot, Sec. 315.)

member cannot be held to be in arrears until the expiration of the quarter.—*Dec. of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.*

G. L. Mich. Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

193. Arrears: Do not Exclude Members from Receiving Care and Attention; Construction of Laws: Under the following clause of the general Laws, to wit: "Arrearages for dues shall not exclude such members from visitation, care and attention during such sickness or disability, but the same shall be bestowed upon him as in other cases." It was held that the brother was clearly entitled to visitation from proper committee, care and attention. That this did not mean that money should be expended to procure a nurse or for other necessities.—*Dec. of J. C. Ross, D. D. G. C. in the case of Lake Shore Lodge.*

G. L. Ohio Jour., 1882, 764, 806,

194. Arrears: Bar to Installation, When: (See Installation, Sec. 1418.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug., 1876, 447, 546.

195. Arrears: Payment of during Indisposition Entitles Members to Benefits, When: (See Benefits, Sec. 446.)

G. L. Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 183, 261.

196. Arrears: Payment of, to a Brother is not a Payment to the Lodge: (See Benefits, Sec. 423.)

G. L. Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 567.

197. Arrears: Member in Entitled to S. A. P. W., When: Local Legislation. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this supreme body, that the length of time a member may be in arrears for dues before he can be deprived of the S. A. P. W., is a question subject to the legislation of state Grand Bodies so long as said Jurisdictions comply with the requirement of this supreme body by suspending members who are twelve months in arrears for dues.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1875, 1121; 1877, 1372.

198. Arrears: Right of Grand Lodges to Legislate Concerning: not in Conflict with Supreme Law: (See Construction of Laws, Sec. 560.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1121.

199. Arrears: Brother in, can sit in Lodge Room, When: A brother three months in arrears for dues,

who is in possession of the S. A. P. W. has a right to sit in a Lodge.—*Dec. of J. S. Davidson, G. C.**

G. L. Ga., Jour., 1874, 81, 95.

200. Arrears: Bar to Funeral Benefits When: (See Funeral Benefits. Sec. 1179.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1318.

201. Arrears: Of Grand Jurisdictions, Amount Of: To be Furnished Committee on Credentials and Returns: *Resolved*, That hereafter, at the beginning of each session of the Supreme Lodge, and immediately upon the appointment of the committee on credentials and returns, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, to place in the hands of the chairman of said committee a complete report of all Grand Jurisdictions in arrears for representative tax to the Supreme Lodge. S. L. Jour. 1882, 2458.

202. Arrears: In Uniform Rank Deprives Member of Privileges When: A Sir Knight, over six months in arrears to his Lodge, ceases to be in good standing in his Division, and is not entitled to the pass-word, or any other privileges of a member in good standing.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056

ADJOURN.

203. Motion to, not in Order, When: (See Motion, Sec. 1601.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

204. Adjourn: Motion to: not in Order: A motion to adjourn, is not in proper language, it should be that the Lodge "proceed to close," which should not be entertained until the regular order of business has been called.—*Dec. of J. F. Shumate, G. C.* G. L. of Ohio, Jour. 1883, 863, 928.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

205. Not Permitted, When: A Subordinate Lodge cannot take a recess from its meeting night, until the next, or any subsequent day, prior to its next regular meeting night. A newly instituted Lodge cannot do so for the purpose of in-

*This is in accord with the rule as laid down in many of the Jurisdictions, that until a member is six months in arrears he should not be deprived of the S. A. P. W.—See Expo. Dues.

itation or the conferring of ranks.—*Dec. of Wm. J. MacMullen, G. C.**

G. L. Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 484.

• ADMISSION.

206. Of Applicant after Election May be Barred by Majority Vote: (See Applicant, Sec. 64.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114-15,

207. Admission: Of Applicant. After Election May be Barred by Objection Raised: (See Ballot, Sec. 297.)

G. L. Wis. Jour., 1882, 515, 585.

208. Admission: Of Applicant for the Ranks May be Barred by Charges, when: (See Charges, Sec. 670 and note.)

G. L. Mo. Jour., 1880, 84, 127.

209. Admission: Of Elected Applicant, Barred by protest, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 62.)

G. L. Mass. Jour., 1871, 42.

210. Admission: Into Lodges by Pages and Esquires: (See Esquire, Sec. 963 and 964.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

211. Admission: Right of Lodge to Refuse, when: *On the query:* "Has the Lodge the right to refuse a brother admittance to a Page's or Esquire's Lodge unless the brother give evidence that he has received the Knight's rank?" The S. C. decided: The Lodge or its officers has the right, and it is their duty, to refuse admission to anyone unless in possession of the S. A. P. W., as also the ante-room must be cleared of all who are without it, be they members or candidates, so that the outer steward (O. G.) has complete control of all who enter unless *otherwise* ordered by the C. C.†—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934; see Esquire, Sec. 964.)

S. L. Jour., app. 38.

*Some Jurisdictions have gone so far as to say that special meetings cannot be held for the purpose of initiation or conferring the ranks. But when it is not expressly prohibited, such a rule would be a straining of the Law beyond the limits of reason, and where such a prohibition is enforced, there is an unwarranted invasion of the rights inherent in every subordinate body. (See Expo., title, "Special Meeting.")

†The S. C. has worded this decision rather broadly. On the same page of the Journal on which this appears he reports a decision to the effect that Pages and Esquires may be admitted on the order of the C. C. They of course do not have the S. A. P. W., (See Esquire, Sec. 963.)

212. Admission: Denied to Members in Arrears, and not in Possession of S. A. P. W., when: (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2418.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., Jan. 1875, 31, 37, 38.

213. Admission: Right of, of Member Under Charges: (See Charges, Sec. 687.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

214. Admission: By Card: Signing the Roster Essential: (See Secs. 982 and 1641.)

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1875, 708, 730, 733.

215. Admission: Of a Member of the Order must be by Withdrawal Card: When a Lodge received the application of, and admitted to membership a member of a suspended Lodge without his presenting a withdrawal-card, *Held*, The action of the Lodge was illegal, a brother of a suspended Lodge not being in possession of a withdrawal-card cannot be admitted.—*Dec. of J. W. Root, G. C., on appeal of J. C. Crandall, vs. Empire City Lodge.*

G. L. N. Y., Jour., Jan., 1872, 14.

216. Admission: by Card: of Applicant over age: Dispensation not Necessary: When a member takes a withdrawal-card from his Lodge, and passes the age of fifty years before he deposits it, a dispensation is not necessary, (on account of being over age) when he applies for admission again by card, either to his own, or any other Lodge. *Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.* (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2153.)

G. L. Nev., Jour. 1881, 452, 485-6.

217. Admission by Card: on Organization of New Lodge: Fee for, Determined by Majority Vote: A member with a W. C. can join in an application for a dispensation to organize a new Lodge, without paying the full minimum fee of \$10 required of the other charter applicants. The fee to be paid by such an applicant (with card) shall be decided by a majority of the entire number of charter applicants.—*Dec. of L. Proskauer, D. D. G. C., reversed.*

G. L. Ala., Jour, 1880, 144, 225.

218. Admission: by Card: may be Without Charge, When: Where the By-Laws of a Lodge are silent

upon the question or when the Lodge has made no other provision, *Held*, That there is no Law, (supreme or grand) preventing a Lodge from receiving an application for affiliation, free of charge.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1878, 312, 382-3.

219. Admission: by Card: in Revived Lodge by an Old Member, Must be Guided by the Law:

Where a member of a defunct Lodge obtains his withdrawal-card and the Lodge is afterward revived, *Held*, The brother on presenting his card must be guided by whatever the Lodge's By-Laws may say in relation to the same, and must pay the fee required. He cannot be admitted without charge, as being one of the members of the old Lodge. *Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1878, 313, 382-3.

220. Admission: By Card: Same Ballot Necessary as in Case of Initiation: (See Ballot, Sec. 368.)

S. L., Jour. 1875, 1042, 1114.

221. Admission: Of Member Suspended, Must be by Card When: A member suspended for arrearages cannot be admitted into another Lodge by petition. He must procure a card from the Lodge of which he was a member; should the Lodge not be in existence the same can be procured from the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction.—**Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.* (See Sec. 2151.)

G. L. Kas. Jour. Sept. 1873, 11, 12, 31.

222. Admission: Members should be Denied When: No Knight should be permitted to enter or retire from the Lodge while the initiatory services are occurring, or even during the call of roll, minutes being read or a brother speaking.—*Dec. of G. Stevenson, G. C.*

G. L. of Neb., Jour. 1873, 141, 163.

223. Admission: Of Members Should not be permitted When: Members should not be allowed to enter the Lodge during the reading of the minutes, but if admitted by the I. G., the C. C. may allow them to approach and salute.—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1876, 418, 462.

* The form of this card was adopted by the Supreme Lodge at the session of 1884. See W. C. Sec. 2744.

224. Admission: Of Members: Prohibited, When: When the Lodge is conferring the ranks, and the candidate is in the Lodge, or during the opening or closing ceremonies, brothers cannot pass in or out.—*Dec. of H. D. Miller G. C. Mass: Dec. of R. E. Cowan, G. C., Mo.*

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1871, 58; 1872, 41.

G. L. Mo., Jour. 1878, 315.

225. Admission: Of Members to Ante Room Cannot be Denied During Work in Ranks: (See Ante-room: Sec 171. Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2517.)

G. L. Ky., Jour. 1879, 587, 637.

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1875, 694, 729.

226. Admission of Visitors How Attained: (See Visitors, Sec. 2703.)

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1871, 76, 88.

227. Admission: Visiting Brother Entitled to though Without the Rank Pass Word When: (See Pass Word, Sec. 1836.)

G. L. Miss. Jour. 1881, 7, 68.

228. Admission: Of a Brother Visiting: Improper, When: (See Visitors, Sec. 2705.)

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1883, 637, 741.

229. Admission: Of New Members of Supreme Lodge: Rule Concerning: *Resolved*, That at any subsequent session of this Supreme Lodge, new members shall only be admitted at the opening of the morning session of the first two days, and the morning session of the last day.

S. L., Jour. 1875, 1166.

230. Admission: Of Member under Suspension Refused, Although Having the Semi-Annual Pass Word: It is the duty of a Chancellor Commander to refuse admission to a member under suspension for cause, although he may be in possession of the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1879, 385 448.

231. Admission: Of Visitors to Grand Lodge Without Grand Lodge Pass Word Improper: (See Visitors, Sec. 2709.)

S. L. Jour. 1884, 3049, 3050.

232. Admission: Of Applicant in Endowment Rank over Age Prohibited, When: An applicant for

admission into the first and second classes of the E. R. must not be more than fifty years old when he presents himself to take the O. B. N.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1884, 2789, 3052.

233. Admission: To Endowment Rank not Barred by Objections, When: (See E. R., Sec 1066.)

S. L., Jour. 1884, 2788, 3052.

234. Admission: Of Rejected Applicant: Concealing fact of Rejection: Status of: A person who makes application for membership to a Lodge and is rejected, and who subsequently applies to another Lodge, concealing the fact of his former rejection, and is admitted to membership, must be regarded as a member of the Order until he is regularly tried and the proper penalty imposed.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1884, 2777, 2988.

ANNIVERSARY.

235. Date of Fixed and Declared: *Resolved*, That the 19th day of February of each Pythian Period be and is hereby declared to be the anniversary of the Organization of the Order, and the committee recommend that it be so established.—*Rep. of com. on S. of O.*

S. L. Jour. 1875, 1131, 1149.

ADVANCEMENTS.

236. Of Money to Foreign Members: Liability of Lodges for: (See Benefits, Sec. 471; Relief, Sec. 2173, 2174, 2175.)

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2009.

ADVANCEMENT.

237. Of Pages and Esquires: Objections to may Prevent When: (See Ballot, Sec. 297.)

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1882, 515, 585.

238. Advancement of Esquire may be Prevented When: (See Esquire, Sec. 977.)

G. L. Ind., Jour. July 1871, 12, 31, 33.

239. Advancement: Of Officers: Lodge Liable for Dispensation Fee for: When a Lodge applies for

and receives a dispensation to advance its officers, the Lodge itself is liable for the dispensation fee, and not the officers to be elected.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 26, 176.

240. Advancement: Of Officers by Dispensation: Election Necessary:* (See Officers, Sec. 1741.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 25, 176.

ATTENDANCE.

241. On Supreme Lodge Sessions; Members Excused How: (See Session, Sec. 2459.)

S. L., Jour. 1880. 2044.

ATTENDANTS.

242. Are not Regular Officers of the Lodge: Attendants are not regular officers of a Subordinate Lodge.

S. L., Jour. 1882, 2448, 2477, 2568.

243. Attendants: Are not Finable as Officers: Attendants are not finable as officers for non-attendance.—*Dec. of F. Hesser, G. C.*†

G. L. Ky., Jour. 1873. 16, 87. 88.

244. Attendants: Cannot be Included in the List of Subordinate Lodge officers: On the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to make the attendants regular appointive officers of the Lodge, it was held that the ritual designated the officers of a Subordinate Lodge, and as attendants were not included in the list, the amendment should not be adopted.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Texas, Jour., 1879, 120. 125.

245. Attendant: Not Eligible to Office of V. C.: (See Eligibility, Sec. 1136.)

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1872, 61, 87.

AMENDMENTS.

246. To Constitution, must be Approved before becoming Operative: (See Appeal, ante., Sec. 157.)

S. L., Jour. 1878, 1619.

*For a consideration of this rule see Exposition title "Advancement."

†Inasmuch as the S. L. has decided that attendants are not officers this ruling would seem to be correct. Ante., Sec. 242.

247. Amendments: To By-Laws: May be Altered or Amended, When: (See By-Laws, Sec. 494; Constitutional Law, Sec. 552.)

G. L. D. C., Jour., Nov., 1879, 245-6.

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1883, 976.

248. Amendments: To Constitution: Construction of Law: Parliamentary Practice: Where an amendment to the Constitution is offered and defeated, and a motion to reconsider is indefinitely postponed; whereupon an amendment in the precise language as the one just defeated, is immediately offered, which is entertained by the G. C., and ordered to lie over under the rules until the next session; and where objection is made to the consideration of the amendment, on the ground that the G. L. had just refused to consider the same subject matter, which objection was overruled by the G. C., who was sustained by the G. L., *Held* on appeal, that the introduction of a resolution which lies over under the Laws, is not such consideration of the same subject matter, and the decision of the G. L. was sustained.—*Appeal of L. D. McCord vs. G. L. Tenn.*

S. L. Jour. 1884, 3038-9.

ACROATIC AGENDA.

249. As a Key to the Ritual Authorized: Pending the consideration of the revised ritual, it was ordered that the committee on Unwritten Work take into consideration the matter of procuring a proper key to the ritual and report.

S. L. Jour. 1872, 601, 602.

250. Acroatic Agenda: Issued as a Separate Work: It was originally intended that the key to the ritual should be published and issued with it, but as this would have delayed the issuing of the ritual, some months, the Supreme Chancellor assumed the responsibility of issuing it as a separate book, in the form of "*acroatic agenda*" confining it to a limited sphere of officers whose guard could be fully relied upon.—*Action of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1873, app. 30.

251. Acroatic Agenda: Are not Lodge Property: The acroatic agenda are not Lodge property. They are issued by the Supreme Lodge to proper officers to harmonize

the whole work of the Order, and subject to recall at any time it may order.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1873, app. 37.

AMPLIFIED RANK.

252. Shall not be used with the Books: *Resolved*, That the third or Knight's degree shall in no instance be conferred according to the second or amplified ritual of said degree as adopted, unless the various parts have been memorized by all persons officiating therein, so that the same can be conferred without the use of the book.

S. L., Jour. 1872, 637.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

253. To be Furnished by the S. K. of R & S.: *Resolved*, That hereafter the Supreme K. of R. & S. shall submit in detail his annual report of supplies ordered and received, in the same manner as the report on printing, etc., submitted by him at the second annual session of this Supreme Lodge, (page 172, Printed Journal,) and that he also report in detail at each annual session such supplies belonging to the Supreme Lodge as he may have on hand.

S. L., Jour. 1872, 624.

254. Annual Statement: Resolution Concerning to be Enforced: The report of the committee on finance recommending the enforcement of the above resolution was adopted.

S. L., Jour. 1874, 987.

ACTION OF LODGE.

255. Cannot be Annulled by District Deputy, When: (See W. C., Sec. 2790.)

S. L., Jour. 1878, 1625, 1626.

ADVERTISING.

256. In Name of Order: Permitted and Prohibited, When: No member of the Order has the right to make use of the name of the Order publicly in any manner for pecuniary benefit, except in advertising periodical supplies, or regalia for the Order.

S. L., Jour. 1870, 229.

*These keys were finally called in by the Supreme Lodge.

ABSENCE

257. Does not Work Forfeiture of Office When :

The absence of an officer on the regular night of meeting (there being no meeting held in consequence of the want of a quorum) does not come within the provision of the By-Laws which gives the Lodge the right to declare the office vacant, if the occupant is absent three successive meetings.—*Dec. of A. O Buxton, D. D. G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1875, 694, 729.

258. Absence: Of Executive Officers: Who Qualified to Preside: (See Opening Lodge, Sec. 1812.)

G. L. Kas., Jour. 1878, 26, 34.

259. Absence: From Election does not Render Member Ineligible: (See Election, Sec. 990.)

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1883, 637, 741.

260. Absence: No Excuse for failing to pay Assessments When: Where a brother paid one year's dues in advance, and took a shield, and then set out upon a journey for a year, during which time funeral assessments accrued, and were charged to him to an amount sufficient to place him in arrears and bar his right to benefits; and, when the brother had no notice of the accrued assessments, and during his absence was taken sick and made a claim for benefits. *Held*, a brother paying one year's dues in advance (taking a shield, or not, as the case may be,) is not exempt from funeral or other legal taxes that may accrue, and as are provided for in the By-Laws, and if at the end of the time such taxes amount to sufficient to put him in arrears, he will not be entitled to sick or funeral benefits. The brother being absent is no excuse for not receiving a notice; he can write to his Lodge at any time for information.—*Dec. of J. Mackintosh, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1875, 26, 183-4.

261. Absence: Penalty for, Does Not Attach When: Where there is no meeting for want of a quorum. *Held*, An officer cannot be fined for absence, for the reason that there is no official record of his absence.—*Dec. of A. Dickey, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1879, 114, 169.

262. Absence at Roll Call, Effect of: An officer who is absent at roll call, but who is present and in his station

before the close of the Lodge should be recorded as present by the Keeper of Records and Seal.—*Dec. of A. O. Buxton, D. D. G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1875, 694, 729, 730.

263. Absence: From Roll Call, is not Absence from Stated Meeting: When a member is absent at roll call, but comes in subsequently, is not "absent from a stated meeting," as contemplated by the By-Laws, and so is not subject to fine for absence.—*T. B. Hudson vs. Stonewall Lodge.*

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1877, 225., 230.

264. Absence: at Roll Call, Right of Lodge to Demand Excuse: On the query as to whether a brother must render an excuse for absence at roll call, who comes in after the roll is called, and during the same evening. *Held*, A matter for local legislation by the Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1882, 121, 161, 163.

265. Absence: From State does not Create Vacancy in Office, When: The absence from the state of a Subordinate Lodge officer for three months, where he retains his domicile and family within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, is not a good ground for vacating his office. The positive intention of the brother should first be obtained before the Lodge takes any action in the matter.*—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour. 1882, 14, 76-7

266. Absence: Of Chancellor Commander Elect at Installation does not Invest Vice Chancellor with Additional Powers:† (See C. C., Sec. 634.)

G. L. Mich., Jour. 1880, 60, 87.

267. Absence: Of C. C. From State, Does not Vacate Office: Duty of V. C: If the C. C. is to be absent permanently and neglects to resign, the V. C. *must* preside until the Lodge has cause to declare the office of C. C. vacant, then it can be filled by election, "*in the manner of original selection.*" A C. C. cannot be elected to fill an unexpired term until a vacancy has been declared, which can only be done upon some violation of the Law It is not necessary to elect a

*See Expo., Removal.

†See Expo., "Vice Chancellor."

C. C. to fill an unexpired term, so long as the V. C. is there to preside.—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1876, 417, 462.

268. Absence: Is no bar to Election to Office, When: On the query: "Can a member of a Subordinate Lodge be nominated or elected to any office in the Lodge, who is not present in Lodge at the time of such nomination or election?" *Held*, Yes, provided the consent of such member be obtained.—*Rul. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.* (See Election, Secs. 985-989)

G. L. Nev., Jour. 1877, 284.

G. L. Md., Jour. 1884, 439, 559.

G. L. Md., Jour. 1879, 55, 139.

G. L. Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 708.

269. Absence: Of Officer from Station: Right of to Speak: (See Officer, Sec. 1738.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1883, 53, 113.

270. Absence: No Bar to Election as Grand Officer When: Where a G. C. ruled that a nominee who was not present, was ineligible to election as a Grand Officer, *Held*, on appeal, that it was not necessary that the brother should have been present during the election.*—*Appeal of R. Hamilton vs. Grand Lodge of Ind.*

S. L. Jour. 1884, 3040.

ABSENTEE.

271. Not Eligible to Office When: A member of the Grand Lodge absent from the session, and who cannot be present at the installation, is not eligible to office therein.—*Rul. of Alex. Allison, G. C.*

G. L. Tenn., Jour. 1875, 179.

AFFIRM.

272. Term Cannot be Substituted in Obligation: The word "*affirm*" cannot be substituted for another word, in the obligations of the ranks.—*Dec. of C. D. Lucas G. C.*

G. L. Mo., Jour. 1872, 8, 23.

ANSWERS.

273. Of Applicant Must be Unequivocal When: (See Secs. 78, 2403.)

G. L. Mich. Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

*It is barely possible the Supreme Lodge, as well as the committee on appeals determined this matter without full consideration. (See Absentee, Sec 271.)

ARMOR.

274. For Lodge Work: C. C. Cannot Compel Officer to Wear: When: Where a Lodge had procured full suits of armor, to be worn by the officers, some of whom refused to wear them; *Query*. Has the C. C. the power to compel an officer or attendant to wear the uniform or armor mentioned:—*Held*. He cannot; no officer or member of a Lodge can be compelled to wear anything save the prescribed regalia or jewel of his rank.—*Dec. of H. M. Wadsworth G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1877, 17, 106.

APPOINTIVE OFFICE.

275. Service in: Necessary to Confer Eligibility to Higher Office: (See Eligibility, Sec. 1134; also Expo. Eligibility.)

G. L. Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 158, 174.

276. Appointive Office: Authority of Lodge to Regulate by Resolution: On the query, to wit: "Is it out of order to pass a resolution that a sitting P. C. shall serve one term as O. G., and does it in any way conflict with the duties of the C. C.?" *Held*, A Lodge cannot by resolution compel a P. C. to serve as O. G. It conflicts with the duties of the C. C. whose duty it is to appoint the guards.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.**

G. L. N. J., Jour. 1876, 734, 799.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

277. Authority of, to Count Money: The auditing committee has the right to count the money in the hands of the M. of E., when appointed to examine and credit the accounts of the various officers at the end of the term.—*Dec. of W. H. Davenport, G. C.*

G. L. Nev., Jour. 1878, 316, 343.

278. Auditing Committee; Trustees may act on, When: (See Trustees, Sec. 2573.)

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan., 1875, 33, 40.

AFFILIATION.

279. May, or May Not be, Free of Charge, When: (See Admission Sec. 218.)

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1878, 312, 313, 382-3.

*It might be conceded that if the Lodge could by resolution compel any particular officer or member to serve in an appointive office, the P. C. would not be exempt

ACQUITTAL.

280. Judgment of may be Appealed from:
(See Appeals, Sec. 164.) G. L. Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 615, 643.

ANNEXATION.

281. Of Territory to the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory: On report of the committee on state of the Order, it was ordered that the Lodge in certain counties of Idaho, to wit: Shoshone, Idaho, Nez Perce and Kootenoi be annexed to the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, *Provided* they may withdraw at any time to enter the G. L. of Idaho. S. L. Jour., 1884, 3023, 3044-5.

ASSIGNMENT.

282. Of Endowment Policy Cannot be Made to Lodge, when: (See Beneficiary, Sec. 511.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

BONDS.

283. Of Officers: Custody of: The bonds of the S. K. of R. & S. and S. M. of E. were placed in charge of the Supreme Chancellor.* S. L., Jour. 1869, 121.

284. Bonds: Official: Failure to Give, Vacates Office: An officer to whose office a bond is attached, declining to furnish a bond satisfactory to the Lodge, thereby vacates and declines the office, and it is then the duty of the C. C. to declare the office vacant and order a new election.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Ind., Jour. 1880, 258, 259.

285. Bond: Official: Of S. M. of E: Construction of the Law Concerning: The Constitution of the S. L. requires that the S. M. of E. shall give a bond of \$100,000, and the General Laws of the E. R. requires of him also a bond of† \$100,000; some diversity of opinion arising as to whether that officer should give two bonds of \$100,000 each, it was:

from that exercise of authority. But it is the prerogative of the C. C. to appoint the guards, and any resolution, or law, restricting his choice would be an infringement of that prerogative, at variance with the ritual and so, unconstitutional.

*The amounts of these bonds are fixed by the Constitution. See Secs. 5 and 6, Art. III, app.

†Art. V, Sec. 5, Gen. Laws. E. R., Art. III, Sec. 5. S. L. Const. app.

Resolved, That the action of the S. L. in the matter of the S. M. of E. be construed to mean, that said officer shall give one bond only, of \$100,000.—*Rep. of com. on finance.*

S. L., Jour. 1884, 3024, 3025.

BALLOT.

286. For Officers: Construction of Constitution: The Supreme Lodge is competent to authorize any member to cast its ballot for an officer where there is but one nominee; notwithstanding the Constitution requires: That officers shall be elected by ballot.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*—(See Constitutional Law, Sec 548.) S. L., Jour. 1870, 194, 195.

287. Ballot: Lodge may Authorize its Vote to be cast by any Member: It is constitutional and in order for one member of the Lodge to cast the vote for election of a member to office, there being but one candidate, and he being authorized so to do by a unanimous vote of the Lodge.* (See Sec. 1013.) G. L. Ga., Jour., 1874, 93, 96.

288. Ballot: Lodge may Direct Member to cast when: In electing officers where there is but one candidate in nomination, the Lodge may, to facilitate business, direct the M. at A. to cast the ballot.—*Dec. of W. H. Hazelton, G. C.* (See Election, Secs. 991, 1013.)

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan., 1872, 61, 87,

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1880, 221, 249.

289. Ballot: Lodge may Direct any Member to cast its Vote: When there is but one candidate, in the election of officers, the Lodge may, by motion and vote, select any Knight, member in good standing, to deposit the vote of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 381.

290. Ballot: Cannot be Taken Anew when: Should three or more black balls appear—on first ballot—the candidate should be declared rejected. A new ballot need not be taken.—*Dec. of L. Firestone, G. C.*

G. L. Ohio, Jour., 1873, 169, 200.

291. Ballot: Cannot be Renewed for Delay in Taking the Ranks: Where an applicant was duly elected,

*See Expo., Ballot.

but owing to misfortune, was prevented from taking the ranks for nine months after, at which time he was, on motion, subjected to a new ballot and rejected, *Held*, That the ballot was illegal and void and that the applicant was entitled to the ranks*—*Dec. of J. M. Morrow, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1881, 391, 452.

292. Ballot: Cannot be Renewed to Allow the Outer Guard to Vote: Where ballots were had upon two applications for the Page rank, and the applicants were rejected, and it was discovered that the O. G. had had no opportunity to cast his ballot, not having been notified that ballots were in progress, whereupon he requested the Lodge to re-ballot, *Held*, The Lodge had no right to order a re-ballot.—*Dec. of O. F. Jones, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour., 1877, 74, 107.

293. Ballot: After Declaration of Result of, Cannot be Renewed: After a ballot has been taken for election to membership, and only one black ball appearing against the applicant, and he has been declared elected, no brother has the right to demand a new ballot.—*Dec. of W. H. Williams, G. C.*

G. L. Conn., Jour., 1880, 8, 24.

294. Ballot: Should Not be Renewed when More than Two Black Balls Appear: When there are more than two black balls on the first ballot, the applicant is not entitled to a second ballot; he should be declared rejected.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1882, 1671, 1745, 1753.

295. Ballot: Need Not be Renewed when: If the first ballot contains more than two black balls the applicant is rejected, and the ballot cannot be retaken.—*Dec. of Max Elser G. C.*

G. L. Tex., Jour. 1883, 14, 59.

296. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered when: When a ball ballot has been regularly taken, and the candidate declared rejected, the ballot cannot, at a subsequent period of the meeting of the Lodge, be reconsidered and a new ballot taken.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1884, 2776, 2988.

*This is undoubtedly true, and is perhaps the correct principle, but some Lodges fix a limit in their Laws, within which an applicant must apply for the ranks; the right to make such a law cannot be questioned, but it would be better if no such laws existed, in view of the fact that the advancement of an applicant can be barred by a majority vote. See Secs. 297, 749.

297. Ballot: May Not be Reconsidered: but Applicant may be Denied Advancement when: Upon the *query*, to wit: "After the ranks of Page and Esquire have been conferred and the candidate balloted for and elected for the Knight's rank, can a new ballot be had if objection to advancement is made? or, can an Esquire who has been so elected, be prevented from receiving the Knight's rank? If so, how, and under what circumstances?" The G. C. reviewed carefully the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, (Jour. 1875, 1114, 1878, 1611, 1640,) and *held*: "That when objections are made to the admission or advancement of a candidate after his election, and a majority of the Lodge approved the objections, that the applicant for such admission should stand in the same condition, relatively, to the Lodge as in the case of an original applicant for membership, when such has been rejected.—*Dec. of D. W. Day. G. C.**

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1882, 515, 585. Jour. 1881, 391, 452.

298. Ballot: Reconsideration of, Against all Law and Usage: Upon request to authorize it, the G. C. held, that there was no power vested in him to authorize reconsideration of a ballot; it is a dangerous precedent and against all Law and usage.—*Dec. of T. Hardeman, Jr., G. C.*

G. L. Ga., Jour. 1875, 141.

299. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered but must be Renewed when: Upon inquiries as to whether a ballot could be reconsidered, for a mistake in voting, and whether, a ballot must be had on unfavorable report, *Held*, Citing the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, to wit: A ballot must be renewed when two black balls appear on first ballot, but should two or more appear on second ballot, the applicant shall be declared rejected, and *no other* ballot shall be taken in his case for the space of six months. If this was complied with the record cannot be changed, and no new ballot can be taken. If this was not complied with, then the Lodge has the right to correct any mistake, or error. A member voting a black ball by mistake is no reason why the Lodge should reconsider its action. A ballot must be taken on a report whether it is favorable or not.—*Dec. of D. E. Buchanan, G. C.*

G. L. Oregon, Jour., 1882, 70.

* See Expo. Ballot.

300. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered, when:

A ballot properly taken, that results in the election or rejection of a candidate for membership cannot be reconsidered by the Lodge, neither can the Chancellor Commander treat it as if not taken. The consent of the Grand Lodge must first be procured before a re-ballot can be had in such cases.—*Dec. of W. B. Haines, G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1870, 34,

301. Ballot: Member Should not Disclose, when: (See Secs. 318, 2690)

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1872, 179.

302. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered: A ballot for the Esquire's rank cannot be reconsidered.—*Dec. of H. C. Downs, G. C.*

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1882, 19, 114.

303. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered: A ballot taken upon an application for membership which rejected the applicant, cannot be reconsidered, the applicant stands rejected for the space of six months.—*Dec. of H. Lemmermann, G. C.* (See W. C., Sec. 2787.)

G. L. N. Y., Jour. 1879, 18, 59, 61.

304. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered: When a candidate has been balloted for and rejected, the brother casting the black balls cannot move to reconsider, after the lapse of one week.—*Dec. of L. Firestone, G. C.*

G. L. Ohio, Jour. 1873, 169, 200.

305. Ballot: Cannot be Rescinded, When: Where a petition was received and properly referred, and reported upon favorably: and upon ballot being had, one black ball appeared, whereupon the ballot was renewed, and the candidate declared elected, and was thereupon instructed in the first rank, and on the next meeting night no business was transacted for want of a quorum, but at the next meeting, the proceedings of the meeting held two weeks previously approved, and on the same evening the Lodge by vote rescinded its action so far as it related to the election and initiation of the Page, and decided that the matter be referred to the G. C. *Held*, That the action of the Lodge in electing the said Page to membership was proper—*Dec. of C. D. Little, G. C.*

G. L. Mich., Jour. 1877, 11.

306. Ballot: Cannot be Reconsidered when: A vote by a ballot on candidates cannot be reconsidered.—*Dec. of J. F. Shumate, G. C.* G. L. Ohio, Jour. 1883, 866, 928.

307. Ballot: For Third Rank Cannot be Reconsidered: When a candidate who has received the first and second ranks is rejected on his application for the third, the vote cannot be reconsidered, but the Lodge may again ballot for such candidate in one month thereafter.—*Dec. of W. F. Garcelon, G. C.* (See ante, Sec. 92.)

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1881, 47, 135.

308. Ballot: Rejecting Esquire Cannot be Reconsidered when: The ballot rejecting the application of an Esquire for the Knight's rank cannot be reconsidered, but must lie over for six months, when he can renew his application.—*Dec. of J. A. Lacey, G. C.*

G. L. Mo., Jour. 1879, 14, 15, 48.

309. Ballot: For Membership, Cannot be Reconsidered: A ballot properly taken, which results in the election or rejection of a candidate cannot be reconsidered by the Lodge, neither can the C. C. treat it as if not taken. The consent of the Grand Lodge must be procured before a re-ballot can be had.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* (See ante. 300.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan. 1872, 34.

310. Ballot: for Membership, Cannot be Reconsidered: A ballot for membership cannot be reconsidered after the C. C. has declared the ballot.

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1874, 289.

311. Ballot: May be Renewed when: If a Page or Esquire is rejected on ballot for advancement, another ballot may be had in either case, in one month thereafter: "*Provided*—that this decision shall only apply to Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge."—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

312. Ballot: For Initiation need not be Renewed when: Construction of Constitution: Construing the Constitution, it was held; That if three black balls appear on the first ballot, the ballot need not be renewed.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec 1934.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, app. 38. 39.

* See Sec. 10, Art. VIII, S. L. Const. Appendix.

313. Ballot: May be Renewed when: Where a mistake has occurred in casting a ballot, the ballot may be renewed; but where a black ball has been cast intentionally the objection to the candidate cannot afterward be withdrawn, so as to permit a new ballot. The Law is explicit, and no other ballot can be had until the expiration of six months.—*Dec. of D. A. Cashman, G. C.—Dec. of S. J. Willett, Act. G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1871, 37, 79.

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1875, 262, 322.

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1877, 156, 212.

314. Ballot: Renewal of in case of Mistake in Voting: Where, upon a ballot for membership, a brother voting a black ball, subsequently discovered that he had mistaken the identity of the applicant, voting, as he supposed, against a certain party of the same name of bad repute, whilst the candidate was one for whom he could cheerfully cast a favorable ballot: *Held:* Under the circumstances the ballot could be renewed, to correct the mistake.—*Dec. of H. H. Morrison, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan. 1875, 9, 66.

315. Ballot: Can be Renewed in case of error: After the result of a ballot is recognized and declared it is beyond the power of the Lodge to review it, (should there have been irregularity in the taking of the ballot, and discovered at once, the vote might be immediately retaken to correct the error.)—*Dec. of T. O. Benton, G. C.*

G. L. Louisiana, Jour. 1883, 27, 28, 64.

316. Ballot: May be Renewed when: Where a ballot was taken partially in the dark, owing to defective gas light, and where the candidate was known to be personally popular with everybody, but on examination black balls were found to be cast: *Held,* that owing to the defective light and possible error, and also that ballots taken in the dark are irregular, the ballot might be renewed, upon one week's notice given in open Lodge.—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.*

G. L. Mich., Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

317. Ballot: Duty of Lodge to Renew when: If an applicant for membership receive not more than two black balls on the first ballot, it is the imperative duty of a Lodge (C.C.) to order a second ballot.—*Dec. of J. H. Disque, G. C.*

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1883, 13, 48.

318. Ballot: For Membership shall be Secret:

On the query as to whether a report of the investigating committee may be discussed before ballot: *Held*, Every member has a right to be protected in the secrecy of his ballot, and no other member has a right to say or do anything showing, or tending to show, how another votes. This precludes any one from saying how he shall vote. The Constitution beyond question intends that the right of an inviolably secret ballot shall be preserved to every member; that, no member can declare how he intends to vote, or express any opinion as to whether the candidate ought to be accepted or rejected, every member may state to the Lodge, before *the ballot*, any facts concerning the candidate of which he has knowledge or information on which he relies, but after the result of the ballot has been announced, any discussion of the rejection, *in the Lodge or out of it*, is illegal, and the subject of discipline.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C* G. L. Maine, Jour. 1877, 168, 237.

319. Ballot: For Membership: Must be had on Report of Committee: Whether the report of a committee on an application for membership be favorable or otherwise, a ballot is nevertheless necessary.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Ind., Jour. 1878, 25-6.

320. Ballot: For Membership: Must be had on Report of Committee: Upon report of the Investigating Committee, whether it is favorable or unfavorable, a ballot must nevertheless be had.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa., Jour. July 1872, 378.

321. Ballot: For Election to the Ranks, Must be had while Lodge is Open in Knight's Rank: While the Lodge is open in Page rank, a Page is announced in waiting to receive Esquire's rank. Query: Should the Lodge be opened in the third rank, to elect the brother, or should the ballot be taken in the second. *Held*, The Lodge must open in the third rank to take the ballot.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* (See Business, Sec. 505.) G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan, 1873. 114, 115.

322. Ballot: For the Ranks: When to be had: Ballots for initiation or advancement, are had only in the Knight's rank.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C.*

G. L. Va., Jour. 1875 18.

323. Ballot: Cannot be Taken while Lodge is Open in the Esquire's Rank: (See Business, Sec. 505.)

G. L. Kan, Jour., 1878, 8, 26, 34,

324. Ballot: Cannot be had on Petition of Applicant at Special Meeting: A Lodge has no authority to receive the report of an investigating committee and ballot for applicant at a special meeting.*—*Dec. of W. M. Stafford, G. C.*

G. L., Texas, Jour., 1876, 32

325. Ballot: For Membership: Right of C. C. to: The C. C. has the right to ballot on the petition of a candidate for membership.—*Dec. of J. B. Merritt, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 327, 360.

326. Ballot: for Membership may be had When: An applicant for membership by card must be balloted for at a regular meeting, subsequent to that at which his application was received and referred to a committee of investigation. The committee cannot report until the next stated meeting.—*Dec. S. M. Weale, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour. 1878, 955, 1031.

327. Ballot: Must be Renewed when: Upon an application for the ranks two black balls appearing, another ballot must be taken immediately, it is an error to postpone it to another time.—*Dec. of R. H. Mayberry, G. C.*

G. L. Mo. Jour. 1882. 108.

328. Ballot: for Membership: Appeal does not lie from Result of: An appeal cannot be taken from a ballot for membership, whether the result be election or rejection.—*Dec. of C. M. Lang, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour. 1879, 54, 63.

329. Ballot: for Membership: void When: All members qualified, must vote on a ballot for membership. Where eight members are present, two of whom are disqualified, but seven ballots are cast, the ballot is void.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1883, 976, 1034.

330. Ballot: for Membership: Neither Lodge nor Applicant can Demand Explanation of: Where a candidate has been rejected twice, a Lodge cannot demand an explanation of the ballot or cause of rejection, neither can

*See Expo. Special Meeting.

the applicant, and members are prohibited from disclosing information regarding the ballot.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*
G. L. Ill., Jour. 1882, 817, 899.

331. Ballot: Cannot be set aside by Grand Chancellor when: It is not in the power of the G. C. to set aside a ballot, regularly taken upon a petition for membership, or advancement, or to suspend or modify in any manner the provision of the Constitution in reference thereto.—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.* G. L. Mich., Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

332. Ballot: For Election of Officers may be Declared void when: (See Election, Sec. 993.)
G. L. Pa., Jour. Feb. 1875, 461

332. Ballot: Balls used must be White and Black, Red not Legal: Where, upon a ballot for membership the box contained white balls, and square *red* blocks; on the query as to the legality of the ballots—*Held.* The Law does not recognize *red* ballots, it distinctly states that the votes taken by ballot shall be *black* and *white*. Where on a ballot, one of the balls proved to be a button, black on one side and white on the other:—*Held.* It was an illegal ballot and should have been thrown out. The election, however, was legal if there were nine ballots, (seven) after the illegal ballot was thrown out.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. July, 1872, 385, 386.

334. Ballot: Voting by: Right of C. C. in Respect to: (See C. C. 611; also ante 325.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., Jan. 1884, 159, 174.

335. Ballot: Duty of Master at arms in respect to: The master at arms should present the box to the Vice Chancellor, and Chancellor Commander, at their respective stations, both before and after the ballot, for examination.—*Dec. of A. J. Hastings, G. C.* G. L. Mass. Jour., 1874, 19, 56.

336. Ballot: Announcement of: The Vice Chancellor simply inspects the ballot but makes no declaration as to the result. The result of the ballot is declared by the Chancellor Commander, and if not more than one black ball appears the Chancellor Commander shall declare the applicant elected.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.*

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1878, 284, 343.

337. Ballot: Inspection and Announcement of:

In balloting with balls, the V. C. should inspect the ballot, but should not announce the result. If however, his count does not agree with the announcement made by the C. C., he should so state, and the ballot (which should not be disturbed until after the final announcement) be again inspected*—*Dec. of J. T. West, G. C.*

G. L. Minn., Jour. 1880, 6, 89.

338. Ballot: Announcement of by Vice Chancellor Wrong: Past Chancellor shall Announce, when:

Announcement of the ballot by the Vice Chancellor is wrong. If the Chancellor Commander makes an error, or willfully announces the ballot, the Vice Chancellor may challenge it, when the Past Chancellor shall "*visé*" it, if the Chancellor Commander refuses to do so.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, G. C.*

G. L. Ill. Jour., 1871, 41, 156.

339. Ballot: Inspection and Announcement of:

In taking a ballot for an applicant *both* the C. C., and V. C., shall inspect the ballot, and the C. C., shall announce the result to the Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.; Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1882, 2275, 2465.

S. L., Jour. 1876, 1227, 1296.

340. Ballot: Announcement of: The C. C., should announce the result of the ballot as "fair," or "unfair." He should not give the number of black balls.—*Dec. of Max Elser, G. C.*

G. L. Texas, Jour., 1883, 14, 59.

341. Ballot: Inspection and Announcement of: Too Late to Reconsider, when: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2155.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1882, 536, 574.

342. Ballot: For Fraudulent Announcement of, Officer may be Charged and Tried: When a member of the Order deposits his card, a ballot is had, and he is declared duly elected by the C. C., and where it subsequently appears that the C. C. fraudulently announced the ballot, by declaring the applicant elected, when in fact, sufficient black balls had been cast to reject, whereupon charges are preferred against the C. C. and V. C. for the fraudulent announcement;

*In case of controversy between the C. C. and the V. C. as to the result of the ballot, perhaps the better rule, is that adopted in Ill. See Sec. 338.

and where, under the local Law, it becomes the duty of the D. D. G. C. to appoint the trial committee, and who, instead of appointing the committee, dismissed the charges on the ground that, these officers could not be charged or tried for any such an offense. *Held*, Reversing the D. D., that the Order of the Knights of Pythias has ample power to investigate charges duly preferred against any member of the Order, whether of high or low rank, especially where such charges impute a violation of the obligations taken by the member, etc. That the G. C. has authority to take charge of the case, when his deputy thus refuses, to obey the Law, and may appoint the committee.—*Appeal of A. Herrick, vs. C. Whalen D. D. G. C.*

G. L. N. Y., Jour. 1883, 9, 15, 68.

343. Ballot: By Balls How Taken: The proper manner of taking a vote in a Lodge by ball ballot is as follows: The M. A. should pass the box for examination, first to the Chancellor Commander, then to the Vice Chancellor, then to the Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor, alternately, to vote, then place the box on the altar. The Chancellor Commander then instructs the members to advance singly and vote.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour., 1882, 819 899.

344. Ballot: In Trials for Suspension shall be with Balls: (See Suspension, Sec. 2365.)

G. L. N. H Jour. 1876, 2^d 45.

345. Ballot: For Members of Reorganized Lodge when: (See Defunct Lodge, Sec. 893.)

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1883, 637, 741.

346. Ballot: Is not a vote: Distinction Between Maintained: There is but one way of voting in this Order, which is by the proper sign, unless otherwise ordered. The distinction between a ballot and vote is clear, and maintained all through the Constitution.—*Dec. of O. J. Brown, G. C.*

G. L. N. Y., 1883, 9. 67.

347. Ballot: Not Required on Reinstatement after Suspension when: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2133.)

G. L. Del., Jour. 1883, 424, 426.

348. Ballot: Cannot be interfered with by a Motion to Postpone the Matter: A C. C. cannot entertain a motion to lay a subject over (postpone) after the

brethren have commenced balloting. After a ballot has commenced it must proceed to its close.—*Dec. of M. F. Badgley, G. C.*
G. L. N. J., Jour. 1875, 598, 689.

349. Ballot: Illegal when: Duty of C. C. to require full vote: Where the Law requires seven votes to constitute a legal ballot, and where, on a ballot for membership, the box contained five white balls and one black: *Held*, The ballot was illegal, and the C. C. should have announced "no ballot," and caused it to be renewed, requiring the members present to vote.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 612, 643.

350. Ballot: Illegal when Members Vote who are Disqualified by Law: Where a ballot for membership is taken, and after the result is announced, objections are filed, on the constitutional ground, that members voted who were in arrears to the Lodge, and therefore disqualified by the Constitution:—*Held*. It was not a legal ballot, as every member who is arrears to the Lodge for three months' dues, or more, is deprived of all privileges of the Lodge except that of entering.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan. 1873, 108.

351. Ballot: Legality of where C. C. leaves his Chair to Vote: Where, upon a ballot for membership, the C. C. left his chair to vote, and the question recurring subsequently, as to the legality of the ballot, on account of this act of the C. C.—*Held*, That the act of the C. C. did not invalidate the ballot, whether he should advance to the ballot box to vote, or cause it to be brought to him, it is certain that nothing but an express Law could make the validity of a ballot depend upon the observance of such a mere matter of form by one of the voters. The objection that his chair is vacated if he goes to the altar to vote, is not tenable. He still remains at the head of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., 1883, 50, 112.

352. Ballot: Legality of where Seven Members are Present: The Law requiring seven ballots, in order to constitute a legal ballot, and there are only seven members present, including the C. C., *Held*: That the C. C. must compel

* See Expo. Ballot. Full vote.

every member to vote, and must vote himself on all questions the Lodge may act upon.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. N. Y., Jour., 1876, 45, 62.

353. Ballot: Cannot be Declared Illegal, when: A ballot having been taken, and the vote announced, the C. C. has no right, at the next meeting, after the minutes have been approved and the record made up, to declare the ballot illegal and void. If an illegal ballot has been had, the only remedy is by appeal.*—*Dec. of W. J. MacMullen.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. July 1873, 484.

354. Ballot: May be declared Illegal, when: If a brother is permitted to enter Castle Hall not properly clothed, when a ballot is taking, and he deposits his ballot, no objection being raised, the ballot cannot be reconsidered or declared illsgal.—*Dec. of D. J. Holland, G. C.*

G. L. Kan., Jour. 1883, 9, 23.

355. Ballot: For the Ranks: On the recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor, in respect to special legislation, on the subject of balloting for the ranks, it was *Resolved*, That, it is the sense of the Supreme Lodge that a ballot should be taken upon each application for ranks, and the same number of black balls shall reject, as in case of an application for membership.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1379, 1428.

356. Ballot: For Every Rank Required: The ballot for membership in the first instance, is for initiation only, and a ballot is requisite for further advancement.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1880, 1828, 2003.

357. Ballot: For the Ranks, must be had separately for each: Where a practice had obtained while a Lodge was working under dispensation to ballot for the several ranks at the same time.—*Held*, That whether working under the general Law, or dispensation, it should ballot separately for each rank.—*Dec. of A. T. Cavis, G. C.*

G. L. D. C., Jour., July 1872, 439, 468.

358. Ballot for the Ranks must be Separate: The ballot for the ranks must be taken separately, and a

*This will suffice for a general rule, but it is possible for instances to arise of illegal ballots, wherein the C. C. or the Lodge would be justified in declaring them illegal. Suppose a ballot was taken removing an officer, without notice, when the expressly declares he shall have notice; such a ballot would be clearly illegal and it would be the duty of the C. C. to declare it illegal, upon proof that the officer had not been notified.

Page cannot be elected to receive the Knight's rank before he has passed the second rank.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Miss., Jour. 1878, 61.

359. Ballot: For the Ranks shall be separate for each: It is necessary that there be a separate ballot for each rank, even where a dispensation is granted to confer all the ranks in one evening.—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.*

G. L. Miss., Jour. 1882, 16.

360. Ballot: For the Ranks, Separate Ballots Necessary: Candidates for the ranks shall be balloted for separately.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1882, 819, 899.

361. Ballot: For each and Every Rank Necessary when: It is in all cases compulsory to ballot for the applicant for each and every rank, except in cases of dispensation.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Feb. 1875, 388. Aug. 1875, 54.

362. Ballot: For the Ranks Cannot be taken when: A ballot cannot be taken for a succeeding rank on the same evening that one rank is conferred. (See Application Sec. 104 and note.)—*Dec. of W. R. Spicknall, G. C.*

G. L. Neb., Jour. 1880, 640, 665.

G. L. R. I., Jour. 1881, 7, 31.

363. Ballot: Practice of Exposing is Wrong and Improper: While there is no Law to prevent a brother from exposing to the view of others his ballot when in the act of voting,—on an applicant for membership—to so expose their ballots, would in fact destroy the effect and usefulness of a ballot vote, and that any practice of this kind, is wrong, improper, and to be condemned and prohibited.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. July 1875, 191, 202.

364. Ballot: Secrecy of, to be Insured: Result of, cannot be Inquired into: The right to vote for a candidate, of necessity carries with it the right to vote against him, and the ballot is provided for the express purpose of insuring secrecy and no one has the right to inquire who cast a black ball, or why he cast it,—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan. 1874, 159, 174.

365. Ballot: Right to cast Black Ball cannot be Questioned: The right to cast a black ball cannot be questioned by any officer or member. Such interference is actionable under the code of procedure.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, G. C.*—*Dec. S. J. Willet, G. C.* (See Sec. 479 et seq.)

G. L. Ill., Jour, 1871, 41, 156.

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1877, 155, 212

366. Ballot: Cannot be Authorized by a Dispensation when: A G. C. has no authority to issue a dispensation authorizing a re-ballot.—*Dec. of W. T. Ewing, G. C.*

G. L. Kan., Jour. 1881, 6, 36.

367. Ballot: With Cubes instead of Balls is Legal: A D. D. G. C. decided that a ballot box provided with cubes instead of balls was not a proper instrument to be used in balloting for candidates. This decision was reversed by the Grand Lodge *Held*: on appeal that the decision of the Grand Lodge be sustained and the appeal dismissed.—*Appeal of D. D. G. C. T. B. Isham vs. G. L. of N. Y.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2036.

368. Ballot: On Depositing Card: The same ballot shall be had on application by card, as for application for membership by initiation.*—*Dec. S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1875, 1042, 1114.

369. Ballot: Duty of Members to Vote when: When a ball ballot has been ordered, it is the duty of every qualified brother present to vote, and the presiding officer should enforce the performance of the duty to the end that the secrecy of the ballot be scrupulously maintained. To the same end no comments or explanations should be allowed upon the result of a ballot.—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.*

S. L. Mich., Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

370. Ballot: A C. C. may Compel a Member to, by Order when: (See Voting Sec. 2682.)†

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1878, 1000, 1019.

371. Ballot: Necessary in Instituting Section of Endowment Rank when: The instituting officer of a Section of the E. R. shall order a ballot for membership, each

*See Sec. 12, Art. VIII., S. L. Const. Appendix; also Expo. Title Ballot.

†As to the validity of blank votes see Sec. 1016.

applicant balloting for the other, but such ballot shall not be had unless the application is accompanied by a favorable report of a committee appointed by the instituting officer.—*Dec. of D.B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1805, 2074.

372. Ballot: In Endowment Rank Essential in Taking Additional Class: If a member of one class desires to join another he must pass a new ballot, and medical examination; but if he desires to enter both classes at the same time one examination will suffice.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

BALLOT BOX.

373. Provided with Cubes, is Proper and Legal: (See ante. Ballot, Sec. 367.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2036.

374. Ballot: Box Provided with Cubes Legal: (See ante. Sec. 367.) G. L. N. Y., 1879. 19, 59, 61.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

375. Exceeding Authority: When the trustees of several Lodges organize a board of trustees and exceed their authority, they will not be sustained.—*Appeal of Lincoln Lodge vs. G. L. of Del.* (See Trustees, Sec. 2569.)

S. L., Jour., 1871, 374, 595.

BENEFITS.

376. Matter: For Local Legislation: The subject of dues and benefits should be left to local jurisdiction.*—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.* (See Dues, Sec. 915.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 468, 614.

377. Benefits: Term Defined: Query: What is the meaning of the term benefit as used in the Sub. Lodge Constitution, art IX? Answer by committee: the term benefits in art IX, means all advantages and privileges.†

S. L. Jour. 1872, 531, 585.

*A majority report sustaining a decision of the Supreme Chancellor on this point was tabled, whereupon the Supreme Chancellor ruled, on a point of order raised, that the Supreme Lodge could not interfere with the Grand Lodge in respect to dues and benefits of Subordinate Lodges; the ruling was sustained on appeal. S. L. Jour., 1872. 614.

†Art IX, above referred to was as follows: "Each Subordinate Lodge shall regulate its dues and benefits provided, however, that a member who is one year in arrears, shall stand suspended." This is not found in the present Constitution, its equivalent appears in Subdivisions 21 and 22, Sec. 2, Art. VIII, S. L. Constitution app.

378. Benefits: Member not Entitled to when Sickness is Caused by his own Misconduct: (See By-Laws, Sec. 495.) G. L. Maine, 1877, 173, 237.

379. Benefits: Cease on Granting Card: (See W. C., Sec. 2772.) G. L. Ga., Jour. 1875, 141.

380. Benefits: Brother Entitled to until Notice of Default: Where under a By-Law it was necessary to notify a brother of his default in payment of his dues, and to declare his suspension in open Lodge, in order to bar his right to benefits, it was held that where such notice had not been given, and no declaration of suspension made, the brother was entitled to benefits.—*Dec. of P. W. Meldrim, G. C.*—(See Sec. 2052.) G. L. Ga., Jour. 1879, 276, 291,

381. Benefits: Payable during Sickness of any Length of Time: A brother who has been wholly unable to follow his usual occupation for the space of one year, can legally collect benefits for more than twenty-five consecutive weeks in any one year. The Supreme Lodge requires all Subordinate Lodges to pay benefits of at least \$1.00 per week, during any one sickness, be it one month or one year.—*Dec. of R. B. Foss, G. C.* G. L. N. H., Jour. 1881, 14, 31.

382. Benefits: Member's Right not Barred by Charges when: A member's right to benefits is not barred by charges preferred, unless said charges have a direct barring such right.—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.* G. L. Miss., Jour. 1882, 17, 18, 57-8.

383. Benefits: May be paid to Pages and Esquires: Lodges may pay weekly benefits to sick and disabled Pages and Esquires. The minimum benefits must be paid to each member of the Lodge from the time he becomes a member.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* (See Dues, Sec. 955 and note. *) G. L. Maine, Jour. 1879, 385, 471.

384. Benefits: Grand Lodge may Prescribe Time of Payment: It is competent for a G. L. to prescribe a definite period of time within which Subordinate Lodges shall pay benefits. S. L. Jour., 1872, 588, 595.

*See Expo. title Benefits, where this decision is referred to.

385. Benefits: Subordinate Lodge cannot Deprive Member of, for One Year after Taking Third Rank: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1169.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1373, 1428.

386. Benefits: Probationary Period: Minimum Amount: Grand Lodges may prescribe a probationary period in their Constitution for Subordinate Lodges in which members may not draw full benefits, but providing always that the minimum benefit of one dollar per week, and funeral benefits of twenty dollars, shall be paid through such periods.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

387. Benefits: Probationary Period in Respect to not Allowed when: A Lodge cannot debar a member who is in arrears from becoming beneficial for a certain length of time after he had paid his arrearages. A member in arrears becomes beneficial as soon as he is clear on the books of the Master of Finance, unless ill at the time he pays such arrearages.*

G. L. Ont., Jour. 1879.

388. Benefits: By Law Limiting Time of Payment of Illegal: A Lodge cannot by its By-Laws, limit the number of weeks for which a brother entitled thereto, shall receive benefits, but may by its By-Laws fix a different sum to be paid for different periods of weeks, provided the sum to be paid for any period is not less than one dollar per week.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* (See Secs. 407, 408.)

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1878, 284, 343.

389. Benefits: Probationary Period in Respect to: A Lodge cannot by its By-Laws refuse to pay a member sick benefits for six months from date of membership. He is entitled to at least, the minimum amount of the \$1.00 per week, from the time he receives the rank of Knight, provided always that his sickness is not caused by vicious or immoral conduct.—*Dec. of J. O. Bozorth, G. C.*

G. L. Oregon, Jour. 1883, 157, 218.

390. Benefits: Probationary Period in Respect to Unlawful when: A Lodge has no right to require that

*This rule in terms, repudiates probationary periods, which are provided for by Law in almost every other Jurisdiction, with the sanction of the Supreme Lodge, but the lead of Ontario, in this respect, ought to be followed universally and probationary periods abolished.

a member shall serve a probationary period before being entitled to benefits. A provision in the By-Laws, to the contrary, is illegal and of no force, as affecting any other provision therein contained, in regard to benefits.* *Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1882, 518, 585.

391. Benefits: Right of Lodge to Declare Probationary period, after Arrears paid: It is not competent for a Subordinate Lodge to enact a By-Law depriving a member of benefits for any length of time after payment of arrears. It may, however, reduce the amount to the minimum viz., \$1.00, after the payment of such arrears, for such time as it may desire.

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1879, 1354, 1376, 1378.

392. Benefits: Probationary Period in Respect to Illegal: A provision in a By-Law fixing a probationary period in respect to benefits was stricken out by the G. C. on the ground that all Knights in good standing are entitled to benefits immediately after attaining the Knight's rank.—*Dec. of J. J. Scott, G. C.*†

G. L. La., Jour. 1881, 36, 101.

393. Benefits: Payable after Expiration of Probationary Period. Where a member is unbeneficial, at the time of taking sick, but during his sickness, he makes a payment on his arrears, so as to make him beneficial, and where, under a By-Law, a member is not entitled to benefits for two weeks after payment of arrears: *Held*, That where a brother pays his arrearages, during illness, and the illness continues, he will be entitled to benefits commencing two weeks after the payment of his arrearages.—*Appeal of S. H. Nugent, vs. Naomi Lodge.*

G. L. Va. Jour. 1882, 52.

394. Benefits: Member Entitled to after Expiration of Probationary Period: Where a Lodge has prescribed a probationary period of six months, commencing with the date the member receives the third rank, and within which the member shall not be considered beneficial; and where a member has paid his dues for the six months, but is taken sick during the period, which continues beyond the limit of probation: *Held*, The member is entitled to benefits from

*This is going a step further than perhaps any other Jurisdiction has gone, but it is cited here as an authority wholly in accord with the fraternal principles of our Pythian Order. †See Expo. Benefits.

the expiration of his probation, unless the By-Laws prescribe otherwise.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. N. Y., Jour. 1876, 45, 62.

395. Benefits: Where no Probationary Period is Fixed Member Entitled to, when: When a Sub-Lodge's By-Laws do not fix a probationary period in respect to benefits, a member becomes beneficial immediately upon payment of his arrears.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1883, 40, 84.

396. Benefits: Payable after Expiration of Probationary Period: When a new member is taken sick before he has passed the probationary period, but continues sick until after it has expired: *Held*, He is entitled to benefits for such sickness from the date of the expiration of probationary period.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 25, 176.

397. Benefits: Right of New Members to: Probationary Period: When the probationary period in respect to new members is six months, and a new member is taken sick before it expires, and he continues sick beyond the expiration of the period: *Held*, He will be entitled to benefits from the date of the expiration of the period.—*Dec. of J. B. Merritt, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1881, 325, 356.

398. Benefits: Application of the Law as to Probationary Period: When the By-Laws of a Lodge provide a probationary period for one year as to new members, and six months as to all members in arrears, and when a new member becomes in arrears so as to bar his rights to benefits, but pays up his arrears one week before his first year expires; *Held*, That he would still be non-beneficial until the expiration of three months after the payment of his arrearages.—*Rep. of com. on Law*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1881, 294, 303.

399. Benefits: Liability of Lodge for During Suspension: The widow of a deceased member claims benefits for 74 weeks, the period of a husband's illness preceding his death, the record shows during all this time the Lodge was under suspension, and on the day of the death of the brother, was not recognized by the G. L. *Held*, That the brother was

not entitled to benefits during the suspension.—*Appeal of Lafayette Lodge No. 25, vs. G. L. of Md.* S. L. Jour., 1874, 944.

400. Benefits: Rights of Brother to After Leaving Jurisdiction of Lodge: A brother, who for a term of illness, has been receiving benefits is advised by his physician to travel abroad for his health. He proceeds upon his journey, but continues sick and entitled to benefits, but his Lodge refuses to continue payment of benefits, on the ground, that, he left the jurisdiction of the Lodge without the consent of the relief committee. Subsequent to his departure, a Law was enacted denying benefits to a brother who left the jurisdiction of the relief committee, without the consent of the committee and approval of the Lodge: *Held*, In the absence of any Law regulating the subject, that the brother having furnished magisterial and surgical certificates of his continued illness, he is clearly entitled to benefits: *Held*, Further, that the law regulating such cases, having been passed subsequent to his departure, did not apply.—*Appeal of J. G. Baker vs. G. L. of Del.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1147.

401. Benefits: Right of Brother to After Reinstatement: A member is suspended for non-payment of dues but is reinstated on November 28, 1873; on May 29, 1874, was reported to the Lodge as sick. On this night the brother owed one quarter's dues; had been reinstated six months and had been sick nine days. He applied for benefits, when the C. C. declared that he was not entitled to them, because he had not been reinstated six months. The Lodge had no By-Laws fixing a probation. On appeal the G. L. *Held*, That the brother had complied with all the Laws and was entitled to benefits, which was sustained by the Supreme Lodge.—*Appeal of Mechanics Lodge No. 33 vs. G. L. Md.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1161.

402. Benefits: Brother not to be deprived of on Account of Mistake Of M. of F.: When a brother becoming sick and applying for benefits and the M. of F. reported him indebted to the Lodge \$1.80, and gave the brother a statement to that effect, and it was afterward discovered that the M. of F. had made a mistake, and the brother was in fact, indebted to the Lodge \$4.15, which would deprive him of the right to benefits: *Held*, On appeal, that the brother was en-

titled to benefits.—*Appeal of Fidelity Lodge, vs. G. L. Pa.* (See Appeals, Sec. 127.) S. L., Jour. 1878, 1633, 1634.

403. Benefits: Suspending Payment of by Resolution Illegal: A Lodge cannot by resolution suspend the payment of all benefits for any length of time. The Supreme Law requires at least the minimum amount to be paid. The action of a Grand Lodge sustaining such a resolution is illegal.—*Appeal of F. W. Taylor, vs. G. L. of Del.*

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1640-1.

404. Benefits: A Brother Convalescent Entitled to, when: On the query, to wit: A brother being convalescent but unable from weakness to resume his daily avocations, is he entitled to benefits? *Held*, A brother who is unable to attend to any business, whereby he may gain a livelihood, is entitled to benefits.*—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L., Jour. 1882, 2274, 2465.

405. Benefits: Brother Cannot be Deprived of for Failing to Pay Dues in Advance: (See Dues, Sec. 938,)

S. L., Jour. 1875, 1042, 1043.

406. Benefits: Members Under Suspension not Entitled to the Minimum: A construction placed upon the Law by the G. C. of Maine, was reversed, that only members in good standing are entitled to benefits. (See Suspension, Sec. 2391.)

S. L., Jour. 1880, 2038.

407. Benefits: Lodge may Provide for Payment of Different Amounts: A Lodge may provide for the payment of a given amount of benefits for a certain number of weeks, and then for a larger or smaller amount during same sickness, provided that in no event shall the amount be less than one dollar per week†—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.* (See Ante, Sec. 388.)

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1882, 821, 900.

408. Benefits: Lodge may Provide Different amounts Weekly, During Sickness: A Lodge may make a By-Law permitting the payment of \$2.00 benefits for the first week, and \$10.00 weekly for the remainder of a brother's illness.

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1877, 1068, 1074.

*The committee say that this decision is correct as applied to the facts therein stated. †See Expo. title Benefits, for a notice of the rule in Pennsylvania.

409. Benefits: Member in Arrears Cannot Become Entitled to by Payment of Dues: A brother three months in arrears for dues when taken sick, cannot, by paying his dues, entitle himself to benefits during that sickness.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour. 1881, 664, 720.

410. Benefits: A Member Holding Withdrawal Card not Entitled to: A person holding W. C. is not entitled to benefits and cannot claim assistance from a relief board.—*Dec. of R. L. C. White, G. C.* (See Exposition, title Withdrawal Card.)

G. L. Tenn., Jour. 1880 391, 425.

411. Benefits: Member Entitled to without Physician's Certificate: A member of the Lodge cannot be compelled to produce a physician's certificate before receiving benefits.

G. L. of Ontario, Jour. 1879.

412. Benefits: Cannot be Withheld on Mere Verbal Accusation: On the query can weekly benefits be withheld from a beneficial brother, when sick and unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of his being afflicted with the same disease previous to his initiation, unless there have been written charges preferred against him? *Held*, The Lodge cannot withhold benefits from a beneficial member on a mere verbal accusation, there must be written charges pending against him, to warrant a Lodge in stopping his benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour. July 1872, 387.

413. Benefits: Payment of may be Withheld, when: It is perfectly legal for a Lodge to pass a resolution withholding benefits pending the investigation of a case, prior to the preferring of charges.—*Rul. of J. Mackintosh, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Feb. 1875, 436.

414. Benefits: May be Withheld Pending Appeal: Where a relief committee has reported in favor of allowing benefits to a brother, but an appeal is taken from the action of the Lodge. *Held*, A Lodge has the right to withhold benefits from a brother, declared entitled thereto, pending an appeal.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 606, 624.

415. Benefits: Payment of Cannot be Refused on Mere Suspicion, when: Where a Lodge is paying benefits to a member in good standing: *Held*, That it cannot withhold the same on mere suspicion that the brother's illness is the result of immoral conduct. To justify the Lodge, an investigation must be had and charges preferred. A Lodge cannot require a sick brother, who is in good standing, to furnish evidence of his own guilt or innocence, on rumor of immoral conduct, before it will pay benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1880, 289, 290.

416. Benefits: May be Withheld to offset a Previous Erroneous Payment: Where benefits were paid erroneously, to a member not beneficial, and where, upon demand, the brother agreed to refund the amount, but failing to do so, until he is again sick and makes a claim for benefits, which otherwise would be payable. *Held*, The Lodge may withhold the benefits due, to an amount sufficient to cover the erroneous payment.—*Rep. of com. on Law*. (See post, Sec. 1184.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. July 1872, 396.

417. Benefits: Member's Right not Barred When Less than Three Months in Arrears: (See Arrears, Sec. 186.)

G. L. Md., Jour. 1873, 61, 64.

418. Benefits: Member not Entitled to when one Quarter in Arrears: Where a brother owes one quarter's dues on the last meeting night in December, and does not pay that night, he is non-beneficial. A quarter, in Lodge matters, terminates on Lodge nights, and not according to dates.—*Dec. of J. B. Groome, G. C.*

G. L. Md., Jour. 1877, 280, 388.

419. Benefits: Members not Entitled to when Three Months in Arrears: A member over three months in arrears for dues, is not in good standing, and is not entitled to benefits.—*Dec. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*

G. L. Nev., Jour. 1883, 626.

420. Benefits: Members not Entitled to while in Arrears: A member taken sick while in arrears cannot, by paying his arrears, entitle himself to benefits during that sickness.—*Dec. of A. Meyer, G. C.*

G. L. Nebr., Jour. 1878, 544, 577.

421. Benefits: Not Payable to Members in Arrears for Assessments Charged During Absence, when: (See Absence, Sec. 260.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1875, 26, 183, 184.

422. Benefits: Misappropriation of: A Lodge has no right to appropriate the benefits due a sick brother, towards paying the bill of a physician who attended him—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.**

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1876, 447, 546.

423. Benefits: Lodge not Liable for, when: Actual Payment of Dues Necessary: Where a brother is in arrears and sends his money to a brother of the Lodge to be paid for him, but which the brother neglects to do, until after the brother is taken sick and claims his benefits. *Held*, As the brother was in arrears when taken sick, the Lodge is not bound to pay him benefits. The brother having sent his money by another brother, who neglected to pay the same, does not alter the case, as the brother, and not the Lodge, is responsible for the loss.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. July 1873, 567, Feb. 1874, 738.

424. Benefits: Not Payable when there is a Failure to Comply with the Law: When a brother fails to report, or cause himself to be reported to the Lodge, and does not comply with the Constitution, he is not entitled to benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 113, 119.

425. Benefits: Payment of Arrearages: Construction of By-Laws: When the By-Laws of a Lodge provide, that, "every member in arrears to the Lodge to the amount of three month's dues, shall be four weeks, and every member who owes \$3.12, shall be eight weeks, out of benefits, counting from the day on which the *last payment* was made; and where a brother in arrears made a payment on his dues, leaving twenty-four cents unpaid, and having been taken sick, made a claim for benefits, and where the C. C. decided that the brother had not made the *last payment*: *Held*, The brother was not entitled to benefits, owing to the balance of twenty-four cents still due.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1881, 294, 303.

*See Expo. title Benefits, for a discussion of the question of the legal liability of the Lodge, for benefits.

426. Benefits: Member not Entitled to, when:

Construction of Law: Where a member, while in arrears, and not entitled to benefits, was stricken with paralysis, but subsequently paid his arrearages, after which he was afflicted with dropsy, in addition to the paralysis, which still continued. Inasmuch as he had paid his dues, he claimed benefits for this latter affliction: *Held*, Where the Constitution enacts that, "a member if taken sick or disabled when in arrears to the Lodge to the amount of three month's dues, cannot, by the payment of such arrears become entitled to benefits *during* that sickness or disability," that, *that* sickness or disability must be ended before he can become entitled to benefits for another sickness. Therefore, the brother, in the case stated, will not be entitled to benefits in consequence of disability arising from dropsy, until his disease from paralysis has ended.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1882, 535, 570.

427. Benefits: Application of not Controlled

by the Constitution: Where a Lodge was paying benefits for an insane brother, for whom the Court had appointed a trustee, and where the Lodge had reason to believe the trustee was not making a proper application of the benefits, and that the insane brother was neglected: *Held*, The Lodge should pay the benefits, but that the Constitution did not authorize it to control the application. If the trustee was duly appointed, the Lodge should pay him the weekly benefits, unless his authority to receive the same is revoked by the court.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1882, 536, 574.

428. Benefits: Brother Entitled to on Deposit

of Card, when: On the query: "Upon a Knight depositing his card, when will he become beneficial?" *Held*, Immediately, to the extent of the minimum of weekly and funeral benefits, and to full benefits, at such time as may be provided by the Law of the Lodge.—*Dec. of A. A. Curme, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. 1880, 221, 249.

429. Benefits: Lodge Liable for Notwithstanding

the Needs of The Brother: On the query: "Can a Lodge, after a time, cease paying benefits to a sick brother who is in good circumstances, and does not need the benefits,

*See. Expo., title Benefits, for comments on this decision.

the brother yet remaining unable to attend to his business." *Held*, There is no way whereby a Lodge can cease to pay benefits to a brother, so long as he remains unable to attend to his business or occupation. The benefits must be paid as long as the disability exists regardless of his circumstances.—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.* G. L. Ind., Jour. 1881, 20, 63-4.

430. Benefits: Subject of may be Regulated by Lodges: The Law permits Sub. Lodges to regulate their own benefits, but a Lodge having regulated its benefits, and made said regulation a part of its By-Laws, cannot re-regulate, change, alter or affect said regulation and Law, except by amendment to said By-Laws as provided therein.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.* G. L., D. C., Jour. Jan 1873, 576, 606.

431. Benefits: Member not Entitled to While Charges are Pending: Sustaining demurrer to complaint, does not dismiss charges, when the committee is given time to amend the complaint, and where the committee presents an amended complaint, it was error in the C. C. to declare the accused entitled to benefits. During the time from the filing of the first complaint to the filing of the amended complaint, charges were in effect pending against the appellant, and therefore he was not entitled to benefits for the two weeks intervening—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C., in appeal of A. G. Quinlan, vs. Metropolitan Lodge.* G. L. Cal., Jour. 1882, 1673, 1765.

432. Benefits: Page and Esquire not Entitled to: A Page or an Esquire is not entitled to funeral or other benefits, under any circumstances. Any action of the Lodge in the premises is entirely within the discretion of the Lodge, as a Page or an Esquire is not entitled to burial benefits, and the burial of a Page or an Esquire, is left entirely to the charity of the Lodge.—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

433. Benefits: Payable to Insane Brother, Notwithstanding his Wealth: A Lodge must pay sick benefits to the family of an insane brother, who is in good standing, but who has been removed to an asylum, notwithstanding he has property. It matters not whether he be a pauper or a millionaire.—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.* (See ante. Sec. 429.)

G. L. N. J., Jour. 1884, 1475, 1512.

434. Benefits: Member Entitled to Though Permanently Insane: A member, whose dues are paid up, becomes permanently insane, is entitled to benefits indefinitely, without further payment of dues.—*Dec. of C. D. Iddings G. C.*
G. L. of Ohio, Jour. 1881, 689, 717.

435. Benefits: Member Afflicted with Insanity Entitled to: A By-Law of a Lodge which provides that "sick benefits shall not be given in case of insanity, while the member shall be confined in an insane asylum," is clearly illegal, and is in direct violation of our Laws, as, according to our best works on medical jurisprudence, insanity is a disease.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*
G. L. Cal., Jour. 1882, 1672, 1745, 1753.

436. Benefits: Payable to Brother Insane, when: Where a brother, while in good standing, becomes insane, and is taken charge of by the authorities: *Held*, Our Order being beneficial, the Lodge is liable for the benefits, and they are payable to any one legally constituted to receive them.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L. W. Va., Jour. 1877, 19, 28.

437. Benefits: Due Insane Brother: To Whom Payable: Where the benefits are made payable to a brother himself, if he is insane, they may be expended by the relief committee of the Lodge directly for his use, unless a committee is appointed by the court to represent the lunatic.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L. Pa., Jour. 1883, 48, 93.

438. Benefits: Payable Though By-Laws do not Provide for it: A Lodge must pay at least \$1.00 per week sick benefits, although the By-Laws make no provision for the payment of any.—*Dec of O. W. Shedd, G. C.*
G. L. N. Y., Jour. 1881, 16, 70, 77.

439. Benefits: Lodge may Deduct Dues from Before Payment, when: (See Dues, Sec. 930.)
G. L., D. C., Jour. Jan. 1882, 400, 401.

440. Benefits: Are Offset by Operation of Law in Payment of Dues: (See Good Standing, Sec. 1375.)
G. L. Maine, Jour. 1879, 49, 135.

441. Benefits: May Offset Claim for Dues and Prevent Suspension: A Lodge cannot legally suspend a member for non-payment of dues, when it is indebted to the brother for benefits more than enough to pay all his back dues.—*Black vs. Excelsior Lodge.*

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1872. 300, 337, 347.

442. Benefits: Payable Though Dues Have not Been Actually Paid During Sickness: On the query, to wit: Should a brother who was sick, or is sick, allow himself to become in arrears with his dues while sick, and receiving benefits, and be notified of his standing, and he fails to order his dues to be paid from his benefits, and is reported from under the care of the Lodge, and remains so for one week, and is again taken sick without paying his dues, is the Lodge compelled to pay him benefits? *Held*, Yes, the C. C. has no right to allow the brother to become in arrears for dues while sick.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. W. Va., Jour. 1873, 18, 24.

443. Benefits: Non-Payment of Dues does not Forfeit, when: A brother does not forfeit his benefits or other privileges during sickness, It is the duty of the C. C. to pay the brother's dues out of his benefits, but he cannot be deprived of his benefits, if the C. C. fails or neglects to do so.*—*Dec. of J. F. Shumaté, G. C.*

G. L. Ohio., Jour. 1883, 863, 928.

444. Benefits: Member Entitled to from Date of Sickness: When a member was taken sick but failed to report to the Lodge at once, and the C. C. held, that the brother was entitled to benefits, only, from the time he was reported to the Lodge, which decision the Lodge reversed: *Held*, The action of the Lodge was correct, that the By-Laws do not require a notice of sickness before benefits begin to run; that the brother is entitled to benefits from the date of sickness, regardless of the notice to the Lodge.—*Appeal of G. W. Lindsay, vs. Monumental Lodge.*

G. L. Md., Jour. 1882, 18.

445. Benefits: Motion to Allow Necessary: The C. C. cannot direct that an order be drawn for sick benefits

*This presumes that the brother is in good standing at the time of his sickness, in which case it is true.

which may be due a member. To allow them, a motion must be made and a vote taken.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan. 1872, 76.

446. Benefits: Member Entitled to, when: Distinction Between Indisposition, and Sickness, as to Paying Arrearages: A brother who pays his arrears when indisposed and yet unable to attend to his usual business, would be entitled to benefits should such indisposition terminate in sickness. The term sickness, within the meaning of the Law, relative to payment of arrearages while sick or disabled, implies a state of health which prevents one from attending to his ordinary vocation.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan. 1871, 183, 261.

447. Benefits: By-Laws Must Fix a Stated Amount: Where a Lodge's By-Laws provided, that "on the death of a member in good standing, the C. C. shall draw on the M. of E. for the sum equal in amount to that raised under Sec. 2 Art. III of these By-Laws." The said Sec 2 Art. III, provided that on the death of a member in good standing, each member shall be taxed \$1.00 as funeral benefits, which should be due at the end of the term. *Held*, A Lodge must in all cases have a stated sum for funeral and weekly benefits.—*Rep of com on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1875, 76, 77.

448. Benefits: Cannot be Regulated for a Definite Time by Amendment to By-Laws: Where a Lodge attempted to reduce its benefits for six months by an amendment to its By-Laws. *Held*, A Lodge cannot amend its By-Laws for a definite time, By-Laws amended stand good until re-amended.—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 569, 696.

449. Benefits: Member Entitled to from the Time he is Reported Sick if in Good Standing: When a brother in good standing notified the Lodge of an accident to himself and claiming benefits, also that he would furnish his physician's certificate, but previous to the furnishing of the certificate a member of the Lodge died, and a funeral assessment was made of one dollar, this added to the account of the brother claiming benefits, would place him in ar-

rears. *Query*, Is he entitled to benefits? *Held*, Yes, the brother being in good standing when he reported to the Lodge, is entitled to benefits—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 569, 696.

450. Benefits: Not Payable where Fraud was Practiced in Gaining Admission: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1163.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 604, 624.

451. Benefits: Brother is Entitled to when he has Exercised Diligence in Reporting Himself: Where a brother was sick and requested a member of the Lodge to report the fact, which the brother neglected to do until some time afterward. *Held*, He had exercised diligence in reporting himself, and should not be debarred his benefits on account of the failure of the brother to report him.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 118, 123.

452. Benefits: Payable to a Member Beyond the Jurisdiction of the Relief Committee, when: On the query as to "whether a member was entitled to benefits after removing, or whether he can receive benefits when not reported by the relief committee, being out of their jurisdiction, having been sick and receiving benefits for a considerable time prior to departure?" *Held*, He is entitled to benefits but must comply with the Constitution.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 113, 119.

453. Benefits: Paid Voluntarily to a Member not Entitled, Cannot be Recovered Back: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1184.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1882. 593, 540, 581.

454. Benefits: Right of Lodge to Demand Proof of Sickness Before Paying: Where a By-Law providing that a member shall furnish the certificate of a physician, and such other evidence as the Lodge may require as to the nature and extent of a brother's disease, etc., before he shall receive weekly benefits. *Held*, The provision does not conflict with the Constitution. The Lodge has the right to require from sick or disabled members any practicable and

*In this case the Grand Lodge modified the decision of the committee by holding that the brother was entitled to benefits from the time of reporting to the relief committee, which perhaps, was not exact justice.

reasonable information relative to their sickness or disability.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1883, 58, 116.

455. Benefits. Lodge not Liable for where Brother Renounces the Order: Where a member by confession to the priest renounces the Order, and informs the C. C. that he has so renounced the Order, and the C. C. reports the facts to the Lodge. *Held*, That where the brother has voluntarily renounced the Order, and in a manner which renders necessary a violation of his obligation to the Order, he clearly has no further claim on his Lodge or the Order.*—*Dec. of W. T. Baily, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour. 1878, 152, 170

456. Benefits: Reduction of Pursuant to Amendment to By-Laws Legal: Where a Lodge is paying benefits to a sick brother according to its By-Laws, and where in the meantime the By-Laws are amended reducing weekly benefits. *Held*, That where the By-Laws have been legally submitted to the Lodge and acted upon, and said By-Laws having been approved by the committee on Law, and the Grand Chancellor, they take effect immediately upon official notice having been given the Lodge of such approval, and benefits can only be demanded in accordance with the provision of said By-Law.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 28, 176.

457. Benefits: May be Reduced During Sickness of a Member: By amendment to its By-Laws, a Lodge may reduce its benefits during the sickness of a member, and all members of the Lodge, whether sick or well, become subject thereto.

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1879, 1356, 1377.

458. Benefits: Amount of may be Regulated by the Lodge at any Time: On the query, to wit: "Do the By-Laws, reducing weekly benefits, affect a brother who may be under the care of the Lodge?" *Held*, The question of the amount of weekly benefits, above the minimum fixed by the general Laws, is one over which the Lodge has absolute control, and if the By-Laws provide for amendments, there is no reason why the benefits may not be increased or diminished

*It would seem that the better practice is, in cases of this kind, to institute a formal investigation and trial, and if, in renouncing the Order, a brother has violated his obligation he may be dealt with accordingly. (See Expo., title Renouncing Order.)

at any time, with this proviso, that the minimum must in all cases be paid.—*Dec. of H. Lingerfelder, G. C.**

G. L. Md., Jour. Feb. 1869, 55, 139.

459. Benefits: To be Entitled to under Shield, Member must have Semi-Annual Pass Word: (See Relief, Sec. 2176.)

G. L. Ohio, Jour. 1882, 763, 806.

460. Benefits: Allowed as Matter of Right, not of Charity: The supreme Law contends that sick and funeral benefits shall not appear as a charity, but as a right, and that every member, be he sick or poor, should receive them.—*Dec. of C. A. Mack, G. C. (See ante. Secs. 429-433.)*

G. L. Mich., Jour. 1882, 8, 50.

461. Benefits: Fraction of Days not Recognized when: Where a member is taken sick on the morning following a Lodge meeting; *Query*, Would he be entitled to a full week's benefits at the next regular meeting? *Held*, The member's sickness should be regarded as a week's sickness. Fractions of a day are not recognized in such matters.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1883, 44, 92.

462. Benefits: Payable for Fractional Parts of a week: If a member is entitled, under the Laws, to benefits, is sick more than one week, he is entitled to receive weekly benefits so long as the sick visiting committee shall report him disabled, etc., for the actual time.—*Dec. of W. H. Williams, G. C.*

G. L. Conn., Jour. 1880, 8, 24.

463. Benefits: Claim for, may be Allowed without Reference to Finance Committee: (See Bills and Accounts, Sec. 506.)

G. L. Ala., Jour. 1880, 81, 220.

464. Benefits: How Liability of Lodge for, Determined in case of Doubt: Where a Lodge had been paying benefits to a brother and where a question arose as to whether the nature of his disability entitled him to benefits; *Held*, Whenever there is a case of doubt as to the exact disability of a brother claiming benefits, the Lodge should direct

*The committee on Law reversed this decision but it does not appear that the report was acted upon. But this question is now well settled.

†This may not be good Law, and does not accord with the rule in the last two preceding sections.

the relief committee to call in a respectable physician to examine the brother, and upon his decision the Lodge should be guided.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa. Jour., Jan., 1873, 108.

465. Benefits: Payable where a Memoer is Partially Disabled: Where a member, who is an attorney at law, is unable to attend to his usual office work by reason of a dislocated shoulder, but is able to attend his office and give advice and counsel; *Held*, He is entitled to benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa. Jour., Jan., 1873, 132.

466. Benefits: Member not Entitled to, if Able to Follow his Regular Business: Where a brother is the proprietor of a factory or other business house, and superintends it, purchasing materials for the same, sells the manufactured work and oversees the employes of the establishment, and only works at the bench when he finds time from his other duties, and not as a regular occupation; *Held*, His being disabled for work at the bench, and not for his regular business, would not entitle him to benefits, his disability not being such as contemplated by the Supreme or Grand Lodges in the payment of benefits.—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.* G. L. Ind., Jour., 1881, 17, 63.

467. Benefits: Member not Entitled to, if able to follow his Usual Vocation. Where a brother in good standing had the misfortune to break his arm, and while it prevents him from doing manual labor, he is able to superintend the work placed in his charge and receives his regular salary therefor, *Held*, That while a member may be incapacitated from pursuing all the branches of his usual avocation, yet, if he is enabled to superintend his usual work, and does so, and receives his usual salary, he is in fact able to pursue his "usual avocation" and so is not entitled to benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Cal., Jour. 1882, 1730, 1740, 1752.

468. Benefits: Member Entitled to though able to Superintend his Business: A brother sick and disabled, and unable to perform any manual labor, but goes to his place of business and superintends the same; as also the brother who goes to his place of business but is compelled to employ a man to attend to his business duties, are entitled to benefits. G. L., Md., Jour. 1883, 321, 334.

469. Benefits: Liability of Lodge for, to member injured when: On the *query*, to-wit, "Is a Lodge compelled to pay sick benefits to a member when disabled by his calling, he being a member of a volunteer fire company? Or when disabled in playing base ball?" *Held*, Volunteer fire companies being honorable and praiseworthy associations, a member injured in the performance of his duties, if in good standing is entitled to benefits. Base ball being a business, a calling of some who depend upon it for a living, if injured in the lawful pursuance of their calling, if in good standing are entitled to benefits.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L. N. J., Jour. 1881, 1231, 1261.

470. Benefits: Lodge Liable for when paid to its members by another Lodge: Whenever a Sub. Lodge shall pay money, either by itself, or through a relief committee, to a member of another Lodge, who is entitled to such relief, under a relief shield, the Lodge of which the person relieved is a member, shall be responsible for the repayment to the Lodge, or relief committee, of the money so paid, and must promptly discharge such liability. (See Relief, Sec. 2173 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1989, 2005.

471. Benefits: Lodge not Liable for money advanced to aid a member when: Where a Lodge advances money to a member of another Lodge, on the individual request of the member: *Held*, The latter Lodge is not responsible for money so advanced without the authority of the Lodge, duly attested.—*Appeal of Crescent Lodge of Ohio vs. Eureka Lodge of Rhode Island.*

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2009.

472. Benefits may be Forfeited by non-payment of Assessments: (See Fines, Sec. 1197.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2394, 2467.

473. Benefits: Funeral: Compulsory Assessments in Payment of, not Approved: (See Sec. 1185, Mortuary Laws, Sec. 1604.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1288, 1290, 1293.

BLANKS.

474. To be Furnished by Supreme Lodge: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Lodge furnish the G. K. of R. & S. of each Grand Jurisdiction, and D. G. Cs. where no Grand

Lodge exists, printed blanks to report to the S. C., S. K. of R. & S. and S. M. of E. all moneys paid by them to the Supreme Lodge, which shall be in the following form, to wit:

OFFICE OF G. K. OF R. & S. OF THE }
GRAND JURISDICTION OF.....No... }

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I herewith inclose my.....for the sum.....
dollars in payment of.....

Yours fraternally,

....., G. K. of R. & S.
To....., S. K. of R. & S.

OFFICE OF G. K. OF R. & S. OF THE }
GRAND JURISDICTION OF.....No... }

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I have this day forwarded by.....the sum of
.....dollars in payment of.....

Yours fraternally,

....., G. K. of R. & S.
To....., S. C.

OFFICE OF G. K. OF R. & S. OF THE
JURISDICTION OFNo.....

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I have this day forwarded by.....the sum of
.....dollars in payment of.....

Your fraternally,

....., G. K. of R. & S.
To..... S. M. of E.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 698, 716.

BLANK FORMS.

475. Those Submitted by the S. K. of R. & S.

Declared Official: The blank forms now used by the S. K. of R. & S. for Grand Lodge returns were declared the official forms and the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of each Jurisdiction must comply with said form in each and every particular item specifically called for.

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2044.

BANNER.

476. Adoption of: In respect to the style of banner for the Order, the supreme Lodge adopted the following reso-

lution presented by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. *Resolved*, That our representatives to the Supreme Lodge be instructed to use their influence toward the adoption by the Supreme Lodge of a banner for the Order, and we most cordially endorse and recommend the design presented by Brother Chas. A. Bird, of Excelsior Lodge No. 9, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 687, 740, 742.

477. Banner: May be used on Displays: Query: Can banners be used for display or parades, and if so, what should be the prescribed form, size of mounting for either Sub., Grand, or Supreme Lodges: *Held*, That the query was answered by the action of the Supreme Lodge on Doc. 29. (*Doc. 29 referred to is the one set forth in the preceding section*).

S. L., Jour. 1873, 708, 740.

478. Banner: A Lodge has no right to Design, or use when: On the query whether it would be proper for Sub. Lodge in getting up a banner, to be used in public parade, to paint upon said banner the representation of any emblem that, to them, may be appropriate to the Order, etc., *Held*, That the Supreme Lodge has provided a flag with designs, and that no flag should be used by the Order except that devised in strict conformity to the decree of the Supreme Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Ind., Jour. July, 1872, 193, 200.

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan. 1873, 67.

BLACK BALL.

479. Disclosing name of Brother Casting: Question concerning: The Supreme Lodge refused to answer the following query: "Is it not lawful for one member of a Lodge to be allowed to disclose to another member of the Lodge or Order, the name of a brother who may speak or vote against a candidate for membership"; holding it to be a subject for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

480. Black Ball: Member's Reasons for Casting, Cannot be called for: A member cannot be called upon to give his reasons for casting a black ball.—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour. 1879, 1057, 1090.

481. Black Ball: Reasons for Casting Cannot be Demanded: A member cannot be called upon to give his reasons for casting a black ball.—*Dec. of T. H. Mannen, G. C.*
G. L. Ky. Jour., 1879, 587, 637.

482. Black Ball: Member's Reasons for Casting Cannot be Questioned even though Actuated by Malice: On the query, to-wit: "What redress has a rejected applicant, or member recommending him, in case it can be proved that the parties blackballing him were actuated by malice?" *Held, None.* The ballot is secret and no brother can be required to state how he voted, and if he voluntarily discloses his vote, his integrity cannot be questioned, and the members casting black balls cannot be required to give their reasons.—*Dec. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*
G. L. Nev. Jour., 1883, 626.

483. Blackball: Dropping Name from List of applicants does not have the effect to: (See Rejection, Sec. 2198.)
S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 40.

484. Black Ball: Number necessary to reject without new ballot. (See Ballot, Sec. 294.)
G. L. Cal. Jour., 1882, 1671, 1745, 1753.

485. Black Ball: Subordinate Lodges may fix the number necessary to reject when: A Subordinate Lodge may legislate that one black ball may reject a candidate, but cannot go beyond the maximum of two, established by the Supreme Lodge.—*Dec. of S. H. Goddard, G. C.*
G. L. Nev. Jour., 1875, 93, 137.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

486. Grand Lodges have no right to hold: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1317 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1945, 1980.
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1413, 1429.

BADGE.

487. Design of for Past Chancellors and Knights Adopted: Supreme Scribe C. M. Barton, offered a beautiful design for badge for Past Chancellors and Knights, designed by brother T. W. Bacon, of New Haven, Conn. Design adopted.
S. L. Jour., 1870, 224.

488. Badge: Description of Design not found: Rep. of Com. Concerning: At the instance of the Supreme Chancellor, the committee on the state of the Order was instructed to report upon the design of the badge for Past Chancellors and Knights, mentioned in preceding section. The committee reported, that the design of the badge could not be found, and therefore unable to report any description of the badge referred to. (See Jewels, Sec. 1489.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1373, 1423.

489. Badge: for Founder: Order concerning: Presentation of: (See Founder, Sec. 1148 to 1152.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 20.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1282.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1418.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1505, 1668.

490. Badge: For Funerals: Description of: (See Funeral Badge, Sec. 1160, and note.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 620, 631.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

491. For Endowment Rank: The trustees of the Supreme Lodge were authorized to appoint two members of the Supreme Lodge, and who should also be members of the Endowment Rank, who, with the Supreme Chancellor, should constitute the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2077.

492. Board: Of Control: For Ontario: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1068.)

S. L. Jour. 1882, 2557.

BANQUETS.

493. Invitation to Declined: (See Public Celebrations, Sec. 2015.)

S. L. Jour. 1877, 1432.

BY-LAWS.

494. Amendments to: May be Amended, when: Where an amendment to By-Laws is upon its passage at the time provided by Law, it is competent to change, alter, or amend, or add to the original amendment, nor is it necessary, that notice of the amendment to the amendment shall be concurrent with the reading of the original amendment, nor is it

required to lie over as if it was an original proposition.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.* G. L. Ills., Jour. 1883, 976, 1034.

495. By-Laws: Denying Benefits: Valid, when:

A By-Law, that, (declares) if the sickness of a member is caused by his own misconduct, he shall not be entitled to benefits, is valid.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.*

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1877, 173, 237.

496. By-Laws: Cannot Have a Retroactive Effect: A Lodge cannot pass a By-Law to take effect prior to its passage. It would be *ex post facto*, neither good in equity, nor law.—*Dec. of H. G. Allis, G. C.*

G. L. Ark., Jour. 1883, 119, 136.

497. By-Laws: Right of Committee on Law to Change or Correct: Where a Lodge submitted the draft of its By-Laws to two members of the Committee on L. & S., and these two members submitted a report changing the By-Laws, in this; Art. II, Sec. 1, provided that the meetings be held on the *1st, and 3d, Thursdays of each month*, deeming this to be in conflict with the constitution which required weekly meetings, it was changed so as to require the meetings of the Lodge to be held on *Thursdays of each week*. *Held:* That the Committee on Law have no power to change the By-Laws of a Lodge. If the committee find the Laws unconstitutional, they may disapprove them, and may indicate wherein the objection lies, leaving the Lodge to correct its own By-Laws.—*Maj. Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1877, 1054, 1090.

498. By-Laws: Construction of Law as to Amendments: On the query: "Where the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge provide that no alteration, amendment or addition, shall be made to the By-Laws, unless a proposition in writing, specifying such amendment, alteration or addition, be made at least two regular meetings previous to being acted upon." Could a Lodge, when such proposition came up to be acted upon, adopt an amendment offered to such proposition, which would in effect, amend the By-Laws in a different manner than that intended by the "proposition in writing" first made? In other words, would not the proposition, as amended, have to be laid over for two regular meetings previous to fur-

ther action? *Held*, That it is proper to amend an amendment to By-Laws that has been presented and laid over the proper time under rule, and to pass such amendment at the same meeting at which such amendment to the amendment to the By-Laws is offered.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Cal. Jour. 1883, 1911, 1930.

499. By-Laws: Amendment to, Will Effect Change of Meeting Night Without Dispensation:

It does not require a dispensation to change from semi-monthly to weekly meetings, a By-Law to that effect will answer the purpose.—*Dec. of G. H. Harney, G. C.*

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1883, 1823, 1925.

500. By-Law: Void if in Conflict with the General Law: Where the General Laws provide that the M. of F. shall serve on the relief committee, and a By-Law of the Lodge exempts him from that duty; *Held*, That the latter is void.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Ind. Jour., Jan., 1877, 26, 27.

501. By-Laws: Amendments to go into Effect after Approval. Amendments to By-Laws are operative and binding upon the members of the Lodge only, after their approval by the committee on Law, and the G. C.—*Rep. of com. on Law*. (See Benefits, sec. 456.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1880, 28, 176, 115, 122.

502. By-Laws: Cannot be amended for a Definite Time: (See Benefits, Sec. 448.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1879, 569, 696.

503. By-Laws: A Sub. Lodge has no Right to charge for, when: A Lodge cannot charge their members with the By-Laws of the Lodge, and enter that charge at the end of the term as dues.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1876, 448, 546.

504. By-Law: In Conflict with Constitution Void although Approved by Grand Lodge:—A By-Law not in accordance with the Constitution, general Laws, or usages of the Order, although it may have, inadvertently, received the sanction of the committee on Law, and the G. C., must cease to be operative whenever the Lodge is officially informed of the fact.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour. Jan. 1870, 540, 577.

BUSINESS.

505. Of Sub. Lodge must be Conducted in the Third Rank: A Lodge has no right to permit a ballot to be taken while open in the second rank, all business of the Lodge of whatsoever nature,—except the actual conferring of the ranks,—must be transacted in the Knight's rank, therefore the Lodge has no right to permit an Esquire to participate in a ballot, or permit him to observe the manner of voting or balloting.—*Rep. of J. W. Wheeler, G. C.* (See Sec. 624.)

G. L. Kan., Jour. 1878, 8, 26, 34.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS.

506. Reference of to finance committee does not include claim for benefits: Where a Lodge's By-Law require all bills and accounts to be referred to the finance committee before being paid:—*Held*, That this does not include a claim for benefits reported by a relief committee, and that the ruling of the C. C. and the action of the Lodge in ordering a warrant for the amount without such reference was legal and proper.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L. Ala. Jour., 1880, 81, 220.

BLINDNESS.

507. Effect of an agreement to indemnify Lodge in case of: Where two applicants for membership had lost the sight of one of their eyes, each; but as a condition to their admission agreed as follows: "I hereby agree to release the Lodge from liability, in case of permanent disability of both eyes." *Held*, That the agreement was binding upon the members who entered into it *previous to their initiation*.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., 1882, 539, 581.

508. Blindness: Disqualifies applicant for membership: (See Applicant, Sec. 74.)

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1881, 17, 63.

BENEFICIARY.

509. May be a Friend: Construction of Law: There is no provision of Law which would authorize the Supreme officers to reject an original application for membership

to the Endowment Rank simply because the beneficiary named therein is designated as a "friend," and does not appear to be a relative of the applicant. There is a Law preventing the transfer of a certificate for a pecuniary consideration, or for any cause but "natural love and affection," but there is no such Law in reference to an original application.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour. 1884, 2790, 3052.

510. Beneficiary: Cannot be Deprived of Endowment Fund, by Will: (See Endowment, Sec. 1040.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

511. Beneficiary: Change of for "Natural Love and Affection": Terms Defined: "Natural love and affection," is defined as "the affection which a husband, a father, a brother or other near relative, naturally feels towards those who are so nearly allied to them," and as a member of the E. R. cannot in this sense have a "natural love and affection" for his Lodge, he cannot assign his endowment policy to it, under the terms of the constitutional prohibition, found in Sec. 2, Art. IX. of the Endowment Rank constitution.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

512. Beneficiary: Change of During Life of Member: When a member of a section has requested, in the prescribed form, a change of his beneficiary, the request being received and favorably acted upon by his section, and formal notice of such change under the seal of his section, has been received at the office of the S. M. of E., before the death of the member, the endowment is payable to the last named beneficiary, even though the old certificate has not been received at the office of the S. M. & E., until after the death of the member. No change should be made in the books of the S. M. of E., stating any event occurring after death, and no new certificates should be issued.*—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour. 1884, 2789, 3052.

BALDRIC.

513. Use of Abolished: *Resolved,* That the baldric is hereby abolished as part of the uniform of the Order, and its use in any rank is hereby prohibited. S. L. Jour. 1884, 3045.

*See Sec. 2, Art. IX, Const. E. R.

CONCLAVES.

514. Of the Order of S. P. K.: Not Recognized :

The Supreme Lodge having refused to recognize any higher degree, adopted a preamble and resolution warning the brethren against affiliating with any institution pretending to have any connection with the Knights of Pythias, and ordering that the preamble and resolution be sent officially to every Subordinate Lodge in the country. (See Higher Degree, 1383, S. P. K., 2333, and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 43.

515. Conclaves: Approving Action of Supreme Chancellor in respect to:

The Supreme Chancellor called the attention of the Supreme Lodge to the fact, that conclaves have been organized by members of the Order, on Sunday, denouncing the same. The action of the Supreme Chancellor was approved, and said Order denominated a hanger-on, and a drag to the prosperity of the Order of Knights of Pythias.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 27, 45.

516. Conclaves: Committee of conference on:

Pending a resolution requiring all members of the Order, who were members of the conclaves to withdraw therefrom, or suffer suspension, a committee of conference was appointed, which resulted in the exemplification of the ritual of the conclaves before the Supreme Lodge, the members thereof obligating themselves to secrecy, and the resolution to suspend members of the conclave was indefinitely postponed.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 102, 108, 110, 112.

517. Conclaves: To be under control of the Supreme Lodge for one year:

The Supreme Lodge resolved to take charge of all conclaves and place the control and government thereof in the hands of four members of the Supreme Lodge until the next annual session, and that the committee was to be admitted into all conclaves or official business connected with the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 114.

COMMITTEES.

518. Of Supreme Lodge: Shall be notified of Appointment and duties: It is the duty of the S. K. of

R. & S. to notify the committees of their appointment and duties. (See S. K. of R. & S., Sec. 2311.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 118.

519 Committees: Auditing: Authority of to Count Lodge money: (See Auditing Committee, Sec. 277.)

G. L. Nev. Jour., 1878, 316, 343.

520. Comittees: Of Investigation: C. C. Eligible to appointment on: On the query as to whether the V. C. could appoint the C. C. on the committee of investigation on the petition of an applicant: *Held*, The V. C. has the right to appoint the minority of all committees unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge. The V. C. has the right to appoint the C. C. on such committee if he deems proper, bearing in mind the restriction that such appointee shall not have recommended the applicant.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Pa. Jour., Jan., 1872, 52, 53.

521. Committee: Of Investigation on Petition of Applicant: Duties of Cease on Making Report: An investigating committee does not continue until the applicant is reported upon for the third rank, but is discharged on making report on the application. There is no written Law prohibiting committees being continued until the candidates have received the three ranks, but the constitution and usages of the Order evidently intend to convey the impression that the duties of the committee cease when the report is received on the qualification of the applicant.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa. Jour. 1880, 27, 176.

522. Committee: Of Investigation: What Members Exempt from: No member is exempt from service on investigating committee except the brother who recommends the candidate. But the rules of propriety ought to exclude the C. C. and V. C., they having the appointing power.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Ind. Jour., 1882, 181.

523. Committee: On Appeals Cannot Legally act During Vacancy in: (See Construction of Law, Sec. 564.)

G. L., D. C. Jour., 1883, 433, 435.

524. Committee: on Appeals: Province of: No Authority to Re-try the Case or Hear new Evidence: On the *Query*, to wit: "Has the committee on ap-

peals of the Grand Lodge a lawful right to refuse to hear evidence to prove the truth or falsity of matters set forth in an appeal, such evidence not having been heard by the Lodge when the case was on trial?" *Held*, Yes; it is not only their right, but their duty to refuse to hear such evidence. The committee is not appointed for the purpose of re-trying cases, which have been already passed upon by the Lodge. The questions before the committee are merely these:

1. Is the appeal in regular form, and was it made in proper time and manner?
2. Was the trial legally conducted?
3. Was the judgment of the Lodge legally imposed?
4. Was the sentence legally imposed?
5. Is the sentence a legal one?

They are not the judges of the truth or falsity of the evidence given before the Lodge committee on charges; The latter is the sole judge of the weight to be attached to the evidence. The duty of the committee is with the record alone.—*Dec. of W. J. MacMullan, G. C.* G. L. Pa., Jour., July, 1873. 484-5.

525. Committee: On Appeals: Decision of, final when: (See Appeals, Sec. 158.)

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1572.

526. Committee: On Credentials and Returns, To be Furnished with Information as to Arrears of Grand Lodges: (See Arrears, Sec. 201.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2458.

527. Committee: Special: Of Supreme Lodge: Payment of Expenses of: On the resolution providing for the payment of the mileage and *per diem* to the special committee called to Indianapolis, (to the office of the S. M. of E.) on special work under instruction of the Supreme Lodge, the committee on finance report: *Resolved*, That mileage and *per diem* be allowed such members of special committees who are not members of the Supreme Lodge, and *per diem* only to those members who are representatives.

S. L., Jour. 1878, 1572, 1608.

528. Committee: Of Sub. Lodge: Have no Authority to pass upon the conduct of the Supreme Lodge or its Officers when: Where a document was

presented to the Supreme Lodge purporting to be charges by a committee of a Sub. Lodge against certain Supreme Lodge officers, *Held*, That the document should not go upon the journal of the Supreme Lodge: That it related to a private speculation, and a covert attempt to advertize the same: that an improper and illegal course had been pursued in bringing it before the Supreme Lodge; that the committee named in the same have no authority or right to pass upon the conduct of the Supreme Lodge or its officers except in the regular way and in accordance with the law; that the document makes harsh and unjust charges against members of the Order, and of this body upon *ex parte* testimony; that the document be returned to the parties.—*Doc. 74, presented by Rep. Cashman, of Ill.*)

S. L., Jour. 1877, 1433, 1446, 1447.

529. Committee: On Endowment Rank: Shall be Composed of Members of that Rank: (See E. R., Sec. 1080.)

S. L. Jour. 1882, 2481, 2491.

530. Committee: On Distribution of Grand Officers' Reports, may Recommend Action; Where, upon reading the Grand Chancellor's report, it was ordered, that it be referred to a special committee of three for distribution, and where said committee, instead of distributing the entire report, recommended that certain portion be approved. *Held*, on point of order raised, that the special committee might make such recommendation.—*Rul. of O. M. Shedd, G. C.*

G. L. N. Y. Jour., 1881, 47.

531. Committee: On Law and Supervision: Authority of to Change By-Laws: (See By-Laws, Sec. 497.)

G. L. Cal. Jour., 1877, 1054, 1090.

532. Committee: Of Supreme Lodge: Who Eligible on: The practice having obtained to some extent of appointing members of the Order on Supreme Lodge committees who were not members of the Supreme Lodge, it was *Resolved*, That none others than Past Supreme Chancellors, officers of, and representatives to, this Supreme Lodge, are eligible to appointment, either upon standing or special committees thereof.—*Rep. of Com. on L. and S.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1607.

533. Committee: Should not Report on Matters not Properly Before Them: When committees find subjects improperly before them, or not within their prescribed duties to consider, they should ask that such subjects be referred to the proper committee.—*Recommendation of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1229.

534. Committee: Liable to Fine for Failing to Report, but Entitled to Hearing: (See Fine, Sec. 1210.) G. L., Va., Jour. 1875, 17, 18.

535. Committee: Subject to Fine for Failing to Report, when: (See Fines, Sec. 1199.) S. L. Jour. 1880, 2011.

536. Committee: Reports of may be made by Chairman, when: Where a Lodge provided by Law, for fining committees which failed to report at each stated meeting; *Held*, The individual members of committees are not required to report, that, the chairman's report is sufficient, and answers for all, except on final report, which must be signed by a majority of the committee.—*Rep. of com. on Law, as modified by the Grand Lodge.* G. L. Pa., Jour., Feb. 1875, 385. Aug. 1875, 53.

537. Committee: Appointment of After Close of Lodge Illegal: Where the C. C. appointed an auditing committee after the close of the Lodge; *Held*, The appointment was illegal. Auditing committees should be appointed in open Lodge at the last meeting in the term.*—*Rep of com. on Law.* G. L. Pa., Jour. Aug. 1876, 477, 484.

COLORED LODGES.

538. Supreme Chancellor authorized to make Public Declaration concerning: *Resolved*, That this Supreme Lodge does not recognize Lodges of this Order composed of ladies, persons under age or *colored* persons, and the Supreme Chancellor is authorized to make such public declaration or publication of this fact, as he may in his judgment deem necessary to prevent deception or imposition.—*Rep. of com. on S. of O.* S. L. Jour., 1871, 382.

*There is perhaps no good reason for this rule.

539. Colored Lodges: Petition for tabled: A petition for a large number of colored men, asking the Supreme Lodge to authorize the institution of Lodges for colored K. of P. was upon motion tabled. (See Petition, Sec. 1825.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1628.

540. Colored Lodges: Reaffirming Former Decision Concerning: *Resolved*, That, this Supreme Lodge reaffirms its former position and decision, that Lodges composed of colored persons cannot be formed under the Jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, nor can colored persons be admitted as members in any Subordinate Lodge of this Order.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 379, 383.

CONSTITUTION.

541. Of Grand Lodges to be Deposited with S. K. of R. and S. (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1296.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 426, 1870, 175.

542. Constitution: of Grand Lodge: Amendments to must be Approved: (See Appeal, Sec. 157.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1619.

543. Constitution: Repeal of Old: On the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1874, the old Constitution was repealed, as was also all inconsistent legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 947.

544. Constitution: The Right of Grand Lodge to Supersede by Resolution: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1294; Appeal and note, Sec. 149.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 205, 206

545. Constitution: Obligatory Portions: Query: Are the obligatory portions of the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges adopted by the Supreme Lodge, considered applicable to Subordinate Lodges under jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, or only to Subordinate Lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge? *Ans:* By the committee: That the obligatory portions of the Constitution apply to all Subordinate Lodges. (See Obligatory Laws, Sec. 1765.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 536, 579.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

546. Motion Conflicting therewith is out of Order: A motion to adopt the report of a committee recommending the abolishment of the apron used as outside regalia, was ruled out of order inasmuch as it would require an amendment to the Constitution to change the Law in that respect.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 191.

647. Constitutional Law: Right of Grand Lodge to Supersede Constitution by Resolution: The right of a Grand Lodge to supersede its Constitution by resolution was upheld by the Supreme Lodge. (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1294. (Appeal, Sec. 149, and note.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 205, 206.

548. Constitutional Law: Casting Ballot: Election of Officers: To a motion that a member be authorized to cast the vote of the Supreme Lodge where there was but one nominee a point of order was raised, that the Constitution declares that the election of officers must be by ballot: *Held*, That the point was not well taken, as the body was competent to designate any member to cast the ballot for them. *Held* further, that those who voted against the motion had an inherent right to cast their individual vote.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 194, 195, 196.

549. Constitutional Law: A By-Law in Conflict with, void: (See By-Law, Sec. 500.) G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan., 1877, 26, 27.

550. Constitutional Law: Right of a Subordinate Lodge to levy Assessments: (See Assessments, Sec. 22.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2058.

551. Constitutional Law: Power of Supreme Lodge to Authorize Member to Travel: (See Organization of Lodges, Sec. 1775.) S. L. Jour., 1871, 427, 428.

552. Constitutional Law: Amendments Proposed may be Amended when: An amendment to the Constitution being under consideration, it is perfectly competent for the Lodge to *amend the amendment*, in any of the fol-

lowing forms, viz: *To add or insert certain words,—or to strike out certain words, and insert other words.*—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C., sustaining the G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour. of Nov. 1879, 245, 246.

553. Constitutional Law: The Supreme Lodge Constitution Paramount: (See Ranks, Sec. 2235.)

S. L. Jour. 1884, 2776, 2988.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONSTITUTION.

554. On Creation of Past Grand Chancellor: (See P. G. C., Sec. 1846.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1283, 1286.

555. Construction of Constitution: Meaning of term "Full Vote:" The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kansas provides that: "When a question arises concerning a Sub. Lodge the vote shall be taken by Lodges, when the representative or the representatives of each Lodge present shall cast the full vote of his or their Lodge," The Grand Chancellor ruled, that the "*full vote*" meant the number of representatives to which the Lodge was entitled. On appeal from this decision, *Held*, That the decision of the Grand Chancellor was correct. (*Appeal of R. H. Atwood vs the G. L. of Kansas.*)

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1617.

556. Construction of Constitution: Terms of Grand Lodges: Effect of Change in Time of Meeting: Where a Grand Lodge changed its time of meeting, shortening the term of its officers thereby: *Held*, That the session was valid, and the terms and honors of the officers were not affected. (See Grand Lodge, 1318.)

S. L. Jour. 1880, 1969, 1988, 2004.

557. Construction of Constitution: Clause in Respect to Appropriation of Funds Construed: Where the Constitution provided that all questions on motions, which *affect the By-Laws*, involve an *appropriation* or expenditure of money, remove an officer, etc., shall require the *concurrence of two-thirds* of the valid votes cast; *Held*, that a vote adopted by a majority of five to four, authorizing the chairman of the "sick committee" to hire a competent nurse to sit up with sick members, at any expense not to exceed \$7.00 per

week, the amount to be equally assessed upon the members of the Lodge, was in conflict with the Constitution, inasmuch as, it was an "*appropriation of money*" and it did not receive a two-third vote.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. D. C., Jour. Jan. 1873, 593.

CONSTRUCTION OF LAWS.

558. Re-Election of Grand Chancellor: Effect of: The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts re-elected the Grand Chancellor, the Grand Chancellor decided by reason of his re-election, the G. V. P., would hold over, which decision the Grand Lodge reversed, and proceeded to elect a G. V. P. On appeal to the Supreme Lodge. *Held*, The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts exceeded its powers in electing a G. V. P., after the re-election of their Grand Chancellor.†—*Appeal of W. W. Gray, vs. G. L., of Mass.*

S. L., Jour., 1871, 380, 392.

559. Construction of Laws: Defining Force of Obligatory Laws. (See Obligatory Laws Sec. 1765.)

S. L., Jour., 1873, 699, 734.

560. Construction of Laws: Right of Grand Lodge to Legislate Concerning Arrears and S. A. P. W: Pending the consideration of a resolution declaring that a Grand Lodge was authorized to legislate concerning arrears, and the right of a brother to the S. A. P. W., a point of order was raised to the effect, that Item 4 of Sec. I, Art. I, of the Constitution gives all matter of Pass Words to the Supreme Lodge, as also does Art. XVI. (See Appendix.) *Held*, not well taken, that the resolution was not in conflict with the supreme Laws. (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2436.)

S. L., Jour., 1875, 1121.

561. Construction of Laws: As to Payment of Officers and Representatives: Construing the following clause of the G. L. Constitution, to wit.: "The Grand Lodge

*The soundness of this decision may be questioned on one ground, viz: The Lodge proposed to meet this expense by an assessment. It does not appear that the money was to be taken out of the exchequer, and it is plainly inferable that the Constitutional inhibition applies only to Lodge funds.

†This ruling would hardly seem to be in consonance with any principle of reason or justice now, and it is certainly in conflict with the usage and custom, obtaining in many of the Jurisdictions. To say that a Past Grand Chancellor holds over, in the event of the re-election of a Grand Chancellor, in these days of Pythian progress, would be to call down upon one a torrent of criticism. See Expo. title, Eligibility, where this question is discussed, also Sitting P. C.

shall pay the actual and necessary expenses of its officers and representatives." The G. C. ruled that, "Actual and necessary expenses," meant actual railroad fare going to and returning from the session of the Grand Lodge, meals on the route, sleeping car fare, and hotel bill while the Grand Lodge was in session. Objection was raised to this construction, on the ground that the Grand Lodge had not paid for sleeping car fare, or meals on the route, for the last two sessions, and for this reason the chair was, on appeal, reversed.—*Rul. of A. Brandt, G. C.*

G. L. Ga., Jour. 1881, 345.

562. Construction of Laws: As to Payment of Officers and Representatives: Rule Adhered to:

On request, to define what constitutes the traveling expenses of officers and representatives, the G. C. ruled in accordance with the previous legislation, (as set forth in the preceding section,) whereupon it was moved that the actual traveling expenses of representatives and officers, shall include sleeping car fare and meals on the road, to which a point of order was raised, on the ground that it had been decided by the last Grand Lodge, that sleeping car fare and meals should not be allowed, which was held well taken, that the motion was out of order. On appeal, the chair was reversed, the motion then being put to vote, was carried fifteen to three.*—*Rul. of S. C. Roberts, G. C.*

G. L. Ga., Jour. 1882, 362.

563. Construction of Laws: Meaning of Term "Clear of the Books:" On a query, propounded. *Held*, Any member owing less than one-quarter's dues stands "clear of the books."—*Dec. J. E. Mitchell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour. Jan. 1881, 342, 343.

564. Construction of Laws. A Vacancy in Committee on Appeals Disqualifies Committee from Acting: Where the Laws provide that the committee on appeals shall consist of three, and where the chairman resigns, thus leaving a vacancy in the committee, it cannot legally act upon appeals before it while such vacancy exists. It can be clearly seen and understood that, with but two members of

*This construction placed upon the words "actual and necessary traveling expenses," seems to be a reasonable one, and it is inserted here for the consideration of such Grand Jurisdictions as have similar constitutional provisions. The S. L. has taken similar action in respect to the same question—Jour. 1884. In connection with this matter the G. C. held that the appeal from his decision was not debatable, a ruling at variance with a universally conceded principle of parliamentary Law.—*See Expo. Appeal.*

that committee the contemplation of the Law will be defeated.
—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., D. C., Jour. 1883, 433, 435.

565. Construction of Laws: As to Decision of Medical Examiner-in-chief: (See Medical Examiner-in-chief, Sec. 1669.) S. L., Jour. 1884, 2788, 3052.

CHARTER.

566. For Subordinate Lodges: By whom Signed: Where Lodges are organized by authority of the Supreme Chancellor and a Grand Lodge is afterward instituted and invested with authority over the Jurisdiction, it becomes a question for the Grand Lodge to determine what names shall appear on the Charters of the Lodges under dispensation, and is not under the control of the Supreme Chancellor.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1872, 466, 612.

567. Charter: Must be present in Lodge room: The Lodge has no right to work without its Charter, or Dispensation present in the Lodge room. S. L. Jour. 1872, 564, 585.

568. Charter: Work Illegal Without: Lodges, Grand and Subordinate, work illegally without the Charter or Dispensation in the Lodge or ante room.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

569. Charter: Of Subordinate Lodge: Surrendered: Disposition Of: It was held by the Supreme Lodge that the disposition of a surrendered Charter was a matter of local legislation. (See Local Legislation, Sec. 1572.) S. L. Jour. 1873, 693, 752.

570 Charter: Optional with Lodge to Exhibit it on Demand of Visiting Brother: A Knight in good standing and evidencing the same to a proper officer or party, mayor can ask to see the Charter or Dispensation of the Lodge, but there is no law or usage warranting a demand therefor, there being no clandestine organization of our Order, I should say that it is optional with a Lodge to do so, or not, at its pleasure.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, app. 39.

571. Charter: Of Subordinate Lodge: Forfeiture of: Local Legislation: As to the number of failures to hold stated meetings so as to work a forfeiture of Charter, it was held to be a subject of local legislation. (See Local Legislation, Sec. 1563.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1285, 1299.

572. Charter: Destruction of: Warrant may Issue in Lieu Thereof: Where a Grand Lodge suffered the loss of its charter by fire, the action of the Supreme Chancellor in issuing a dispensation or warrant of authority, authorizing said Grand Lodge to continue in the exercise of every prerogative enjoyed under its charter until the next session of the Supreme Lodge, was approved.—*Action of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1823, 2015.

573. Charter: Of Subordinate Lodge Cannot be Surrendered, when: *Resolved*, That no Subordinate Lodge shall be allowed to dissolve or surrender its charter by vote so long as nine members remain willing to sustain the Lodge, except by permission of the Grand Lodge, or during the recess of the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Chancellor of the Jurisdiction. S. L. Jour., 1872, 563, 594.

574. Charter: Granted in lieu of old one lost, what Names shall Appear on: In case a Lodge Charter is lost and the Grand Lodge grants another, the names appearing on the same shall be as on the original.*—*Dec. of G. P. Appleton, G. C.* G. L., N. H. Jour., 1883, 89, 104.

575. Charter: Of Subordinate Lodge: Cannot be Altered except by Grand Lodge: On the query as to whether the name of a Grand officer, appearing upon the Charter could be expunged therefrom: *Held*, The Charter of a Subordinate Lodge being an official act of the Grand Lodge, cannot be altered in any manner except by legislation of the Grand Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Md. Jour., 1876, 104, 155

576. Charter: Erasing names from, Illegal: Where a Lodge asked permission to erase from its Charter four names and insert four others: *Held*, A Charter once filled

*The Supreme Lodge has left this matter to the Grand Lodges, (See ante. Charter); and it is for them to say what shall be the form of a new charter issued in the place of the one lost: of course it should be a duplicate, if possible.

up becomes, as it were, perpetual; each and every name entered are those of the charter members of the Lodge, no matter what may become of them in after years: they may be suspended or withdraw, no authority can be given to erase the names: such a transaction, (the erasure) would revoke the Charter.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug. 1875, 80-81.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

577. Rank Tax Chargeable For: (See Rank Tax, Sec. 2237.)

S. L., Jour. 1877, 1406, 1438.

578. Charter Members: Must be Balloted for When: After a Lodge has been instituted, its dispensation handed over, and its officers installed, it is then working under the Constitution, and all applicants who did not receive their ranks on the night of institution must then apply in regular form.*—*Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.*

G. L. Kan., Jour. Sept. 1873, 13, 31.

579. Charter Members: Person Cannot be Accepted as When: A person who has been rejected by a Lodge, cannot be accepted as a charter member of a new Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Miss., Jour. 1880, 89.

580. Charter Members: Designation of: Upon the query; to wit: "Who are charter members?" *Held*, Those who apply for dispensation.—*Dec. of C. A. Brown, G. C.*

G. L. Ky., Jour. 1872, 11, 26.

CHARTER PLATES.

581. For the Printing of Charters, Procured by the Supreme Lodge: In order that all Charters, and the price thereof, might be uniform, the Supreme Chancellor recommended that the Supreme Lodge issue all Charters, and to that end, to purchase the Charter Plates, then owned by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The Supreme Lodge adopting

*This is certainly not in accordance with the practice of the Lodges, nevertheless it ought to be the Law. Some instituting officers in working up a Lodge, will procure a large number of names to the petition, and then, on the night of institution, confer the ranks on a few only, leaving the Lodge to confer the ranks on the remainder "for practice." This is well enough, perhaps, but the Lodges, too frequently confer these ranks without even electing the applicants, much less requiring them to make application.

these recommendations, authorized the purchase of the Charter Plate, and appointed a committee for that purpose. At the following session the committee reported that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had generously presented the Plate to the Supreme Lodge.—*Recom. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1869, 68, 120.

Rep. of com. S. L. Jour. 1870, 175.

CHARTER BOOKS.

582. Term of: Unknown to the Law: Upon frequent application for a dispensation *To open the Charter books of a Lodge* that it might receive members or applications for a less sum than that fixed by the Constitution, the Supreme Chancellor says; "I have failed to find anything in your Laws which recognizes such a thing as 'Charter Books,' in the sense in which it is used, and I have invariably declined to recognize it officially." *Held*, "That under the existing Constitution the ruling of the Supreme Chancellor relative to opening Charter Books, so called, is correct.

S. L. Jour. 1875, 1033, 1113.

583. Charter Books: Cannot be Opened by Dispensation: There can be no dispensation, to open Charter Books, granted. The only way that more than one rank can be conferred on the same evening is by granting a dispensation in each case, and payment of the fee for each rank.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa. Jour. 1880, 25, 176.

CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

584. Entitled to Rank of Past Chancellor, When: A brother having served as Chancellor, at the installation of his successor, is *entitled* to the rank, but is not a Past Chancellor in full until he has been obligated and instructed; though I see no good reason why he may not wear a Past Chancellor's regalia in his own Lodge during the *interim* between the time of service and the Grand Lodge session.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* (See Secs. 1913, 1916.)

S. L., Jour 1872, 468, 613.

585. Chancellor Commander: Entitled to the Rank, when: Although the records may fail to show the Chancellor Commander was actually installed, if in fact he

was, and served his full term, he is entitled to the rank of P. C.—*Appeal of Red Cross Lodge vs. G. L. of Ohio.*

S. L., Jour. 1877, 1447.

586. Chancellor Commander: Eligible To The Rank of Past Chancellor and Office of Grand Representative, when: (See Grand Rep., Sec. 1356.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

587. Chancellor Commander: Eligibility Of After Passing The Chair: A C. C., after passing the Chair, is entitled to the rank of P. C., and is eligible as Representative to his Grand Lodge; but the P. C. rank being a ritualistic one, and fully provided for in the Grand Lodge Ritual, can only be conferred in the Grand Lodge, with its attendant ceremonies. A P. C. *in full*, is one who has been regularly obligated and instructed in the Grand Lodge, in that rank.—

Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.

G. L. Miss., Jour. 1881, 11, 68.

588. Chancellor Commander: On Re-Election Of Chair of P. C. How Filled: A C. C. may be re-elected from among the Past Chancellors of the Lodge.*—*Dec. of J. S. Cain, G. C.* *Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.* (See Sec. 1882.)

G. L. Miss., Jour. 1876, 28, 55. Jour. 1881, 7, 68.

589. Chancellor Commander: Not Entitled to Honors of Office Upon Resignation: If a C. C. resigns before his term of office expires, he is not entitled to the honors of P. C. He must serve a full term.—*Dec. of J. A. Hinsey, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour. 1883, 637, 741.

590. Chancellor Commander: Is Eligible to Office of Grand Representative, when: A retiring C. C. is eligible to the office of Grand Representative as soon as his successor is installed.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour. 1882, 13, 40.

* It will be seen that Miss. has adhered to this rule since 1876. It is undoubtedly a reasonable and sensible rule; Miss. however, has gone a step farther than seems to be warranted by the Law. Both Grand Chancellors held that the office of the P. C. could be filled by election from among the Knights. This might be true if the Lodges were authorized to create a P. C. in the event of the re-election of the C. C., but this the Lodge cannot do until the C. C. has served out his second term, in which case the Lodge could create a P. C. to receive the honors of the term, and then elect him to the office of P. C. It is well understood that even this has not been the accepted theory in many of the Jurisdictions, but there is no valid reason why it should not be.

591. Chancellor Commander: Is Eligible to the Office of Grand Representative, when: (See Grand Representative, Sec. 1364.)

G. L. Mo., Jour. 1875, 147; Jour. 1877, 241.

592. Chancellor Commander: Elected to Serve Unexpired Term is Entitled to P. C.'s Certificate: (See P. C., Sec. 1945.)

G. L. W. Va., Jour. 1880, 7, 29.

593. Chancellor Commander: Entitled to the Rank of P. C., without Service as Such. Where a C. C. is re-elected, but resigns before the close of his second term, *Held*, He is entitled to the rank of P. C., although he has not served as P. C.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1877, 1070, 1085.

594. Chancellor Commander: Entitled to Rank of P. C. for Service When no Vacancy has been Declared: (See P. C. Sec. 1921.)

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1879, 1303, 1351, 1357.

595. Chancellor Commander: Entitled to Honors Without Actual Service where Office has not been Declared Vacant. (See Honors, Sec. 1395.)

G. L. Ind., Jour. July 1877, 26, 27.

596. Chancellor Commander: Entitled To Rank of P. C., where Lodge Surrenders Charter on Last Night of Term. (See P. C. Sec. 1913.)

G. L. Cal., Jour. 1881, 1538, 1602, 1604.

597. Chancellor Commander: Entitled to Rank of P. C. Without Installation, when: (See Honors, Sec. 1392.)

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1876, 113, 139.

598. Chancellor Commander. On Re-Election is entitled to Honors Immediately After Installation: (See Honors, Sec. 1393.)

G. L. Maine, Jour. 1878, 284, 343.

599. Chancellor Commander: Taking Card at End of Term: Entitled To Rank of P. C.: The G. C. decided, that a C. C. taking his card at the end of his term as such officer, was not entitled to the honors of P. C.,

but this the Grand Lodge reversed.*—*Dec. of M. T. Badgley, G. C.* G. L., N. J., Jour. 1875, 597, 689.

600. Chancellor Commander: not Entitled to Rank of Past Chancellor, when: Where a Lodge surrenders its charter two months after the election of officers; *Held*, The Chancellor Commander was not entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor. (See P. C. Sec's. 1913, 1921, 1932.) S. L. Jour. 1877,, 1439.

601. Chancellor Commander: Decisions of Final, when: The decisions of a Chancellor Commander upon all questions of a legal and ritualistic nature are final, until reversed by higher authority, therefore a Chancellor Commander may refuse to entertain any motion which is in contravention of any law of either the Supreme or Grand Lodges, and the Subordinate Lodge cannot compel him to entertain any such motion. The only remedy for the Lodge is to appeal.—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.* G. L. Mass. Jour., 1878, 1001, 1019.

602. Chancellor Commander: Is Guilty of Official Misconduct, when: A Chancellor Commander who confers the rank of Page on a candidate who refuses to comply with the requirements of the Ritual is guilty of official misconduct. (See Candidate, Sec. 746.) G. L. Mass. Jour., 1877, 903, 938.

603. Chancellor Commander: May Compel Members to Vote, when: (See Voting, Sec. 2682.) G. L. Mass. Jour., 1878, 1000, 1019.

604. Chancellor Commander: Must open and close Lodge in due form: (See Opening Ceremonies, Sec. 1811.) G. L., Iowa Jour., 1881, 575, 598.
G. L. Mass. Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

605. Chancellor Commander: Is the Only One Authorized to Communicate the S. A. P. W. (See S. A. P. W., Secs. 2426, 2432.) G. L. N. J. Jour., 1874, 473, 566.
G. L. Ill. Jour., 1875, 262, 322.

606. Chancellor Commander: May Communicate the S. A. P. W. Outside Lodge Room, when: On the *query*, "Can a C. C. of any Lodge instruct a brother in

* This same G. C. also decided that a C. C. could not be re-elected, as it was necessary he serve one term as Jr. P. C. This, however, has been held in other Jurisdictions, but it is now pretty well settled that, actual service as Jr. or sitting P. C. is not essential.

the P. W., outside of the Lodge room, knowing the brother is in good standing? *Held, Yes.—Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Ind. Jour. Jan. 1877, 87.

607. Chancellor Commander: Cannot Authorize a Member to Communicate to Another the S. A. P. W. (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2427.)

G. L. Va., Jour. 1881, 44.

608. Chancellor Commander: May Not Instruct a Visitor in Pass Words, when: It is not proper for a C. C. to instruct a visiting brother in the Pass Words of the ranks, he being in possession of the S. A. P. W., unless he presents a written order therefor.

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1508, 1607.

609. Chancellor Commander: Can Communicate the S. A. P. W. On Order, when: (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2434.)

S. L. Jour. 1875, 1042, 1114. Jour. 1876, 1228.

610. Chancellor Commander: Cannot Appoint Committee on Charges, when: (See Charges, Sec. 707.)

G. L. Pa. Jour. Jan. 1870, 535, 546.

611. Chancellor Commander: Right of, In Respect to Ballot: The C. C. has a right to vote upon any and all ballots.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour. Jan. 1874, 159, 174.

612. Chancellor Commander: Right of to Ballot on Petition of Candidate: (See Ballot, Sec. 325.)

G. L. Pa., Jour. 1881, 327, 360.

613. Chancellor Commander: Rights of In Respect to Voting: (See Voting, Sec. 2694.)

G. L. Pa., Jour., July 1872, 373, 374.

614. Chancellor Commander: Rights of in Respect to Voting. A C. C. has no right to vote, except on a question where the yeas and nays are ordered, election of candidates, or election of officers, and when the Lodge is equally divided, to give the casting vote.—*Dec. of J. W. Thompson, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan. 1870, 243, 260-1.

615. Chancellor Commander: Rights of in Respect to Voting: A C. C. has the right to vote for candi-

dates, and in the election of officers, and on all other questions where there is a tie.—*Dec. of H. D. Walker, G. C.*

G. L. Iowa, Jour., July 1874, 140, 147.

616. Chancellor Commander: May Leave His Chair to Vote, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 2351.)

G. L. Pa., Jour., 1883, 50, 112.

617. Chancellor Commander: Cannot Hold Office of M. of E.: On the query, to wit: "Has a brother the right to hold two offices at the same time; for instance, the C. C. and also the M. of E.?" *Held*, He cannot hold two of the active offices at once, and more particularly that of M. of E. and C. C.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., 1880, 31, 177.

618. Chancellor Commander: Retiring: no Form of Installation except to be Conducted to Chair: (See Installation, Sec. 1437.)

G. L. Ind., Jour., July 1877, 27.

619. Chancellor Commander: To Engage in Debate Must Vacate Chair: (See Debate, Sec. 902 to 904.)

G. L. N. J., Jour., July 1870, 117, 140-1.

620. Chancellor Commander: Authority of, to Close Lodge: When Closed Cannot be Reopened by Other Members: The C. C. has the authority to close his Lodge even without form, in time of excitement and great disorder, and he is the sole judge of the emergency, or necessity. A Lodge may subsequently inquire into and even censure or suspend for arbitrary abuse of power. The C. C. is the presiding officer, and is held responsible for the order and decorum of the same. It seems evident that a C. C. must necessarily possess the power to close the Lodge when, in his judgment its harmony and peace would be jeopardized if he failed to do so. Where the Lodge has been so closed for that session no other member has the right to reopen it.—*Appeal of J. W. Bradbury vs. Syracusians Lodge.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1873, 497, 498, 499.

621. Chancellor Commander: Holds Over Until Successor is Installed: Where the C. C. elect is not installed on account of sickness, it is the duty of the present

C. C. to hold over until relieved by his successor, and in the absence of the C. C. the V. C., will perform the duties of the office.*—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1878, 967, 1022, 1024.

622. Chancellor Commander: Has no Authority to Change, Alter or Omit, any of the Ritual Work: (See Ritual Sec. 2097.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1052, 1087, 1091.

623. Chancellor Commander: During Absense of, V. C. Must Preside: (See V. C., Sec. 2670.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1875, 57, 68.

624. Chancellor Commander: Chair of must be Filled by an Officer of the Lodge: All business of a Lodge except the conferring of ranks, or when open as a Lodge of instruction, must be transacted with an officer of the Lodge in the chair, but a C. C. may call any duly qualified member of the Order to the chair when conferring ranks, or to give instruction.†—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 1828, 2003.

625. Chancellor Commander: is not Obligated to call the V. C. to the Chair, on a Temporary Vacation of it: Upon vacating his chair for the purpose of speaking to a question, or engaging in other business the C. C. is not obliged to call the V. C. to the chair. The duty of the V. C. is to preside in the absence of the C. C., not when he is present.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., Feb. 1875, 407.

Aug., 1875, 63.

626. Chancellor Commander: May be Elected while Under Charges: A candidate for the position of C. C. can be elected and installed while charges are pending against him, but he cannot perform any official act in connection with said charges.

G. L. Cal., Jour., 1878, 1188, 1240.

627. Chancellor Commander: Lodge Cannot Elect the V. C. to office of, when: On the query: "Will it be legal to elect our present V. C. for the unexpired

*See post Section, 634 and note.

†The soundness of this rule may well be questioned. See Expo. title C. C.

term, to the C. C.'s chair?" *Held, no.*—Dec. of S. Johnson, Jr., G. C. G. L. Del., Jour., 1881, 293, 310.*

628. Chancellor Commander: Member Acting pro tempore, Authority Of: Any P. C. or V. C. of the Lodge occupying the chair (during the absence or in the presence of C. C.) is legally and thoroughly invested, during the time it is so occupied, with all the prerogatives, powers and authority of the *de facto* and *de jure* C. C. of said Lodge.—*Dec. of A. G. Levy, G. C. N. Y.; Wm. B. Haines, G. C. Mass.*

G. L. N. Y. Jour., Jan. 1870, 251, 287.

G. L. Mass. Jour., 1870, 34.

629. Chancellor Commander: Pro tem. has Authority to Sign Orders, when: A C. C. pro tem. has authority to sign orders drawn on the M. of E., ordered by the Lodge during the absence of the C. C.—*Dec. of H. W. Rice, G. C.; Dec. of S. J. Willett, G. C.*

G. L. Ill. Jour., 1874, 118, 180; 1877, 156, 212.

630. Chancellor Commander: Knight Eligible to Office of, when: Upon a query presented, it was held that a Lodge could elect a Knight to the office of C. C. or V. C. without his previous service, in an appointive office, provided, there is no local legislation to the contrary.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2448, 2477, 2568.

631. Chancellor Commander: Knight Eligible to Office of, when: A Knight elected to the office of V. C., to serve out an unexpired term, is eligible to the office of C. C. upon the expiration of the term.—*Dec. of Maner Jenkins, G. C.*

G. L. W. Va. Jour., Nov. 1874, 13, 31.

632. Chancellor Commander, May be Elected to Fill Vacancy Without Notice to Members, when: (See Election, Sec. 1006.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour. 1882, 12, 40.

633. Chancellor Commander: Has no Right to Vote on an Appeal from his Decision: (See Appeals, Sec. 136.)

G. L. Tex., Jour. 1883, 60.

634. Chancellor Commander: Elect: Absence of at Installation: Effect of: The failure to install the C.

*It was held by the G. C. of N. H. that a Lodge might elect the V. C. to the vacant office of C. C., but this the G. L. overruled as not in accord with the Laws and usages of the order. (Jour. of N. H., 1878, 16, 36.) See *Expo. Eligibility*.

C. elect for any cause at the time of the installation of the other officers of the Lodge, does not entitle the V. C. to assume the station and duties of the C. C., and the installing officer cannot by delivering him the properties of the Lodge invest him with the office of the C. C. for the term.*—*Dec. of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.* G. L. Mich., Jour. 1880, 60, 87.

635. Chancellor Commander: Elect: Refusal of to be Installed: Duty of D. D. G. C.: Where the C. C. elect refuses to be installed, it is the duty of the D. D. G. C. to call an election, and if one can be secured who will serve, proceed with the installation. The same rule applies in case the retiring C. C. refuses to serve as P. C.—*Dec. of J. J. Scott, G. C.* G. L. Louisiana, Jour. 1881, 33, 101.

636. Chancellor Commander: Right of Lodge to Re-Elect: A Lodge has the right to re-elect their C. C.† —*Dec. of W. A. Cotter, G. C.* G. L. Ky., Jour., Jan. 1874, 125, 212.

637. Chancellor Commander: Has no Power to Install an Officer: A C. C. has no power to install an officer unless he is a P. C. and has been commissioned for that purpose.—*Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.* G. L. Kan., Jour., Mar. 1874, 61, 73.

638. Chancellor Commander: May Prevent Members Leaving Lodge Room, when: (See Retiring from Lodge Room, Sec. 2195.) G. L. Md., Jour. 1874, 153, 195.

639. Chancellor Commander: Duty of, in Respect to Members Entering or Retiring from Lodge Room: (See Entering Lodge, Sec. 1141.) G. L. Kan., Jour., Sept., 1873, 14, 31.

640. Chancellor Commander: Constitutionally Eligible to Re-Election: A C. C. is constitutionally eligible to re-election, that is, it is not necessary that he actually pass to, and serve in the office of P. C., after his first term, but may be re-elected and continue in office, notwith-

*See Expo. title V. C. for discussion of this question.

†The Grand Lodge overruled this decision of the G. C. as being in conflict with the Law. That a Lodge has the right to re-elect a C. C. will perhaps not be doubted outside of Kentucky, and possibly Indiana. But this rule was abandoned in Kentucky, as appears from a decision of B. W. Morris, G. C. in 1881, by which the decision of Grand Chancellor Cotter, above given, is confirmed.—See *Expo. title Sitting Past Chancellor*.

standing there are P. C.s and a V. C. in the Lodge, at the time the nomination and election take place.—*Dec. of T. W. Deering. G. C.* G. L. Kan., Jour., Sept., 1873, 11, 31.

641. Chancellor Commander: Is Entitled to the Courtesy of the Members, when: (See Courtesy, Sec. 765.) G. L. Kan., Jour. 1883, 8, 23.

642. Chancellor Commander: Should Refuse Admission to Brother under Suspension, when: (See Admission, Section 230.) G. L. Ill., Jour. 1879, 385, 448.

643. Chancellor Commander: Has no Authority to Declare Conditional Suspension, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2348.) G. L. Ill., Jour., 1880, 522, 546.

644. Chancellor Commander: Has No Authority to Appoint Grand Representative, when: (See Grand Representative, Sec. 1363 and note.) G. L. of Ill. Jour. 1880, 556

645. Chancellor Commander: Has No Authority to Give Instructions to Member in the Endowment Rank: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1088.) S. L. Jour. 1882, 2291, 2479.

646. Chancellor Commander: Shold Alone Announce the Ballot, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 339.) S. L. Jour. 1876, 1227, 1296.
S. L. Jour. 1882, 2275, 2465.

647. Chancellor Commander. May Refuse Admission to Any One Unless in Possession of the S. A. P. W.: (See Admission and note, Sec. 211.) S. L. Jour., 1873 app. 38.

648. Chancellor Commander: May Resign During the Term: Notwithstanding his obligation at installation, to perform the duties of his office for the present term, a C. C. is at liberty to resign during the term. S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585.

649. Chancellor Commander: May Resign at Will During Term: A C. C. can resign his office at any time he may desire to do so.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, G. C.* G. L. Ala., Jour. 1882 14, 76.

650. Chancellor Commander: Duty of Concerning Rituals: It is the duty of the Chancellor Commander to keep the rituals, and other private work under lock and key, and prevent their being removed from the Lodge room. (See Rituals, Sec. 2087.) S. L. Jour. 1875, 1152.

651. Chancellor Commander: Who Eligible to Office Of: Lodges *may* elect whom they please Chancellor Commander, if eligible otherwise, under the local Law. There is no general Law "making it rotative from lower offices up."—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour. 1873, app. 37.

652. Chancellor Commander: Any Knight Eligible to, when:* (See Eligibility, 1128.)

S. L. Jour. 1884, 2776, 2988.

653. Chancellor Commander: Illegally Elected is not the Proper Person to Fill the Chair of: (See V. C., Sec. 2674.)

S. L. Jour. 1884, 2776, 2988.

CAP.

654. Shall not be Worn, when: *Resolved*, That the uniform cap of the Order as adopted shall not be worn in the Lodge room during the sessions except by order of the Chancellor Commander.

S. L. Jour. 1873, 683, 740, 742.

CERTIFICATE.

655. Of Past Chancellor and Knight Adopted: The Supreme Lodge on motion adopted a design for Past Chancellor Certificate, by G. T. Perry, of Pennsylvania, and a design for Knights by A. A. Campbell, and a design for Knight's Certificate, submitted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. (See P. C. sec. 1878. See K't. sec. 1519.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 222.

656. Certificate of Knight: Design Adopted: The Supreme Lodge adopted a design for Knight Certificate.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 701, 770.

657. Certificate: Of Past Grand Chancellor: The Right of a Grand Lodge to Annul: (See P. G. C. McMullan's case, sec. 1874.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1127.

*See Expo. title Eligibility.

658. Certificate: of Medical Examiner: Form of: (See E. R., Sec. 1059.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2286, 2478.

659. Certificate: Of Good Standing: Held to be Unofficial: Where a Grand Vice Chancellor and Acting Grand Chancellor signed officially a communication to the Supreme Lodge certifying that a brother was a member in good standing of a certain Subordinate Lodge, also of the Grand Lodge; *Held*, That the communication was unofficial.—*Rul. D. B. Woodruff, S. V. C.* (In the chair.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1194.

660. Certificate: Of Past Rank: Essential, when: (See P. C., Sec, 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

661. Certificate: Of Past Rank Essential on Deposit of card: (See W. C., Sec. 2747.) G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 6.

662. Certificate: Of Physician: not Essential to Entitle Member to Benefits, when: (See Benefits, Sec 411.) G. L. Ontario, Jour., 1879.

663. Certificate: Of Membership: Issued in Lieu of Withdrawal Card, when: (See Withdrawal Card, Sec. 2779.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2279, 2473.

664. Certificate: Of Endowment, may Issue Before O. B. N. is Taken, when: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1047.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 3054.

665. Certificate: For Supreme Representatives: Adoption of: *Resolved*, That the S. K. of R. & S. is hereby instructed to prepare and issue a new form of certificate for Supreme Representatives which shall contain an explicit statement of the exact date on which the bearer attained the rank of P. G. C., and the exact date upon which he was elected Supreme Representative. S. L. Jour., 1884, 3026.

666. Certificate: Of Endowment: May be made to a "Friend:" (See Beneficiary, Sec. 509.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

667. Adoption of: As a source of revenue, on the recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor, and report of committee on printing, the Supreme Lodge concluded to create and issue an official chart or certificate of membership.

S. L. Jour. 1874, 842, 936.

668. Certificate of Membership: Description Of: On the report of the committee on unwritten work the Supreme Lodge adopted what is known as the "Official Memorial Chart and Patent of Membership," for sale to members of the Order, fixing the various styles and prices, and repealing all legislation theretofore had, concerning certificate of membership, and withdrew all official recognition of charts issued by others.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 979, 980.

CHARGES.

669. Must by Preferred, to Effect Vacancy in Office, when: An office in the Lodge cannot be declared vacant even if the brother holding it has been absent three successive meetings, until a charge has been preferred and the brother had an opportunity to defend himself.†—*Dec. of A. O. Buxton, D. D. G. C.* G. L. Mass. Jour., 1875, 694, 729.

670. Charges: Against Applicant of the Ranks: Preferred, when: After an applicant is elected, if a brother objects to his receiving the ranks, he must prefer charges in writing.‡—*Dec. of W. H. Rudolph, G. C.*

G. L. Mo. Jour., 1880, 84, 127.

671. Charges: Cannot be Preferred, when: Charges cannot be preferred against a member who, having received the ranks of Page and Esquire, and proceeds through a portion of the Knight's rank, and refuses to proceed any farther with that rank. The Esquire is, however, not entitled to any benefits, privileges, or honors of the Knight's rank.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133, 1140.

*For the attendant details, prices, styles, etc., of these Charts see Jour. of 1874, 980-83; Jour. 1875, 1023. As to right of Supreme Lodge to issue certificates generally see Sec. 1311.

†The principle involved in this decision is apparent, but the necessity, always, of a formal charge, may not be generally conceded. The practice obtains in some jurisdictions of merely citing the brother to show cause why the office should not be declared vacant.

‡The same rule obtains in Nebraska, where it is held that a ballot cannot be reconsidered, and the applicant's right to the ranks can only be barred by charges.—Neb. 1882, 19, 114.

672. Charges : Against a Chancellor Commander: Must Vacate Chair: Where the Constitution requires that the Chancellor Commander shall vacate his official chair and cease to perform the duties of his office until acquitted of the charges, the Vice Chancellor becoming acting Chancellor Commander, and if the Chancellor Commander refuses to comply with the rules of order, it is the duty of the Lodge to suspend him.—*Dec. of F. P. Wiley, G. C.*

G. L. Mo. Jour., 1881, 13, 61.

673. Charges: May be Preferred Against Pages and Esquires: Charges can be preferred, and a brother put on trial before he is made a Knight, or has taken that rank.—*Dec. of R. B. Foss, G. C.*

G. L. N. H. Jour. 1881, 15, 31.

674. Charges: Against a Grand Lodge Officer: Where Made: On the query, to-wit: Can charges be preferred against a D. D. G. C., in a Subordinate Lodge, or must the facts of which he is guilty be given to the Grand Lodge, and it proceed against him? *Held*, in regard to his official acts as D. D. G. C., the charges should be preferred in the Grand Lodge, as to his acts as a member of the Order, the proper tribunal is a Subordinate Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa. Jour., Jan. 1872, 81.

675. Charges: Against an Officer: Effect of: Where charges are pending against a C. C. *Held*, While they are so pending he is not entitled to take his seat as P. C. nor does he become a P. C., his certificate should be withheld until the charges are settled.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., July 1872, 398.

676. Charges: When Preferred Against C. C. and V. C.: Who Shall Preside: Where charges are preferred against the C. C. and the V. C., the P. C. can preside *pro tem*. If no P. C. is present any Knight may be called to the chair and preside as C. C. *pro tem*.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan. 1874, 159, 174.

677. Charges: May be Preferred Against Member Holding card: A Lodge cannot compel a member to give up his card, but charges may be preferred against him, and he may be tried the same as any member of the Lodge.—*Dec. of M. F. Badgley, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1875, 596, 689.

678. Charges: Against an Officer Elect Will defer Installation: If charges are preferred against an officer elect, the D. D. G. C. can delay the installation one week, or any brother can object to the installation at the time, and make his charges afterward.—*Dec. of J. F. Shumate, G. C.*
G. L. Ohio, Jour., 1883, 862, 928.

679. Charges: Against a Member to Whom Card is Issued: Brought, where: A Lodge cannot take action against a brother who has taken his card and deposited it in another Lodge; the action must be in the Lodge where the card is deposited and accepted.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*
G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

680. Charges: May be Preferred for Fraudulent Announcement of Ballot: (See Ballot, Sec. 342.)
G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 9, 15, 68.

681. Charges: Against a Member of a Foreign Jurisdiction: How Tried: A Lodge cannot entertain and try charges against a member of another Jurisdiction. If the member acts so as to justify it, the Lodge can prefer charges against him, and transmit them to his Lodge for action.—*Dec. of T. O. Benton, G. C.*
G. L. Louisiana, Jour., 1883, 29, 64.

682. Charges: Against Supreme Lodge Officers, by Committees of Subordinate Lodge will Not be Entertained, when: (See Committees, Sec. 528.)
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1433, 1446, 1447.

683. Charges: When Preferred Against Grand Chancellor How Investigated: Where charges are preferred against a Grand Chancellor during recess, and are presented to G. V. C., he appoints the majority and the G. P., being the next in rank, appoints the minority of the committee to investigate.*—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* (See Trial, Sec. 2594.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

684. Charges: Against Grand Officers: Form for Trial Of: (See Trial, Sec. 2594.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1573.

685. Charges: May be Dismissed, without Punishment, After Finding of Guilty: On the query,

*In giving this decision the S. C. refers to the form of procedure for trial of officers of Grand Lodges, etc., from which it will be observed that this decision cannot apply to Grand Lodges which have prescribed a different mode for the trial of officers under charges.

to-wit: "After a brother has been tried and found guilty, can a Lodge dismiss the case without punishment?" *Held*, Yes. The Lodge cannot be compelled to punish..* *Dec. of A.A.Duke, G. C.*
G. L. Pa. Jour., Aug. 1879, 569, 698.

686. Charges: May be Preferred by Member Charged, when: A brother against whom charges are pending has the technical right to prefer charges against any other member of the Lodge.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., Jan. 1874, 159, 174.

687. Charges: No bar to the Admission of a Member otherwise Qualified: On the query: "Can a member come into the Lodge room when charges are pending against him, he being otherwise in good standing?" *Held*, Yes. He is held innocent until convicted by a vote of the Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

688. Charges: Must be Preferred in Order to Subject a Member to Penalty for Contempt: (See Contempt, Sec. 756.)

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1883, 40, 47.

689. Charges: Specification of must State Facts: When the charge against a brother is "Conduct unbecoming a Knight." *Held*, That the specification must state what the actual conduct was. It is not sufficient to state merely the effect of such conduct, as creating certain impressions upon the minds of outside parties.†—*Damon Lodge vs. Kelley.*

G. L. Cal., Jour., 1873, 428, 471.

690. Charges: Right of Brother to sit in Lodge During Pendency of: A member has the right to sit in the Lodge room during the pendency of charges against him, except when the ballot is taking.—*Dec. of A. D. Sheldon, G. C.*

G. L. Del., Jour., 1883, 400, 418.

691. Charges: Against a Brother Must be in his own Lodge. On the query: Can a Subordinate Lodge prefer charges against a brother of another Subordinate Lodge, and

*This is perhaps the first recorded opinion on this question, and while there may be some doubt as to its soundness, yet it can be readily seen that a case might arise justifying the Lodge in dismissing the accused without punishment.

†This is true in respect to specifications generally, as was held further in this same case, an offense must be alleged with sufficient particularity to apprise the accused of the exact nature of the charge, and this can only be done by stating clearly the facts relied upon to convict.

summon him to meet a committee from that Lodge to try him, without notifying the Subordinate Lodge of which the brother is a member? *Held*, that charges should be preferred through the Lodge of which the brother is a member.*

Rul. of C. F. Abbott, G. V. C. G. L. Md., Jour., Dec. 1868, 51,

692. Charges: Against a Member Can Only be Preferred in His Own Lodge: On the query as to whether charges can be preferred against a member in a Lodge other than his own: *Held*, charges against a member can be preferred only in the Lodge of which he is a member.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa, Jour., 1883, 65, 117.

693. Charges: Trial in Absence of Accused, May be Had, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2607.)

G. L. Md, Jour., 1873, 34.

694. Charges: May be Withdrawn with Consent of Lodge: Where a brother is charged with an offence, a committee appointed to investigate, which recommends withdrawal of the charges, the accused apologizes to the Lodge, is satisfied, and the Lodge accepts the action of the committee, query: has the Lodge acted unlawfully: *Held*, the committee to whom is referred the complaint of a brother, is always justified in effecting a compromise and settling the difficulty, if possible, and the Lodge should ever be ready to aid the committee in making peace. There is no impropriety in the action of the Lodge or the committee.—*Dec. of T. O. Benton, G. C.*

G. L. Louisiana, Jour., 1883, 24, 64.

695. Charges: Subordinate Lodge may be Instructed to Prefer, when: A Grand Lodge has the authority to instruct a Subordinate Lodge to prefer charges against any delinquent member or officer of the Grand Lodge.

G. L. Neb., Jour., 1877, 503.

696. Charges: Against an Officer, Effects Suspension from Office, when: The fact of charges being preferred against an officer suspends him from office during the trial unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge.—*Dec. of J. W. Wheeler, G. C.*

G. L. Kan., Jour., 1878, 8, 26, 34.

*This means that a member of the Order is subject to trial only in his own Lodge. The G. V. C. further held, in the same decision, that if the member was a member of the Grand Lodge the matter should be brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge. This can scarcely be considered the Law now in respect to the charges against, and trials of, Grand Lodge members. (See Charges, Sec. 674.)

697. Charges: Pending Against an Officer Precludes Official Acts, when: During the pendency of charges against an officer, he shall not perform any official act associated with such charges.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour., 1879, 390.448.

698. Charges: Rights of Brother Pending: A brother against whom charges are pending, has a right to speak on any question before the Lodge, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Order during the pendency of the charges, except receiving withdrawal card.—*Dec. of J. S. Farrington, G. C.* (See Trial, Sec. 2601.)

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1872, 178.

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1873, 220.

699. Charges: Rights of Member Under: A brother under charges has the right to vote and is also entitled to the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of W. F. Ewing, G. C.*

G. L. Kan., 1881, 6, 8, 36.

700. Charges: Against Member Holding Withdrawal Card Preferred, where: Charges against a brother holding a withdrawal card can only be preferred in the Lodge that granted the card.—*Dec. of F. R. Allen, G. C.*

G. L. Mo., Jour., 1874, 67,

G. L. Mo., Jour., 1875, 161.

701. Charges: Preferred Against a Visitor, when: (See Visitors, Sec. 2699.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

701. Charges: Preferred Against a Member: A Grand Lodge may be Required to give them a Hearing: Where Sub. Lodges preferred charges against a grand officer, the Grand Lodge may be required to give the matter a fair and proper consideration, and the parties a hearing.—*Appeal of Excelsior Lodge vs. G. L. of Penn.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 346, 423.

703. Charges: May be Preferred at a Semi-Annual Session: Where the Constitution of a Grand Lodge required all business of a general character affecting the interests of the Order, to be transacted at the annual session, the Supreme Chancellor decided that preferring charges against a

G. C. at a semi-annual session, and deposing him from office, were irregular; this decision was reversed by the Supreme Lodge, by refusing to admit the brother to the Supreme Lodge and conferring upon him the rank of P. G. C.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1874, 861; Jour. 1875, 1127.

704. Charges: Must State an Offense or They will not be Sustained: (See Appeals, Sec. 153.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2574.

705. Charges: Of a Criminal Nature: Will not Lie, when: Where charges, in form and substance criminal, are brought against a Lodge, by a member thereof; and where the claim upon which such charges are based is for money alleged to be due to the member bringing the charges; *Held*, That a claim for money owed cannot be prosecuted under a criminal charge.—*Appeal of C. W. Ross, vs G. L. Me.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2574-5.

706. Charges: Cannot be Preferred against a Member Suspended, when: Charges cannot be preferred against a member suspended, for the reason that he is not a member of the Order.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 735, 799.

707. Charges: Committee on, Cannot be Appointed by the C. C. or V. C., when: Where the C. C. or V. C. prefer charges against a member they are not competent to appoint the committee to try the case.—*Dec of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., Jan. 1870, 535, 576.

708. Charges: Committee on, cannot be Appointed by Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor when: Where a C. C. and V. C. prefer charges against a member, they thereby become incompetent, to appoint the committee to investigate the charges, and it is error to do so.—*Appeal of P. C. Mulford vs. G. L. of N. J.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2061, 2062.

709. Charges: Against Pages: Charges can be brought against a Page.*—*Dec. of J. D. Weeks, G. C.*

G. L. Iowa, Jour. July, 1872, 59.

*See Expo. title, Page.

710. Charges: A Member Under, cannot be Suspended, when:* (See Suspension, Sec. 2402.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1156.

711. Charges: Cannot be Preferred Second Time for Same Offense: It would be contrary to Pythian Law, and all civilized countries, to prefer charges and put a brother on trial a second time for same offense.—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., 1881, 18, 19, 63.

COLORADO.

712. Jurisdiction of Extended: Resolved: That until otherwise ordered by the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor, the Lodges in the Territory of Wyoming be placed under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and that this resolution be published with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of that state.† (See Curative Legislation, Sec. 734.)

S. L. Jour., 1776, 1310.

CONSOLIDATION.

713. Of Subordinate Lodges: Subject for Local Legislation: On request for legislation to permit Lodges to consolidate, retaining their property, it was held that the subject was one for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1421, 1428.

714. Consolidation: Of Lodge Under Control of Supreme Lodge Authorized: The Supreme Lodge authorized the consolidation of two Lodges at St. Johns, N. B. (See Subordinate Lodges, Sec. 2495.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1407.

715: Consolidation: Of Subordinate Lodges, no Authority for, when: The is no authority for Subordinate Lodges to consolidate. The matter rests in the discretion of the Grand Lodge.‡

G. L. Ga., Jour., 1876, 203-4.

*See Sec. 2. Clause 21, Art. VIII, Supreme Lodge Constitution, Appendix.

†The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Colorado submitted to the Supreme Lodge for approval at the session of 1876, contained provisions giving to the Grand Lodge jurisdiction over the Lodges of Wyoming. This assumption of "*extra territorial jurisdiction*" was repudiated by the Supreme Lodge and the provisions in respect to Wyoming, were stricken out. The above resolution was then passed.

‡It is well settled now, that Grand Lodges can authorize the consolidation of Subordinate Lodges upon such terms as it may seem fit.

716. Consolidation: Of Offices of K. of R. & S. and M. of F. not Permitted, when: A Lodge cannot elect one member to fill the position of both K. of R. & S. and M. of F., it being contrary to Law.*—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G.C.*
G. L. Pa., Jour., 1879, 567, 696.

717. Consolidation: Of Offices: G. C. has no Authority to Permit: Upon request to grant permission to consolidate the offices of M. of F. and K. of R. & S. under the authority of the Supreme Lodge as provided at its Detroit session in 1882. *Held*, It would necessitate an amendment to the Constitution, which must be done by the Grand Lodge, that the G. C. has no authority to grant a dispensation for any such purpose.—*Dec. of T. O. Benton, G. C.*

G. L., La., Jour., 1883, 26, 64.

718. Consolidation: Of Lodges: Rights of Suspended Member After: A suspended member of Lodge consolidating with another, is entitled to all the privileges at the hands of the consolidated Lodge, that he would have enjoyed if his Lodge had not consolidated.—*Dec. of J. J. Acker, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 14, 51.

719. Consolidation: Of Sections of Endowment Rank: No Law for: Transfer of membership is only by Clearance Card. It cannot be effected by consolidation of sections. (See E. R. Sec. 1087.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1816, 2076.

CIRCULARS.

720. Grand Lodges and Grand Officers May not Issue, when: Grand Lodges or their officers cannot issue circulars, asking aid, to be sent *out of their Jurisdictions*, without the permission of the Supreme Lodge or Supreme Chancellor, and the same with Subordinate Lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge†—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L., Jour., 1878, 1502.

*In 1879 when this decision was rendered it was but the declaration of a universal Law, since the adoption of the new Ritual at the session of 1882 and the concomitant legislation in respect thereto, Grand Lodges are permitted to authorize the consolidation of these offices, so that in Jurisdictions, where this authority has been given, the above decision cannot be taken as Law.

†Where the G. C. of Miss. had issued a circular asking aid for the yellow fever sufferers, the Supreme Chancellor was instructed to telegraph him to recall the same. See Sec. 1339.

721. Circulars: Province of Supreme Chancellor to Issue, when: The S. M. of E. had issued a circular, making a note of it in his report. *Held*, That it is not in the province of such officers to issue such documents, the Supreme Chancellor alone being empowered to perform such functions. —*Rep. of com. on E. R.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

722. Circulars: Illegal for Lodge to Issue, or Act Upon, for Purposes not Connected with the Order: It is illegal for members of the Order to issue circulars, signed by them as members of the Order, requesting Subordinate Lodges to elect delegates to a convention for outside purposes not connected with the Order; and it is illegal for a Lodge to receive such circulars and act upon them—*Dec. of W. J. Macmullan, G. C.* G. L. Pa., Jour. July 1873, 483.

723. Circulars: Soliciting Relief, Prohibited: *Resolved*, That hereafter no Subordinate Lodge whether under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge or the Supreme Lodge, shall issue a circular or request for aid from other Lodges or from brother Knights, whether to be used in their own, or intended to be sent to other Jurisdictions, without having first obtained a dispensation authorizing it to do so; from the G. C., or the S. C., as the case may be. S. L. Jour., 1884, 3044.

CLEARANCE CARD.

724. Used in Endowment Rank: (See E. R., Sec. 1085.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

725. Clearance Card: Member Holding will be Suspended After Six Months: (See E. R., Sec. 1117.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

726. Clearance Card: Member must Present when Joining New Section: (See E. R., Sec. 1087.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1816, 2076.

727. Clearance Card: In Endowment Rank: Issued Only to Members Changing Their Residence: (See E. R., Sec. 1086.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1818, 2076.

728. Clearance Card: After Expiration of, Member Holding, Not Entitled to Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2165.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

729. Clearance Card: Member Entitled to, when: A member of the E. R., paying all charges and assessments appearing against him on the books of the section, and against whom no charges are pending, is entitled to clearance card from his section, if he demands it. Of course if not clear on the books, or if charges are pending, he is not entitled. A section cannot properly refuse a clearance card to a member entitled to it.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

730. Clearance Card: Sections May Charge for: There is no provision in the general Laws of the Order or the E. R. to prevent a section from enacting a by-law charging a reasonable sum for a clearance card.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE.

731. Grand Lodge Has No Authority to Issue: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1311.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

CONTESTANT.

732. Not Entitled to Mileage and Per Diem, when: (See Mileage and Per Diem, Sec. 1593.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2428, 2468.

CURATIVE LEGISLATION.

733. Legalizing the Conferring of the Ranks on Minor: *Resolved*, That all the rights, privileges, and honors of a Past Chancellor be and are hereby conferred on J. W. Scott, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he having been initiated before he attained the required age, through an oversight on the part of D. G. C. Dawson, *Provided however*, That this is not to be cited as a precedent in justification for like action by any officer hereafter. S. L. Jour., 1870, 191, 192.

734. Curative Legislation: Act of a Grand Lodge Assuming Extra Territorial Jurisdiction Legalized: Where the Grand Lodge of Ontario, organized

a Lodge beyond the limits of its jurisdiction without, however, any intent to assume extra territorial jurisdiction; the institution of the Lodge was legalized, and the Supreme Chancellor authorized, to act in the premises as he might deem best in respect to the jurisdiction of the Lodge, whereupon on request of the Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor issued his order severing its connection with the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and transferring it to the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge. (See Colorado, Sec. 712 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 930, 931.
Jour., 1875, 1035-37.

COLLEGES.

735. For the Gratuitous Education of Knight's Sons: Local Legislation: The project of establishing a college for the gratuitous education of Knight's, sons was not favorably considered by the Supreme Lodge, deeming it a subject which should be left to the Jurisdictions.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1413, 1418.

CHART.

736. Of Membership: Adoption of: (See Certificate, Sec. 668.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 979-80.

CRIME.

737. Member Guilty of May be Disciplined: One guilty of any crime, whether of the grade of misdemeanor or felony, is liable to discipline therefor by his Lodge, "for conduct unbecoming a Knight."—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.*

G. L. Mich., Jour. 1881, 12, 49, 50.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

738. Will Bar Admission of Applicant, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 82.)

G. L. Ala., Jour., 1880, 81, 220.

CRIMINAL INTENT.

739. Where Evidence does not Show, Case will be Reversed: (See Suspension, Sec. 2403.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 938.

CREDENTIAL.

740. Of Past Rank shall Accompany Withdrawal Card when Affiliating: (See P. C., Sec. 1934 and note.)
S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

741. Credential. Of Past Grand Chancellor: Contents of: (See P. G. C. Sec. 1865.)
S. L. Jour., 1880, 2015.

COMPLAINT.

742. To Supreme Lodge: Right of Subordinate Lodge to Enter: (See Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2489.)
S. L. Jour., 1871, 347, 352, 425.

CELEBRATIONS.

743. Supreme Lodge Peremptorily Declines Invitations to: (See Public Celebrations, Sec. 2015.)
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1432.

COMMISSION.

744. Of Deputy Supreme Chancellor: Form of: (See D. S. C., Sec. 815.)
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1510, 1572.
S. L. Jour., 1873, 746, app. 12.

CANDIDATE.

745. Not Required to Submit to an Examination as to Efficiency: (See Examination, Sec. 1032.)
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1615, 1661.

746. Candidate: Refusing to Comply with Ritual, Proceedings Stayed: When a candidate refuses to comply with the requirements of the Ritual all further proceedings should be stayed.—*Dec. of W. M. Wilson, G. C.*
G. L., Mass., Jour., Feb., 1877, 834, 865.

747. Candidate: Not Held Accountable for Offense Against Other Secret Orders, when: A candidate who has been guilty of an offense against another secret order, which is not a crime before the law, nor an of-

fense against Pythian law, cannot be held accountable by a Lodge of K. of P.—*Dec. of J. L. Weeks, G. C.*

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1872, 59.

748. Candidate: May be Initiated on Night of Election: (See Initiation Sec. 1453.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 327, 360.

749. Candidate: May be Refused Admission After Election, when: After a candidate has been elected, if found unworthy, the matter may be referred to a committee, and if they sustain the objections, a simple motion supported by a majority is sufficient to prevent admission.—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1878, 966, 1022.

750. Candidate: Advancement of may be Prohibited by the D. D. G. C., when: A Lodge has no right to give instructions to an Esquire in the third rank unless he is willing to conform strictly to the commands given, and when a D. D. G. C., witnesses the conferring of the third rank, and notices that the Esquire does not conform strictly to the commands, it is his duty to order the C. C., to refuse further advancement to the Esquire. A D. D. G. C., having assumed the exercise of this authority, was upheld by the G. C.—*Dec. of C. E. Spencer, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1877, 7, 81.

751. Candidate: May be Denied Ranks After Election, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 60.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 452, 485.

COSTUME.

752. For Lodge Work: Chancellor Commander Cannot Require Officer to wear, when: (See Armor, Sec. 274.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1877, 17, 106.

CONTEMPT.

753. Member Guilty of, when: A member duly summoned to appear before a committee to give testimony, and failing to appear, may be adjudged guilty of contempt.—*Dec. of J. T. West, G. C.*

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 6, 89.

754. Contempt: Brother may be Suspended for, when: If a brother fails to appear for trial, either in person or by counsel, he may be suspended for contempt.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.* G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

755. Contempt: Member may be Found Guilty of, for Failing to Appear for Sentence: Should a member on being found guilty on charges and trial, fail to appear on order of the Lodge to receive his sentence, he may be found guilty of contempt, and the Lodge may proceed against him and inflict such punishment as the case might merit.—*Rep. of Com. on State of the Order.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1876, 885.

756. Contempt: Brother Guilty of Cannot be Suspended on Motion: Where a brother has been summoned to attend his Lodge and fails to do so, and the Lodge considers he has treated it with contempt, it cannot, nevertheless, suspend him on a mere motion without trial, but charges must be preferred against him for contempt.

G. L., N. C., Jour. 1883, 40, 47.

757. Contempt: Member Failing to Answer Summons Guilty of: A member failing to answer a summons, should be summoned again to show cause why he did not answer the first summons, failing to respond to the second summons properly served, would place the brother under contempt and he should be dealt with in accordance with the Laws; such conduct cannot be too strongly disapproved, * * * as such disobedience is a clear violation of a brother's solemn obligation.—*Dec. of J. A. Bonitz, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour. 1882, 10, 32.

CLOSING LODGE.

758. Motion to Proceed to Close not in Order, when: While the Lodge is working under the heads of new business, and good of the Order, a motion to proceed to close is not in order.*—*Dec. of E. H. Hibben, G. C. Appeal of J. Gundaker vs. Damon No. 10 of Iowa.* G. L. Iowa., Jour. 1882, 657, 761.

759. Closing Lodge: Lodge Cannot fix Time for: No Lodge can fix a time in its By-Laws for closing its ses-

*In Neb. it is provided by a rule of order recommended by the Grand Lodge that a motion to proceed to close is only in order after the regular order of business is called. This is also the rule in Ontario.

sions. Once opened it must remain in session until all regular and necessary business is disposed of.—*Dec. of L. S. Dun-
gan, G. C.* G. L., Ohio, Jour. 1878, 469, 513.

760. Closing Lodge: Authority of Chancellor Commander to Close: When Closed Cannot be Reopened: (See C. C., 620.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1873, 497, 498, 499.

761. Closing Lodge: Power of the Chancellor Commander: In Respect to: Appeal to the Lodge will not Lie: Where the C. C., rises to close the Lodge, it is optional with him whether he will entertain any question. It is his prerogative to close his Lodge, if he so decides. When the closing ceremonies of a Lodge are in progress, and a brother rises and makes a motion or submits a resolution, the C. C., may refuse to put the one, or entertain the other, and no appeal will lie to the Lodge from his decision.—*Dec. of H. H. Morrison, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., Jan., 1875, 10, 66.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

762. Application For: Law Construed: Where the Law requires the application for a change of venue to be signed by five members, there must be five exclusive of the name of the accused.*—*Dec. of J. H. Lyon, G. V. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1881, 8, 34, 37.

CLEAR ON THE BOOKS.

763. Construction of Term: Where the question arose as to the right of an officer elect to be installed, he being in arrears for some thing less than three months' dues. *Held*, He can be installed if not three months in arrears for dues and under charges. To be *clear on the books*, infers he must owe less than three months dues.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 146.

COURTESY.

764. Should be Observed on Entering or Retiring From the Lodge. (See Entering Lodge, Sec. 1137.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1871, 40.

*See Expo. title, Venue.

765. Courtesy: To the Presiding Officer, Members Should Observe when: Members should not pass between the chair of the C. C. and the altar while the Lodge is working. This should be observed as a mark of courtesy to the presiding officer and its observance is recommended.—*Dec. of D. J. Holland, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1883, 8, 23.

766. Courtesy: To Charge for Conferring Rank for Sister Lodge Would be a Violation of: (See Ranks Sec. 2227.)

G. L., Kan., Jour. 1884, 9, 33.

CLAIM.

767. Of Member Against his Lodge Should not be Sued: (See Offenses, Sec. 1819.)

G. L., Ill., Jour. 1883, 970, 979.

768. Claim: Will Stand in Lieu of Dues, Fines and Assessments: Where a member holds a claim against his Lodge it is the duty of the Lodge to give him credit for it, and any recognized legal claim will stand in lieu of dues, fines and assessments, until such claim shall have been paid in money or by cancellation of said dues, fines, and assessments.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour. 1880, 523, 558.

769. Claim: Against Lodge will offset dues and Prevent Suspension: (See Suspension, Sec. 2390.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1869, 110, 210.

COMMUNICATIONS.

770. To the D. D. G. C.: When Official: All communications from the Lodge to the D. D. G. C., should be under the seal to be official.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876. 734, 799.

CITIZEN.

771. Meaning of in Respect to Qualification for Membership: The proper construction of the word "citizen" mentioned in the general Laws of this Jurisdiction, is that the applicant must be a resident of the county where the Lodge is located, and is not intended necessarily to mean that

an applicant shall possess the right of the elective franchise.—
Rep. of com. on Law. G. L., Md., Jour., 1877, 383.

COUNCIL.

772. Uniform of, Cannot be Worn in Public Parade: (See Uniform, Sec. 2635.)

G. L., Conn., Jour., 1883, 13, 40.

COUNSEL.

773. May Charge a Fee, for Prosecuting a Case, when: As to whether a brother, a lawyer by profession, could take a fee to prosecute another brother, against whom charges had been preferred; *Held*, That the right to practice law for a fee or reward could not be taken away, and that the brother had a right to charge a fee for his services.*—*Dec of P. W. Meldrim, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1879, 276, 291.

DEPUTY GRAND CHANCELLOR.

774. Authority of: A Deputy Grand Chancellor has no authority to issue a dispensation to organize a Lodge,†—
Dec. of S. Read, S. C.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 26, 45.

775. Deputy Grand Chancellor: For German Lodges Entitled to Rank of Past Grand Chancellor, when: *Resolved*, That when the jurisdiction of a D. G. C., for German Lodges, is co-extensive with the state, and the said D. G. C., has served for three consecutive years in that office he shall be created a Past Grand Chancellor, by dispensation.‡

S. L. Jour., 1872, 592.

776. Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Accept Rejected Material, when: A D. G. C., where the fact is known to him, cannot accept "rejected material" on a roll of charter members for a new Lodge.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

*As to the right of a brother who does not speak the German language, to appear as counsel in a German Lodge, See Sec. 2619.

†This is one of the early decisions, and refers to the D. G. Cs., appointed by the Supreme Chancellor before the organization of a Grand Lodge. The committee approving this decision hold that under the Laws of the Provisional Supreme Lodge (The G. L. of D. C.) a D. G. C., had the authority to issue such dispensation.

‡This is modified and additional restrictions added by the present Constitution. See S. L. Const., Art. XXI, app.

777. Deputy Grand Chancellor: If Accepted Innocently, Censurable: If such material is accepted innocently it is censurable but not criminal.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

778. Deputy Grand Chancellor: Duty of to Enquire: It ought always be made a preliminary interrogatory, "Have you ever applied to any Lodge of the Order and been rejected?" If the answer is negative proceed; if afterwards found to be a falsehood, apply your penal Law in its most stringent shape.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

779. Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Initiate Charter Members: When Protest Filed: A D. G. C. cannot proceed to initiate the charter members of a new Lodge against the protest of another Lodge. The protest or objection, being filed in regular form covering valid grounds for basing them on, must be heard and passed upon and orders issued from this office to proceed, before it can be done.†—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

780. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Has no Inherent Powers: District Deputy Grand Chancellors are vested with no inherent powers, and their authority extends no further than their instructions. Jour. of Ill., 1876, 85; 1877, 211.

781. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Not an Officer of the Grand Lodge: A D. D. G. C. is not *ex-officio*, an officer of the Grand Lodge. They are deputies appointed by the G. C.; holding their office at his pleasure, and possessing no authority beyond that expressly delegated.—*Dec. of J. M. Price, G. C.* G. L., Kan., Jour., 1879, 8, 34.

782. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Suspension of Vacates Office: Where a D. D. G. C. is suspended by his Lodge; *Held*, He has no right to install the officers for the ensuing term. His suspension debars him from taking any part as D. D. G. C.—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1879, 569, 698.

*This applied specially to D. G. Cs., for Lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge. The matter may be said to be effectually provided for by the new Ritual adopted at the session of 1882. In respect to enforcing the penal Law, see Suspension.

†This of course applies to Deputy Grand Chancellors for Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodges.

783. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Duty of in respect to Installation: It is the duty of a D. D. G. C., who is unable to attend the Lodge at the proper time for the purpose of installing its officers, to appoint some competent P. C. to perform that duty, but that the brother, thus selected, has no power other than the right to install the officers, and does not, by virtue of such appointment, become a D. D. G. C., and that no one, except the G. C. has authority to appoint a D. D. G. C.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 158, 174.

784. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Authority of to Annul Dispensation Granted: A D. D. G. C., has the authority to annul a dispensation granted by him.—*Dec. of G. H. Kidder, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1880, 1164.

785. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Should not Appear to Prosecute or Defend in a Trial Before the Lodge: A D. D. G. C., has no right to appear in defense or to prosecute a brother who is arraigned by his Lodge for trial. He is the representative of the G. C., and should never take part in any matters upon which he may have to give an opinion as D. D. G. C. His duty is to see that the Laws are obeyed. He should be an impartial and disinterested party in case of trials, and have a supervisory control over his Lodge.—*Dec. of J. L. Dudley, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1881, 10, 45.

786. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Should not be Permitted to Serve, when: A D. D. G. C., cannot serve as such when in arrears for dues. His commission should be revoked by the G. C., when notified of the fact.—*Dec. of M. E. Kuhn, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1879, 549, 584.

787. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Authority of to Prevent the Advancement of Candidates: (See Candidates, Sec. 750.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1877, 7, 81.

788. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Has no Authority to Command the Chair of the C. C., when: A D. D. G. C. has no authority to command the chair

of the C. C. of a Lodge except when officially acting and then he must apply at the door of the Lodge, notifying it of his official visitation, and be properly admitted, when he can take the chair, transact his business, after which being done he must relinquish it to the C. C.—*Dec. of J. H. Meech, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1875, 15.

789. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Has no Authority to Communicate the Semi Annual Pass Word, when: A D. D. G. C. has no authority to communicate the S. A. P. W. to any member of a Subordinate Lodge except the C. C., unless the party has authority through the C. C. to receive it.—*Dec. of J. H. Meech, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1875, 15.

790. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Orders of to be Obeyed: It is the duty of the C. C. to enforce the orders of a D. D. G. C., regarding the work of the Order, until such orders or instructions, are reversed, on appeal by the G. C. or Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 83, 220.

791. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Eligibility to Office in Subordinate Lodge: On the query: Can a P. C. hold the office of D. D. G. C. and C. C. at the same time? *Held*, Not illegal but inexpedient.

G. L. Neb., Jour., 1876, 447-8.

792. District Deputy Grand Chancellor Has no Authority to Suspend a Lodge: Where a D. D. G. C. had suspended a Lodge, "for flagrant violation of the Constitution and disregard of regulations adopted for the government of the Order," the G. C. expressing his opinion as to the authority of the D. D. G. C., *Held*, I can find no Law however, to justify a D. D. G. C. in taking from a Lodge,—summarily at least,—its charter and suspending its operations as such. The G. C. during the recess of the Grand Lodge might for any grave offence, be justified in exercising the extreme power of suspending the operations of a Subordinate Lodge, and, in my judgment, no D. D. G. C. is allowed under existing Law to commit the grave act of suspending a Lodge only express orders from the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor, can, I think, give such authority.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 11, 12, 57.

793 District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Has no Authority to Annul the Action of the Lodge: Where a D. D. G. C. annuls the action of a Lodge he transmits his power, and the error is not made right by the action of the Grand Lodge. (See W. C., Sec. 2790.)

S. L., Jour., 1878, 1626.

794. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Has no Authority to Suspend an Officer of Subordinate Lodge: (See Suspension, Sec. 2394.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1872, 48, 49.

795. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Must be a Past Chancellor: A D. D. G. C. must be a P. C.—*Dec. of A. Emerson, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1874, 223, 241.

796. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May be a P. C. Who has not Taken the Grand Lodge Rank.* (See P. C., Sec. 1900.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 68, 96, 98.

797. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Eligible, Before Taking Grand Lodge Rank: A P. C. is eligible to the office of D. D. G. C., without having taken the Grand Lodge Rank.

G. L., Tex., Jour., 1882, 85.

798. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May Delegate his Authority, when: (See Installation, Sec. 1428.)

G. L. Tenn., Jour., 1880, 418, 419.

799. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May Authorize Knight to install Officers, when: (See Installation, Sec. 1429.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 339.

800. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May Deputize a P. C. to Install Officers, when: A D. D. G. C. may deputize a P. C. in his stead, to install an officer, but cannot authorize a C. C. to appoint at pleasure for the purpose of installing officers.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

801. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Extent of Power to Delegate Authority: A D. D. G. C., can by written commission appoint a P. C., as his repre-

*See Expo. Title D. D. G. C., Sec. 125.

sentative for a special purpose, but he cannot authorize a C. C., to appoint.—*Dec. of O. M. Shedd, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1831, 16, 70, 77.

802. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Delegate Authority, when: A D. D. G. C., cannot delegate his authority to a P. C., to institute a new Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

803. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Commission of, Expires when: The commission of a D. D. G. C., expires with the term of office of the Grand Chancellor appointing the Deputies. It is the prerogative of the Grand Chancellor to make his own appointments.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 510, 576.

804. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Expiration of Term of: The term of a D. D. G. C. expires with the term of the Grand Chancellor whose deputy he is.—*Dec. of T. Hardeman, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 141.

805. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Must See That the Work is Properly Done: A D. D. G. C. is not, as such, an officer of the Subordinate Lodge. He cannot render a decision affecting the action of a Subordinate Lodge, but in case the work is not properly done, it is his duty to call attention to the matter, when his authority must be recognized and respected, he being the representative of the Grand Chancellor in such matters.—*Dec. of J. F. Spalding, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1877, 243, 297.

806. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Grant Dispensation, when: A D. D. G. C. has no authority to grant a dispensation to a Subordinate Lodge to confer the ranks for a sum less than the Lodge By-Laws prescribe.—*Dec. of J. A. Hinsey, G. C.*

G. L. Wis., Jour., 1883, 636, 741.

807. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Authority of in Certain Cases to Issue Dispensation: A D. D. G. C. has the authority to issue a dispensation to initiate a candidate over fifty years of age.*—*Dec. of J. O. Bozorth, G. C.*

G. L., Oregon, Jour., 1883, 157, 218.

*This is not the Law in all Jurisdictions. In fact in some Jurisdictions the authority of the D. D. to issue dispensations is entirely withheld. There is no reason in this; the D. D. should always be just as qualified to act as the G. C. himself.

808. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Extent of Authority of, to Grant Dispensations: The authority of a D. D. is not impliedly co-extensive with that of the G. C. in the matter of granting dispensations. He can grant dispensation for such purposes only, as are enumerated in the Constitution.—*Dec. of T. Essex, G. C.*

S. L., Ark., Jour., 1882, 55, 82.

809. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Grant Dispensation to Confer the Three Ranks in One Night, when: (See Notice, Sec. 1717.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 34, 35.

810. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Decision of Binding, Pending an Appeal: (See Appeals, Sec. 145.)

G. L., Tex., Jour., 1883, 60.

811. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Official Decision of, Overrules C. C. when: The official decision of a D. D. G. C., given when called upon, overrules the C. C. It is otherwise, when unofficial, at which time he is subordinate to the C. C.—*Dec. of E. T. Danaker, G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1876, 60, 164.

812. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Cannot Render Decision Affecting Action of Lodge: A D. D. G. C. has no right to render a decision in a Subordinate Lodge, whereby the action of said Lodge may be affected.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1874, 102.

813. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May refuse to Install Officers, when: A District Deputy Grand Chancellor may refuse to install the officers of a Lodge, when he is positive they have been illegally elected.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 13, 40.

814. District Deputy Grand Chancellor: May order new Election, when:—(See Installation, Sec. 1420.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1537, 1602, 1604.

*From this it may be inferred that the legitimate province of a D. D. G. C., in the matter of rendering decisions, is to give them when regularly requested. In other words, that even the sanction of his official garb is no justification for volunteered advice.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

815. Form of Commission of: In 1873, Supreme Chancellor Berry submitted a form of commission for a Deputy Supreme Chancellor. In 1878, upon the recommendation of Supreme Chancellor Davis, the form was modified, and is now as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR, }
OF THE SUPREME LODGE, }
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, OF THE WORLD. }

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, Reposing especial trust and confidence in our Knightly Brother, in "F. C. B.,", who, having attained the high, honorable, and responsible rank of in this Chivalric Order, now belonging to, and on the Roster of Lodge, No....., of, and who is the bearer of this, our credential:

That we do appoint, authorize, and commission him, the said, our Deputy, with the Rank and Grade of Deputy Supreme Chancellor, for and over the of, or otherwise, as by me directed, where his official duties for, or during the term ending,, A. D. 18...., may require, unless sooner vacated by the institution of a Grand Lodge, in regular form, and under the Laws of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the world; said Deputy Supreme Chancellor to act according to, and under, my instructions, as the Supreme Chancellor, and the Constitution, Laws, Usages, Ceremonials, and Formulas, as established, governing the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the world, and Lodges appendant thereto, and under its control, or until revoked by me, as said Supreme Chancellor, prior to the expiration of the hereinbefore mentioned term.

This commission may be revoked, annulled, or taken away, at the pleasure of the Supreme Chancellor.

{ S.C.'s } In evidence whereof, we have hereunto affixed our
{ official } official seal and sign manual, the day and year
{ seal } above written, and of the Pythian Period the....

.....

Supreme Chancellor, K. of P. of the World.

—*Rep. of H. C. Berry, S. C. Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 746, app. 12.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1510, 1572.

816. Deputy Supreme Chancellor: May Delegate His Authority, when: A D. S. C. may appoint a member of a Lodge distant from him, to install the officers and otherwise represent him, in said Lodge, and such appointed member shall be subject to instruction from the D. S. C. of the Jurisdiction, and is responsible to him for all his acts under the appointment. The Supreme Chancellor will hold the D. S. C. accountable for all acts of such members appointed in the several Lodges, and the Lodge must recognize such appointments under the D. S. C.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1507, 1607.

DEGREES.

817. May be Conferred at Sight: Upon the suggestion of the Supreme Chancellor the committee on Law reported favorably upon the proposition to authorize the Supreme Chancellor to confer the degrees of the Order at sight. In order to build up and extend the Order this was deemed a necessary prerogative, to be exercised with caution.—*Rep. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1869, 69, 108.

818. Degrees: Conferred at Sight by Present Supreme Chancellor: *Resolved*, That our present Supreme Chancellor be empowered to make Knights at sight for the advancement of the Order, and, that he be permitted to use any Lodge room for this purpose during the session of the Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 118.

819. Degrees: Degree of Ruth: The motion to adopt the *Degree of Ruth* for ladies was rejected.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 191.

820. Degrees: Conferred on Minors, Legalized: (See Curative Legislation, Sec. 733.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 191, 192.

DEDICATION.

821. Public Ceremonial for Adopted: The Supreme Lodge adopted a form of dedication ceremony, offered by Supreme Representative Berry, and the S. K. of R. & S. was instructed to have the same printed.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 364, 385.

822. Dedication: Ceremonies to be Reprinted:

Resolved, That the ceremonial services for the dedication of Pythian Halls be reprinted, and the names of the officers changed so as to conform to the present Laws.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2095.

DELEGATING AUTHORITY.

823. Power of Supreme Lodge to:

The Supreme Lodge has no authority to authorize the employment of a person to travel on the Pacific coast and institute Lodges, charter to be issued by the Grand Chancellor of California. (See Supreme Lodge, Sec. 2266.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 427.

DISPENSATION.

824. Special: Authority of Supreme Lodge to

Grant: The Supreme Lodge assumes the authority to issue special dispensations authorizing the conferring the degrees of the Order, as evidenced by the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Indiana be and the same is hereby authorized to grant a dispensation to confer the degrees of the Order upon C. B. Black.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 595.

825. Dispensation: Supreme Chancellor has no Authority to Issue, when:

The Supreme Chancellor issued dispensations to confer the several ranks of the Order for a sum less than the minimum amount, to Lodges working under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, upon which action the committee report: "The minimum fee is fixed by the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge at \$10.00 and no power is anywhere vested in the Supreme Chancellor to dispense with this provision, as to Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge."—*Rep. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1822, 2004.

826. Dispensation: A Deputy Grand Chancellor Has No Authority to Issue, when:

(See D. G. C., Sec. 774 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 26, 45.

827. Dispensation: A Grand Chancellor May Authorize a District Deputy to Issue, when:

As a

*It is remarkable that the Supreme Lodge should have concurred in a resolution of this import without causing a record to be made of the reasons for such action.

general rule a District Deputy Grand Chancellor should not be permitted to grant dispensations, but in isolated cases the Grand Chancellor may authorize the District Deputy to issue dispensations where the object is first made known to the Grand Chancellor.—*Opinion of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1881, 658, 711.

828. Dispensation: Grand Chancellor Cannot Issue, when: A Grand Chancellor cannot issue a dispensation to extend beyond his term of office.—*Dec. of W. A. Radcliff, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1883, 201, 244.

829. Dispensations: Cannot be Granted, when: *Query.* "Can a Grand Chancellor grant dispensations to initiate persons for less than the rates prescribed by Law, even though he have directions and authority from his Grand Lodge so to do?" Ans. No.

S. L. Jour.. 1873, 705, 768.

830. Dispensation: Grand Chancellor Cannot Issue, to Authorize a New Ballot: (See Ballot, Sec. 366.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1881, 636.

831. Dispensations: May Not be Granted by D. D. G. C. to Confer the Ranks, when: (See D. D. G. C., Sec. 806.)

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 636, 141.

832. Dispensation: To Initiate a Minor Cannot be Granted: Where the Constitution for Subordinate Lodges provided for the granting of dispensations to initiate minors; *Held*, that the Constitution was void in this respect, inasmuch as it was in conflict with the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge. That a D. G. C. would have no authority to issue such a dispensation.—*Dec. of J. O. Bozorth, G. C.* (See Secs. 1673, 2276.)

G. L., Oregon, Jour., 1882, 73.

833. Dispensation: Necessary to Confer Ranks, when: It is illegal to confer all three ranks upon one person at one meeting without a dispensation to do so.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1878, 311, 382.

834. Dispensation: Cannot Issue to Confer the Three Ranks, without Notice to Sister Lodges, when: (See Notice, Sec. 1717.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 34, 35.

835. Dispensation: To institute New Lodge: Will Include Applicants Over Age: A dispensation granted to institute a new Lodge, carries with it the authority to confer the ranks on all the applicants named in the petition, although over fifty years of age. The G. C., when acting as the instituting officer, can legally do all that a dispensation would authorize a Lodge to do.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 454, 485.

836. Dispensation: Necessary to Reinstate Member who Becomes Maimed During Suspension:* (See Maimed Persons, Sec. 1622.)

G. L., Cal., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

837. Dispensation: To Permit Discussion in Lodge, no Authority for: On a request to permit a Subordinate Lodge to discuss the word "Citizen," *Held*, It was the duty of the C. C. to decide when a question should, (or should not) be discussed, and that it was not a prerogative of the G. C. to grant any such request.—*Dec. of J. J. McMullen, G. C.*

G. L., Del., Jour., 1871, 51, 59.

838. Dispensation: Not Necessary to Change Night of Meeting, when: (See By-Laws, Sec. 499.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1883, 1823, 1925.

839. Dispensation: Fee for Must Accompany Application: To be Returned, when: It is necessary that the fee for a dispensation accompany the application. Where under the Law a dispensation is necessary to confer the ranks on an applicant over fifty years of age, and where the Laws requires the applicant to pay said fee, *Held*, That, upon the rejection of the applicant he is entitled to receive back said fee.—*Dec. of J. A. Bonitz, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1882, 8, 9, 32.

840. Dispensation: Authority of D. D. G. C. to Annul: (See D. D. G. C., Sec. 784.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1880, 1164.

841. Dispensation: Necessary to have Excursion in Name of the Order: A Subordinate Lodge has right to get up and run an excursion using the name of the

*This does not accord with the rule in Wisconsin and is not good Law. Sec. 1622.

Order, without obtaining a dispensation so to do. Should it refuse to make application and obtain a dispensation, after having been made aware of the necessity of one, it would be insubordinate and should be treated accordingly.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.* G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1232, 1261.

842. Dispensation: Cannot Issue to Create a P. C., when: (See P. C., Sec. 1911.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

843. Dispensation: Necessary for Applicant Over Age: A person over fifty years of age cannot be received as a member of the Order without a dispensation.—*Dec. of T. J. Haynes, G. C.* G. L., Miss., Jour., 1878, 35.

844. Dispensation: To Admit Applicant over age: Lodge Should Apply for After Election: (See Applicant, Sec. 77 and note.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1869, 59, 64.

845. Dispensation: Necessary Before Ballot on Candidate Over Age: It is positively necessary for the G. C. to issue a dispensation, before a candidate over fifty years old can be balloted on for membership.—*Dec. of Wm. Glenny, G. C.*

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1880, 468.

G. L., Ontario, Jour., 1879.

846. Dispensation: Applicant Over Age Chargeable with Fee for: (See Applicant, Sec. 89.)

G. L., Neb., 1873, 168.

847. Dispensation: Not Necessary to Confer the Second and Third Ranks on Applicant Over age, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 73.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 49, 50.

848. Dispensation: To Confer Ranks, Cannot be Granted by the Lodge Itself: On the query, to-wit: Can a Lodge grant a dispensation to confer two or more degrees on the same evening by a two-thirds vote of members present? and if not, why not? *Held*, Under the Constitution such dispensations are granted by the D. D. G. C. The Lodge itself cannot grant dispensations.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1878, 25-6.

*The fact is significant, that, as late as 1878, we find a member propounding this extraordinary question, and making use of the term "Degrees."

849. Dispensation: Cannot be Granted to Change Time of Election: A G. C. has no authority to grant a dispensation to permit a Lodge to elect its officers at a time other than that fixed by Law, for election of officers.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C* G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 24, 176.

850. Dispensation: To Advance Officers Does Not Annul Election Laws: (See Officers, Sec. 1741.) G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 25, 176.

851. Dispensation: Cannot Issue to Reinstate Members Free of Charge: A G. C. has no power to grant a dispensation, authorizing a Lodge to reinstate members, who have been suspended, free of charge.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.* G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 26, 176.

852. Dispensation Cannot be Granted to Wear Regalia, when: (See Regalia, Secs. 2068, 2076.) G. L. Pa., Jour., Aug. 1874, 148.

853. Dispensation: To Confer Ranks for the Minimum Fee: Effect of on Graded System of Fees: Where a Lodge has by Law provided a graded system of fees for initiation and the ranks, based upon the age of the applicant, *Held*, that a dispensation from the Supreme Chancellor, to confer the ranks for the minimum sum, annuls, or suspends the By-Laws, and all applicants, irrespective of age, may be admitted for the fee allowed by the dispensation.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1877, 61, 63.

854. Dispensation: To Authorize Parade of Division not Required, when: (See Division, Sec. 882.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

855. Dispensation: Cannot be Granted to Institute Division, when: (See Division, Sec. 884.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

DIGEST.

856. Of Supreme Lodge: Authority to Prepare: *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a digest of the Laws, decisions, etc., of this Supreme Lodge to

*It may be well enough to remark, that the G. C. dissented from this view, but perhaps without conclusive reasoning, inasmuch as the decision of the committee was approved.

report to the Supreme Chancellor as soon as possible, and that he have power to print the same. S. L. Jour., 1875, 1155.

857. Digest: Submission of: Authority to Print: Under the resolution at last session (see ante., 856) the Supreme Chancellor appointed a committee to prepare a digest, which being referred to the committee on Law, it was *Resolved*, That the Digest of Laws, prepared by Representative Oyler, be referred to the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, with authority to make such additions and corrections thereto as the legislation of this session may require, or, an examination may in their judgment render proper, and with further authority to print and promulgate the same when the finances of the Supreme Lodge justify.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1226, 1301.

858. Digest: Recognized as Official: *Resolved*, That the Digest of 1877, presented by the supreme officers be adopted as the "Official Digest" of the Laws of the Order.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1456.

859. Digest: Official to be Furnished Standing Committee: (See Standing Committee, Sec. 2469.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2421.

860. Digest: Revision Authorized: *Resolved*, That R. E. Cowan, Past Grand Chancellor and Supreme Representative of Missouri, be authorized and empowered to revise and complete said Official Digest, and include the Laws, decisions and enactments of the present session of the Supreme Lodge, and that such Official Digest shall be submitted to the incoming Supreme Chancellor, and when approved by him shall be published under the supervision of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2537.

861. Digest: Repealing of Sections of: On the resolution to repeal certain sections of the official Digest it was *Held*, That the Official Digest is a mere compilation of the Laws and decisions of the Order, and would not be proper to repeal any portion of it. The proper way would be to repeal the particular legislation referred to in the Digest.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2034, 2037.

*The Digest was issued under the title of "*Revised Digest*."

DONATIONS.

862. Authority of Lodge to make, Recognized: Lodges throughout the country were authorized to make donations in aid of the "Washington National Monument Society."
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1129.

863. Donations: Lodges may Relieve Destitute Lodges in their own Jurisdiction by: A Subordinate Lodge can make donations to those in its own Jurisdiction, when in destitution and want. To act otherwise would be detrimental to the reputation of the Order.*—*Appeal of J. H. Seaman vs. the Grand Lodge of N. Y.*
S. L. Jour., 1876, 1308.

864. Donations: Of Fees Illegal: The donation or refunding of the initiation fees has been declared illegal. (See Fees, Sec. 1238.)
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133, 1140.

865. Donation: Of Initiation fee to Applicant not Permitted: (See Fees, Sec. 1240.)
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 221, 249.

866. Donations: Of fees by way of Soliciting Members Illegal, when: (See Soliciting Membership, Sec. 2488.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 81, 84.

867. Donations: Of Funds of Subordinate Lodge Illegal, when: (See Funds, Sec. 1276.)
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1882, 1677, 1765.

868. Donations: Of Lodge Funds for Securing Applicants Prohibited: Where a resolution was offered, allowing five dollars to every member who would bring in an acceptable applicant, the C. C., on a point of order raised, declared the motion out of order on the ground, that it was not a legitimate expenditure of funds as contemplated by the By-Laws, which decision was reversed by the Lodge, on appeal to the Grand Lodge; *Held*, The Lodge has no right to donate money as premiums to members who obtain acceptable applicants.—*Appeal of G. W. McCaslin vs. Monumental Lodge.*
G. L., Md., Jour., 1882, 18, 112.

*As to the right of Lodges, or more especially of G. C.s to issue circulars outside of their Jurisdictions asking for aid, see title Circulars.

869. Donations: Of Dues may be Made, when:
 (See Dues, Sec. 934.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 181, 260.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

870. Grand Lodge May Legislate Concerning, when: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1325.)
 S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

DECISION.

871. Of Committee on Appeals: Final, when:
 The decision of the committee on appeals, shall be final when confirmed by the Supreme Chancellor, until reversed by this Supreme Lodge. (See Appeals, Sec. 158.)
 S. L. Jour., 1878, 1572.

872. Decision: Of a Grand Chancellor, or His Deputies: Must be in Writing, when: Decisions of the Grand Chancellor, or his deputies shall be in writing to be binding upon Lodges, or individuals affected, except that decisions may be given verbally by the above officers in open Lodge at the request of the Chancellor Commander.
 G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 676. Jour. 1873, 235.

DIVISION.

873. Of Uniform Rank: Visiting, Must Wear Jewel:—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See Uniform, Sec. 2641.)
 S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

874. Division: May Draft By-Laws, and Provide Revenue, when: Divisions have the right to draft By-Laws, not inconsistent with the general Laws, provide a revenue by dues and assessments, impose fines upon officers and members, for cause, and prescribe their order of business.
 —*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841 2032.

875. Division: Application to Organize does not Require Consent of Other Divisions, when: In localities where one or more Divisions already exist, an application for a new Division does not have to be accompanied by the consent of the Division established.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*
 S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

876. Division: Organization of Illegal Without the Uniform: Where a Division was organized without conforming to the Law in respect to the procurement of uniform: *Held*, The organization was illegal, and the Division forbidden to hold meetings or parade.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1880, 1842, 2032.

877. Division: Disposition of Properties in Case of Disorganization: Upon the disorganization or disbanding of any Division of the Uniform Rank, the supplies held by such Division revert to and become the property of the Supreme Lodge; and that in the case of the reorganization of said Division within a period of one year from the time of surrender of its warrant the said supplies, or others in lieu thereof, should be delivered to said Division.—*Rep. of com.*
S. L. Jour., 1880, 2032.

878. Division: Cannot be Instituted Without Uniforms: (See Uniforms, Sec. 2638.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

879. Division: May Impose and Collect Fines as Dues, when: (See Fines, Sec. 1193.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

880. Division: Objection to Illegal Meeting of Must be Made, when: In order to vitiate or nullify the proceedings of a meeting of a Division of the Uniform Rank on the ground that a quorum of six Knights in good standing were not present at the meeting, the objection must be taken on the night of the meeting, and cannot afterward be alleged to set aside the proceedings.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

881. Division: Withdrawal Card from Lodge Severs Membership in, when: (See W. C., Sec. 2771.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

882. Division: May Parade Without Dispensation from Grand Chancellor: Under the Law as it now stands a Division of the Uniform Rank is not required to obtain a dispensation from the G. C. of the state in which the Division is located, in order to have a drill, parade, or celebration.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

883. Division: Officer in, must be a Member Thereof: A Sir Knight is only eligible to office in the Division to which he belongs, one holding a discharge cannot hold an office in a Division until he has deposited his card and become a member of the Division.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

884. Division: Institution of Cannot be Authorized with Less than Required Number: The S. C. cannot grant a dispensation authorizing a Division to be instituted with less than twenty-seven members.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

DISCHARGE.

885. From Uniform Rank: How Procured: Effect of: Application for an honorable discharge must be made to the Division and submitted to a vote, which, if decided by granting the discharge, his connection is severed, and he is no longer subject to future dues or fines.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

DOCUMENTS.

886. Relative to Endowment Rank, Requiring Legislation Forwarded, when: (See E. R., Sec. 1056.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2091.

887. Documents: Reading of may be Demanded, when: (See Evidence, Sec. 1142.)

G. L., Md.. Jour., 1874, 125.

DEFUNCT LODGES.

888. Members of: Entitled to Certificate in Lieu of Card, when: (See W. C., Sec. 2779.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2279, 2473.

889. Defunct Lodges: Of Louisiana: Archives Surrendered: Members Entitled to Withdrawal Card, when; On the request of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana all books papers and archives of the defunct Grand and Subordinate Lodges of that state, in the possession of the Supreme Lodge, were turned over to the present Grand Lodge, and where there are no good reasons to the contrary, the pres-

ent Grand Lodge was authorized to issue withdrawal cards to the members of said defunct Lodges.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2411, 2473.

890. Defunct Lodges: Revival of: Status of Old Members: When a defunct Lodge is revived, under the old name and number, it has control of all the old members, whether they joined in the organization or not, or whether they were in good standing or not, at the time the Lodge became defunct, or surrendered its charter. The new Lodge is liable for and must pay any recognized legal claim of a brother of the old Lodge. The new Lodge may suspend for non-payment of dues, all members who were indebted to the old Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.* (See Good Standing, Sec. 1374.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 523 525, 559.

891. Defunct Lodges: Members of Under Control of Grand Lodge: A member of a defunct Lodge is under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge until his Lodge is revived, and must apply to the Grand Lodge for final card.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 525, 559.

892. Defunct Lodges: Reorganized Shall Issue Cards to Old Members, when: (See Withdrawal Card, Sec. 2791.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 833, 865.

893. Defunct Lodges: Rights of Members of, After Reorganization: Members of a defunct Lodge, whose accounts were square at, or were made so since revocation of charter, have the right of admission after reorganization, and such reorganized Lodge has the right to admit such members *without ballot*.—*Dec. of J. A. Hinsey, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 637, 741.

894. Defunct Lodges: Members of Retain Membership on Reinstatement: Where a defunct Lodge is reinstated a member in good standing at the date of dissolution is still a member in good standing at the reinstatement, and with the reinstatement his dues run against him as before.—*Dec. of J. W. Mavity, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1876, 433.

895. Defunct Lodges: Property of Cannot be Sold by the Members: After a Lodge becomes defunct

from any cause, the property and funds become the property of the Grand Lodge, and the members have no right to sell or otherwise dispose of the properties or funds of the Lodge.

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 143, 220, 225.

896. Defunct Lodges: Reversion of Property of to Grand Lodge:* (See Property, Secs. 2044, 2047.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 68, 96.

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1881, 16, 71.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

897. Draft and Adoption of: (See Principles of the Order, Secs. 1998, 1999.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1236, 1274.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1419.

DISPLAY OF EMBLEMS.

898. Unlawful, when: (See Emblems, Sec. 1029.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133, 1143.

DRILL.

899. Manual of Adopted: (See Manual of Drill, Sec. 1647.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636, 1657.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2538.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2798.

DISCUSSION.

900. Dispensation to Permit: No Authority for. (See Dispensation, Sec. 837.)

G. L., Del., Jour., 1871, 51, 59.

DECLINATION.

901. Effect of on Ballot for Election of Officers:

At an election for trustees there were two candidates, one of whom declined during the first ballot; each having the same number of votes, the C. C. declared it a tie vote. A second ballot was had with the same result. The C. C. held as before, that it was a tie vote: *Held*, On the second ballot there was but one candidate.†—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1477, 1512.

*See Expo. title, Property.

†This goes to the question often raised in Subordinate Lodges, as to the affect of a declination. It would seem therefore that votes cast for a candidate who had declined are in effect blanks, and cannot be counted.

DEBATE.

902. Chancellor Commander to Engage in, not Obligated to Call V. C. to the Chair: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 625.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 407.
Aug., 1875, 63.

903. Debate: Chancellor Commander to Engage in Must Leave the Chair: A Chancellor Commander wishing to take part in any debate before the Lodge, must leave the chair to do so, except that he may speak from his place upon questions of order.*—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1879, 1058, 1090.
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1875, 340, 344.

904. Debate: Chancellor Commander may Engage in, but must Vacate Chair: A C. C. of a Lodge desiring to participate in debate, must vacate his chair, and it would not be proper for him to resume his seat until the question he had debated, had been disposed of in some manner.—*Dec. of J. H. Pierson, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

DISCIPLINE.

905. Member Holding Card Subject to: A member holding a W. C. can be disciplined by his Lodge. His card can be revoked if sufficient cause is shown and the holder brought to trial.—*Dec. of F. Mutton, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1881, 690, 705.

DELINQUENT.

906. Chargeable with Per Capita Tax, when: A Lodge is chargeable with the per capita tax on a delinquent member, so long as he is not suspended and his name stricken from the roll.

G. L. Neb., Jour., 1876, 448.

DELINQUENCY.

907. For Dues: Does not Occur until Closing of Lodge on Last Night of Term: (See Dues, Sec. 932.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 140-1.

*It will not be contended, perhaps, that a C. C. must vacate his chair in order to address the Lodge upon any matter of interest, by way of giving information or instruction.

DUES.

908. Duty of Subordinate Lodges to Collect, and the Grand Lodges to Enforce: *Whereas*, The Order of Knights of Pythias has formed a union for mutual support and assistance in time of sickness and misfortune, by contributing certain stipulated dues, which secures to its members a right (and not as a charity) a certain fixed sum designated by Law, to be paid to them during sickness or inability to procure a livelihood during such sickness; and *whereas*, It is true this Supreme Lodge has never arrogated to itself to say how much the members shall contribute, or how much shall be paid by the Subordinate Lodges to its members during sickness, believing this must necessarily be left to the local authorities, in consequence of the great variety in the cost and expense of living, and the want of its members in the different localities under her jurisdiction; and *whereas*, The payment of weekly and funeral benefits to sick members, is a distinguishing characteristic of our Order, and may be regarded as a fundamental principle of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, which, combined with the moral precepts and teachings of the Order, has made our Order so successful; therefore *Resolved*, That it is the duty of all Subordinate Lodges to tax their members, that they may be enabled to pay stipulated weekly and funeral benefits to sick members, or the family, and that all Subordinate Lodges shall pay some weekly and funeral benefits. *Resolved*, That all Grand Lodges are required to enforce the provisions and Laws contained in this preamble and resolutions.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 692, 753.

909. Dues: Paid on Reinstatement: To be Returned, when: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2150.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1876, 28, 82.

910. Dues: Amount a Lodge May Demand on Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Secs. 2145, 2146.)

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 390, 448.

911. Dues: Paid in Advance are not Returned in Case of Suspension for Cause: If a member who

*It is a noteworthy fact, that when the committee recommended the adoption of these resolutions, the Supreme Chancellor ruled them out of order, on appeal to the Supreme Lodge, the chair was reversed and report adopted—23 to 15.

has paid his dues in advance, is suspended for cause, said advance dues shall not be returned.—*Dec. of H. W. Wilson, G. C.*
G. L., Mass., Jour., 1881, 1198, 1232.

912. Dues: Lodge Cannot Remit: A Lodge cannot remit the dues of a member, but may by a two-thirds vote in favor thereof, donate to the member the amount of his dues, which must be placed to his credit on the books of the Master of Finance.*—*Dec. of A. J. Hastings, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1874, 19, 53, 56.

913. Dues: Overpayment to be Returned, when: On the query: as to the authority of the Lodge to return to members who withdraw, or to the friends of deceased members, any overpayment of dues, which they may have made while the membership existed: *Held*, All dues overpaid by a brother at the time of granting his card must be returned to him. All dues overpaid by a brother at the time of his death must be returned to his nearest competent relative.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 378, 379.

914. Dues: Exemption from, Not Permitted, when: (See Exemption, Sec. 1143, 1144).

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1228, 1296.

G. L., Del., 1876, 51, 60.

915. Dues: Regulation of, a Local Matter: Whether a brother, to be entitled to the S. A. P. W., must have his dues all paid up, is a question for the Grand Lodges of the several Jurisdictions to determine. My impression is, at the last supreme session the idea prevailed, that, at the end of each term every brother should be clear on the books, that is, his dues should be paid before receiving the new pass word. We have no travelling cards, therefore every brother ought to keep square with his dues at the end of each term.—*Opinion of S. Read, S. C.* (See Sec. 376.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 466, 613.

916. Dues: Right of Lodge to Regulate: Lodges have the right to embody in their By-Laws, when dues shall be assessed.—*Dec. of T. L. Eastburn, G. C.*†

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1873, 20, 48.

*The necessity of a two-third vote to make a donation is perhaps enjoined by a local Law, otherwise the ordinary majority vote is sufficient. †See Expo. Dues.

917. Dues: Lodge may regulate Amount and Payment of: A Lodge can charge such sums for dues as it may elect, above the amount prescribed by the Constitution, and collect in weekly, monthly, or quarterly installments.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, G. C.* G. L., Ga., Jour., 1873, 58.

918. Dues: Lodge may Legislate Concerning Payment of: Lodges have the right to require payment of dues quarterly, semi-annually, or even monthly, and may provide a penalty for non-payment and may deprive a member of the Semi-Annual Pass Word when in arrears three months, or even one month.*—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* G. L., Me., Jour., 1879, 385, 471.

919. Dues: Non-Payment of will not work Suspension while Member is under Charges: (See Suspension, Sec. 2402.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1156.

920. Dues: May be Collected of Member of Endowment Rank to Meet Current Expenses: (See E. R., Sec. 1095.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

921. Dues: When a Member is Said to be in Arrears for Non-payment of: (See Arrears, Secs. 177, 178.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1568, 1606.

922. Dues: A Member Delinquent for, when: A member is not delinquent for dues until after the expiration of the quarter. A C. C. cannot refuse the S. A. P. W. to a member who refuses to pay a quarter's dues in advance. G. L., Neb., Jour., 1874, 248, 284, 448.

923. Dues: Cease on Granting Withdrawal Card: (See Withdrawal Card, Sec. 2772.) G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 141.

924. Dues: Not Charged to Members Holding Cards: On the *query*, "Can dues be charged against a brother after he has obtained a withdrawal-card?" *Held*, a brother having a withdrawal-card cannot be charged with dues, until the same is deposited.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C.* G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 19.

*This is true of course where the Grand Lodge has not placed restrictions upon the action of the Lodges in respect to this question.

925. Dues: Paid on Application for Reinstatement Returned in Case of Rejection or Death: (See Reinstatement, Secs. 2149, 2150.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 68.

926. Dues: Amount of Payment Necessary on Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2143.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1872, 382, 414.

927. Dues: Chargeable to a Member Sick: Dues are chargeable to a member while unable to work and drawing benefits.—*Dec. of J. W. Swope, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1875, 274, 312

928. Dues: May be Paid out of Benefits to Keep Member in Good Standing: (See Good Standing, Sec. 1376.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1881, 49, 135.

929. Dues: May be Offset by Benefits and Prevent Suspension: (See Benefits, Sec. 441.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1872, 300, 337, 347.

930. Dues: May be Deducted From Benefits, when: When a member dies owing the Lodge a sum for dues, the Lodge may deduct the amount of the dues from the benefits to be allowed.—*Rep. of com. on Appeals: A. E. L Keese vs. Syracusians Lodge.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1882, 400, 401.

931. Dues: May be paid Until Suspension is Declared: (See Suspension, Sec. 2371.)

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1877, 77.

932. Dues: Brother not Delinquent for Until Closing of Lodge on Last Night of Term: On a query propounded, *Held*, A brother does not become delinquent on the last meeting night of this term when the order of business, "*collection of dues*," is passed, but has till the closing of the Lodge to pay his dues.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 140.

933. Dues: Donation of Legal, when: Where a brother claimed that the books of the M. of F. showed an error in his account of \$1.50, being a payment for which no credit appeared. To adjust the matter without giving offense, an

order was drawn on the M. of E. for that amount, and turned over to the M. of F. with instructions to credit the brother's account therewith: *Held*, On appeal, that the donation was legal, having been made by the Lodge for "the proper conduct of its business."—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 614, 643.

934. Dues: Lodge May Donate, when: When a worthy brother is unable to pay his dues a Lodge may grant a donation for the purpose, to keep him in good standing.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 181, 260.

935. Dues: Chargeable to Reinstated Member, when: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2160.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 530, 570.

936. Dues: Chargeable to member by card from date of Election: On the query as to when dues become chargeable to a member by card; *Held*, A brother, elected to membership by card, his dues commence with date of election. When the brother presents himself he is introduced to the brethren as a member of the Lodge.—*Dec. of J. Mackintosh, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 26, 183, 184.

937. Dues: Cannot be Charged to Applicant for Card, when: (See Withdrawal Card, Sec. 2739.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 10, 33.

938. Dues: May be Collected in Advance: A Lodge may collect dues in advance; but cannot declare a member suspended for non-payment of dues who has paid the same to the first of a term, or allow the advanced payment required to invalidate the member's right to benefits, or the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114, 1121.

939. Dues: Non-Payment of in Advance Cannot work Forfeiture of Rights: A Knight cannot be suspended, forfeit his right to the S. A. P. W., or his claims to weekly benefits, for refusing or neglecting to pay his dues in advance, even under a By-Law requiring such payment.—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.*

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1882, 17.

940. Dues: Lodges May Collect Dues in Advance: A Subordinate Lodge may collect dues in advance, but cannot declare a member in arrears for dues who has paid the same to the first of a term, or allow the advance payment required, to invalidate the member's right to benefit or the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 514, 585.

941. Dues: Payable in Advance, but Non-Payment Does Not Bar Right to S. A. P. W., when: A Lodge may require dues in advance, but cannot deprive a member of benefits and the S. A. P. W. at the beginning of the term, if he has paid up to that date.*—*Dec's. of L.S.Dungan, G. C.; S. W. Hoffman, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1878, 468, 513.

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1877, 401, 439.

942. Dues: Payment in Advance not Required to Entitle Member to Semi-Annual Pass Word: A member in good standing who has paid his dues to the commencement of the term, is entitled to the S. A. P. W. for the term ensuing, notwithstanding the By-Laws of the Lodge require payment quarterly in advance.—*Dec. of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.* (See Arrears, Sec. 197.)

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

943. Dues: Forfeiture of when Paid in Advance: If a member takes a withdrawal-card after paying a quarter's dues in advance, he forfeits such dues to the Lodge, and is subject to the Lodge where the card is deposited for dues from the time he became a member thereof.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 387, 471.

944. Dues; Not Chargeable to Members Suspended, when: Query: Has it been lawful, since the decision of the Supreme Chancellor at the session of 1870, relative to parties suspended for non-payment of dues to charge parties so suspended with dues, after the act of suspension un-

*The G. L. of Ohio departed from this rule in subsequent legislation, holding that the non-payment of dues charged in advance barred the member's right to the S. A. P. W. See Jour. 1879, 549; 1883, 866. The decision, as given above, is the better rule. The full text thereof is not given here, however. The G. C. says: "But if the member passes one or more weeks beyond the beginning of the term (having paid his dues to the beginning thereof) without paying his dues, he is then in arrears and not entitled to benefits, or the S. A. P. W. until he has placed himself in good standing." This is not the rule in a majority of the Jurisdictions, and does not accord with the letter or spirit of the Law, as laid down by the Supreme Lodge.

til reinstated? *Ans.* No, unless under the provisions of local constitutional enactments. (See Suspension, Sec. 2393.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1156.

945. Dues: Not Chargeable to Members Suspended, when: Where the Grand Lodge of Maine had before it a proposition involving the right of a Lodge to charge dues to a member suspended, and asking the committee on Law of the Supreme Lodge for a ruling thereon: *Held*, On report of the committee, the declaring that a member suspended for a limited period, would be entitled to at least the minimum benefits, and consequently liable for dues during suspension, was a wrong construction of the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge. That suspension for a limited period, was a suspension from the Order. but that the whole subject was one for local legislation.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2038.

946. Dues: Not Chargeable During Suspension when: A member suspended for non-payment of dues, applying for reinstatement, can only be charged dues to the time of suspension.†—*Dec. of J. B. Sarles, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., Sept., 1874, 257, 287.

947. Dues: Not Chargeable to member Suspended for Non-payment of Dues: A member suspended for non-payment of dues, ceases to be a member of the Order until he is reinstated, consequently is not chargeable by his Lodge for dues, from the date of his suspension until reinstatement.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.*

G. L., Me., Jour., 1879, 383, 471.

948. Dues: Not Chargeable to Member Suspended for Cause: A brother suspended for misdemeanor ceases for the term of his suspension to be a member of the Order and is not during such term liable for dues.—*Dec. of A. R. Simmons, D. D. G. C., reversed.*

G. L., Me., Jour., 1881, 49, 135.

949. Dues: Not Chargeable During Suspension: A member suspended (for a term of years) is not chargeable

*See Suspension, Sec. 2391. Local Legislation, Sec. 1564, 1571. Expo. title Dues.

†While the above decision ought to be the Law everywhere, it was only made so in Kentucky by overruling the G. C. who had decided, pursuant to the Constitution, that upon reinstatement a member must pay all dues charged up to the date of reinstatement. To reverse a G. C. on so plain a proposition, is scarcely the proper way to repeal a constitutional provision.

with dues during his suspension. Having been suspended, his connection with the Lodge ceases from and after the date of his suspension and during suspension.*—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 16, 63.

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1879, 24.

950. Dues: Payable from date of Suspension when Proceedings are set Aside by Supreme Lodge: Where a member, in 1874 was declared to be not a member, by his Lodge, owing to a supposed irregularity in obtaining membership, and where appeals were prosecuted to the Grand Lodge, thence to the Supreme Lodge, where the proceedings were reversed, and the brother declared to be a member in good standing, and where, in 1877, the question arose as to whether the brother was chargeable with dues from the time he was declared to be not a member, by his Lodge, as from the date on which the Supreme Lodge declared him to be a member; *Held*, That the brother was chargeable with dues from the time of the last payment in 1874, and as a consequence he would be entitled to any benefits that might have accrued to him in the mean time.†—*Dec. of Wm. Ward, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1877, 859, 889, 902.

951. Dues: Chargeable to Pages and Esquires: The charging of and collecting dues from Pages and Esquires rests solely with Subordinate Lodges.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

952. Dues: Pages and Esquires Should Not be Liable For: No dues ought to be charged against Pages or Esquires, and I think the general Laws do not contemplate that they are liable to pay dues. They are not Knights of Pythias until they have taken the Knight's degree; then they are entitled to all rights, privileges and advantages of the Order. The whole matter is really a local matter, and where dues are charged against Pages, their benefits ought also to be due.‡—*Opinion of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour.. 1872, 465, 468, 613.

*See Expo. Dues.

†See W. C., Sec. 2801. Appeal of Wm. Wooten.

‡Upon this opinion of the S. C., majority and minority reports were made by the committee on Law and supervision, the one recommending reversal, the other approval. The majority report was tabled, when a point of order was raised that the Supreme Lodge could not interfere with the Grand Lodges with reference to dues and benefits of Subordinate Lodges, which was held well taken. The opinion of S. C. is here given for its value as a principle of Law.

953. Dues: Chargeable to Knights Only: Dues are chargeable against a member from the time he takes the Knight rank.—*Dec. of E. L. Clossé, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 763, 806.

954. Dues: Chargeable to Pages and Esquires, when: Inasmuch as the Supreme Lodge has held that, "the charging and collecting of dues, from Pages and Esquires, is a matter entirely and solely for local legislation," therefore, when the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge provide for the payment of dues by Pages and Esquires, such member, under another provision of the Law, not only *may*, but *must* be, suspended for non-payment of dues, as in the case of Knights.*—*Rep. of com. on S. of O.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1880, 55.

955. Dues: Not Chargeable to Pages and Esquires: A Lodge has no right to charge dues to a Page or an Esquire.†—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

956. Dues: Payment of to a Member is not a Payment to the Lodge: (See Benefits, Sec. 423.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1873, 567.

Feb., 1874, 738.

957. Dues: Master of Finance the only Member Authorized to Receive: On a query propounded: *Held*, Our Order does not acknowledge the payment of any sums,—as dues—except such as are paid to the M. of F., and hence it follows, that the payment to an unauthorized person, of dues, would naturally leave the brother making said payment delinquent, unless the same comes to the hands of the M. of F., in proper time.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1875, 48, 80.

958. Dues: Duty of Master of Finance to Credit Member with when Received: On the query to wit:

*It is unfortunate that the S. L. has left this question to be determined by the Grand Lodge. This matter of charging dues to candidates for the honors of Knighthood, before they are entitled to any of the rights and privileges of Knights, is wrong in principle and unjust in every sense of the term.

†This question seems now to be pretty well settled in a majority of the Jurisdictions, while some Grand Lodges have held otherwise, the following have held in accordance with the decisions above, to wit:

North Carolina Jour., 1875, 46.

Nebraska " 1873, 141, 163.

Rhode Island " 1872, 55, 66.

Ohio " 1882, 763, 806.

Alabama Jour., 1880, 86, 220.

Mississippi " 1880, 89.

New Jersey " 1878, 965, 1022.

Louisiana " 1882, 21, 63.

"Can money placed in the hands of the M. of F. be credited to a member during the interval of a session of the Lodge?" *Held*, Money placed in the hands of the M. of F. must, on that date, be credited to the payer. This is the rule of business.—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 968, 1022.

959. Dues: Of Division of Uniform Rank, with Reports must be Furnished, when: (See U. R., Sec. 2654.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

EXPULSION.

960. From the Order, not Allowed: Among the obligatory rules, first adopted by the Supreme Lodge for the government of Subordinate Lodges, was the following, that, "No member can be expelled from the Order, but may be suspended for an indefinite number of years."*

S. L. Jour., 1868, 18.

961. Expulsion: Not Sanctioned by the Law: A member cannot be expelled from the Order by the action of a Subordinate Lodge. Permanent suspension is equivalent to expulsion, except that it leaves a party where he may be reinstated. A person permanently suspended may be reinstated, in accordance with the Grand Lodge Law regulating the same.

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 95, 96.

ESQUIRES.

962. Should not be Charged Dues: (See Dues, Sec. 952.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 465, 468, 613.

963. Esquires: May be Admitted to Lodge, when; Pages and Esquires are entitled to, and can be admitted in a Lodge when opened and working in their respective ranks; They may pass the outer door *by order of the Chancellor Commander*.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

964. Esquire: Cannot be Deprived of the Right to Remain in Lodge Room: Where a Lodge under-

*While this has become a settled principle of the Order it is remarkable that it is no longer to be found in the obligatory enactments of the Supreme Lodge for the government of Subordinate Lodges. It would seem that the above section has no force of Law except as it enunciates a principle which has grown up with the growth of the Order, and has become such by common consent. See Expo. title Expulsion.

took to adopt a rule, by vote, to the effect that, where there were more than one candidate for the second rank, when the Lodge was working, after each Esquire had been obligated and cautioned he should leave the hall, and remain outside, until all in waiting shall have been obligated and cautioned, *Held*, On appeal, that a Lodge has no right to pass such a motion. That when a member has taken the obligation, been greeted as an Esquire and passed through the secret work, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of any member of the Esquire Rank, and there is nothing in the Ritual, or Official Digest, to warrant the Lodge in depriving him of such privilege. —*Dec. of G. A. Staples, G. C.*

G. L., Conn., Jour., 1881, 9, 41.

965. Esquires: Entitled to Withdrawal Card, when: (See Pages, Secs. 1969, 1973.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311, 1314.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

966. Esquires: Payment of Per Capita Tax on: Local Legislation: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2019.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2002, 2039.

967. Esquires: Chargeable with Per Capita Tax, when: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2020.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

968. Esquires: Rejection of: May Renew Application, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 311.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

969. Esquires: Charges Against, will not lie for Refusing to take Knight's Rank: (See Charges, Sec. 671.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133, 1140.

970. Esquires: Subject to Charges: (See Charges, Sec. 673.)

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1881, 15, 31.

971. Esquires: Rights of, when Failing to Apply for Ranks: Forfeiture of Fees: On the query as to whether Pages and Esquires forfeit their fees in case they fail to apply for the remaining ranks within six months, and

whether they could be suspended, *Held*, No.*—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Va., Jour., 1884, 17, 22.

972. Esquires: Do not Forfeit Fee for Third Rank, when: (See Rank, Sec. 2222.)

Jour. of Ill., 1882, 820, 899.

973. Esquires: Deposit of Withdrawal Card by: Fee Required: (See W. C., Sec. 2810.)

Jour. of Mass., 1881, 1199, 1232.

974. Esquires: Name May be Dropped From Rolls, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2401.)

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 90.

975. Esquires: May be Suspended, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2400; also Expo. title Suspension.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.

976. Esquires: Advancement of Barred by Objections, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 297.)

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 515, 585.

977. Esquires: Advancement of May be Prevented: On the query: How can a Lodge prevent an Esquire receiving the Knight's Rank, to which he had been elected, its coming to the knowledge of the Lodge, that he had committed offenses against the Laws of the Order: *Held*, That the Lodge had power to annul his election to the Knight's Rank, at any time before the same was conferred, but his further advancement should be prevented by charge being preferred.—*Dec. of W. H. Hazelton, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1871, 12, 31, 33.

ELECTION.

978. Of Officers: Nomination for: Construction of Law: A Lodge was about to nominate and elect a Vice Chancellor to fill vacancy, when, upon a question raised, the Chancellor Commander, ruled the nomination must take place in advance of the election; therefore the election could not then take place, which ruling was sustained by the Lodge.

*This is perhaps true in cases where Grand Lodges have not legislated upon the question, pursuant to legislation of the S. L. declaring it to be a matter for local legislation. See Sec. 1984 and note.

The Law ruled on was in the Constitution of the Lodge; upon appeal the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of the Chancellor Commander and the Lodge. The case coming up in the Supreme Lodge on appeal it was *held*, that in all elections to fill vacancy, nominations may be made on the night of election.*—*Appeal of H. C. Lloyd vs. G. L. of Ky.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 566, 625.

979. Election: Of Officers: Of Supreme Lodge: Any Member May Cast the Ballot, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 286; Constitutional Law, Sec. 548.)

S. L. Jour., 1870 194, 195.

980. Election: Of Past Grand Chancellor: Power of Grand Lodge Denied, when: (See P. G. C., Sec. 1848.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 723.

981. Election: D. D. G. C. May Order, when Objection is Made at Installation: (See Installation, Sec. 1420.)

L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1537, 1602, 1604.

982. Election: Of Grand Representatives: Void when Candidate Not a Member: Where a brother was elected to membership on deposit of card, but without signing the roster, was elected a Grand Representative, at the following meeting, the brother resigned his position as Grand Representative and signed the roster and became a member in full of the Lodge. The Lodge then proceeded to fill the vacancy in the office of Grand Representative by an election, and the same brother was re-elected, whereupon it was contended by the appellant, that the opposing candidate in the first election was the duly elected Representative, although he had received a minority of the votes, inasmuch as he was the only eligible candidate and had received all the legal votes cast; that the brother who had been declared elected had not then signed the roster, and was, therefore, not a member, and so ineligible to the position. *Held*, That the brother receiving only a minority of votes in the first election was not elected; that the brother who had not signed the roster of the Lodge

*The reason and justice of this construction will be generally admitted. The Laws of some of the Jurisdictions, however, might not bear such a construction, so, for the purpose of comparison, the provision of the Law construed is here inserted, as follows, from the obligatory portion of the Constitution adopted by the Supreme Lodge for Subordinate Lodges. "Sec. 4, Art. II. Nominations for all the above elective officers shall be made on the night preceding and on the night of election, except to fill vacancy."

was not a member, thereof and was, therefore, ineligible to the office of Representative. It follows, therefore, that there was a vacancy in the office, and that the second election was legal.—*V. P. Stone vs Santa Barbara Lodge*. (See Membership, Sec. 1641.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 708, 730, 733.

983. Election: Of Grand Lodge Officers: Previous Nominations not Necessary, when: Where under local Law Grand Lodge officers are nominated and elected by the various Lodges, or the P. C. of the Jurisdictions: *Held*, That in the election of D. D. G. C. a previous nomination by his Lodge is not necessary, and the C. C. is not authorized to throw out votes cast for a candidate not then nominated.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 535, 570.

984. Election of Officers: Absentee not Eligible: (See Absentee, Sec. 271.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1875, 179.

985. Election: To Office: Absence no Bar to: A Lodge has a perfect right to elect, and declare elected, to any office, a member whether he be present or not.—*Rep. of com. on Law*. (See Absence, Sec. 268.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 708.

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 284.

986. Election: Of Officers: Absence no Bar to: There is no Law which forbids the election of a brother to any office when absent from the Lodge, if he was present when nominated and did not decline, if otherwise eligible.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1875, 540, 595.

987. Election: To Office Absence no Bar to, when: A member may be elected to office though absent, provided a written consent to accept the office has been received.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 13, 40.

988. Election: A Brother is Eligible to Though Absent: A brother being present and accepts a nomination, but who is absent at the time of election, is eligible to election notwithstanding his absence.—*Dec. of H. Lingenfelder, G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1879, 55, 139.

989. Election: of Officers: Member Eligible, Though Absent: A brother having signified his willingness to accept office, may be elected although absent at both nomination and election, and this absence does not import a valid objection to his installation.—*Dec. of H. Page, G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1884, 439, 559.

990. Election: Of Officers: Not Restricted to those Present: A Lodge may elect any member if eligible whether absent or present.—*Dec. of J. A. Hinsey, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 637, 741,

991. Election: Of Officers: Lodge may Direct any Member to Cast Ballot in, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 288; also 286, 548.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1872, 61, 87.

992. Election: Of Officers: Void when not Held According to Law: When the Law requires that nomination shall be made on the night preceding, and on the night of election; and where the G. C. granted a dispensation to omit the meetings on the regular night and to hold the election of officers a week earlier, and when said election was held without previous nominations; *Held*, The election was void, as the Law was not complied with.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 551, 587.

993. Election: Of Officers: May be Declared Void, when: On the query as to whether an election could be declared void where it was found that certain members had voted who were in arrears, and so, not entitled to vote; *Held*, That an election where there are illegal votes cast, can be declared null and void. The fact that there were legal votes enough cast to elect does not make the election legal.—*Rul. of J. Mackintosh, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 461.

994. Election: Of Officers: May be Declared Void, when: The right of District Deputy Grand Chancellor to declare an election of officers by a Subordinate Lodge void, and order a new election, was sustained by Grand Lodge.

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1872, 71.

995. Election: Of Officers: Illegal Ballots May be Thrown Out: Where, in an election of officers, four ballots were discovered rolled up together, which, if counted,

would make three more ballots than there were votes at the meeting, and where C. C. declared the four ballots illegal, and ordered them to be thrown out, and, upon counting the remainder of the ballots, declared the candidate having a majority duly elected, *Held*, the vote was legal, as the illegal were thrown out before the vote was counted and reported by the tellers to the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 567.

Aug., 1874, 105, 115.

996. Election: Of Officers: Eligibility of Members to More Than One Office: A member may hold two elective offices at the same time, when the respective duties do not conflict.—*Dec. of W. A. Cotter, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., Jan., 1874, 124, 212.

997. Election; Of Officers: To Fill a Vacancy Valid, when: Where the C. C. resigned during his term, and an election was held to fill the vacancy, and officers were promoted from the lower offices up, *Held*, that the election was valid, although neither officer, that was advanced, had served a full term below.*—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1872, 17.

998. Election: Of Officers: A Nomination Is Not Essential, when: A member of a Subordinate Lodge can be legally elected to an office for which he has not been nominated, provided he is eligible in accordance with the Constitution and the By-Laws.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1880, 15, 21.

999. Election: Of Officers: Nomination not Restricted: If eligible, there is no Law preventing the nomination of a member for every office in the Lodge; but should he be elected to one, his nomination would be null and void in respect to the remainder.—*Rep. of W. W. Blackwell, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1880, 658, 704.

1000. Election: Of Officers: The Term "Excluding Blanks" Construed: When the By-Laws of a Lodge contained the following: "In all cases a majority

*This is an early decision, as will be seen, and may not be accorded its full measure of force and weight, inasmuch as it overturns some later decisions, to the effect that a V. C. cannot be elected to fill a vacancy in the office of C. C. That he *must serve*, but cannot be elected so as to carry off the honors. See V. C., See 2665, et seq. See also Expo., Secs. 121 and 242, where this question is discussed at length.

of all votes cast, *excluding blanks*, shall be necessary to an election" &c.; and where, in the election of a C. C., one candidate received five votes, and there were seventeen blanks and four scattering; and where, the C. C. counted the seventeen blanks as votes, *Held*, That the C. C., and the Lodge sustaining him, were wrong. That excluding the blanks there were nine votes cast, and the candidate receiving the majority of votes should have been declared elected.—*Appeal of A. Vaneberg vs. Mono Lodge*.
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1606, 1609.

1001. Election: Of Officers: Not Vitiating by Illegal Votes, when An election is not vitiated by the fact that illegal votes were cast unless the illegal votes affected the result. If the brother declared elected had a majority, exclusive of the illegal votes cast for him, he is entitled to the office.—*Dec. of S. L. Terry, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1539, 1602, 1604.

1002. Election: Of Officers: Majority of Votes Cast Necessary to: Where there are two candidates, and one declines, and it is found on counting the votes that the one declining has received a majority of the votes cast, it is improper to declare the candidate elected who had accepted, but did not receive the necessary majority. Where a majority of the votes are not cast for a regular nominee there is no legal election.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 1010, 1012.

1003. Election: Of Officers: Illegal, when: An election of officers of a Lodge is illegal if conducted by a Past Chancellor, or other member presiding, when the Chancellor Commander or Vice Chancellor is present.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.* (See C. C., Sec. 624.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 818, 899.

1004. Election: Of Officers: Action of a Chancellor Commander Declaring Election Illegal: Reversed: An election was held to fill the office of Chancellor Commander of a Subordinate Lodge. The Chancellor Commander did not preside although present. The Constitution provided that two *members* must be appointed as tellers, etc. Two members of the *Order*, not of the Lodge, were so appointed. On account of such irregularity the Chancellor Commander, at a subsequent meeting of the Lodge, declared the

election illegal and ordered a new election. The Lodge sustained this action, whereupon another member was elected Chancellor Commander in lieu of the one originally elected. On appeal the Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Chancellor in reversing this action of the Lodge. *Held*, That the appeal be dismissed and Grand Lodge sustained.—*Appeal of C. E. Spencer, et. al. vs. Grand Lodge of N. Y.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2063.

1005. Election: Of Officers: Effect of Declination: (See Declination, Sec. 901.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1477, 1512.

1006. Election: Of C. C. may be Held Without Notice, when: The election of a C. C. to fill vacancy may be held on the evening of the resignation of the C. C. without notice to the members.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

1007. Election: Of Officers: Lodges not Restricted, when: Officers not Rotative: (See C. C. Sec. 651; also Sec. 630.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, Appendix, 37.

1008. Election: Of Officers: Time of Cannot be Changed by Dispensation: (See Dispensation, Sec. 849.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 24, 176.

1009. Election: Of Officers: May be Held After Regular Night, when: A Lodge holding no meeting on the regular night of election requires no dispensation to allow it to proceed with the election at the first regular meeting held thereafter.—*Dec. of F. R. Allen, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1874, 67.

1010. Election: Of Officers: Cannot be had at Special Meeting: It is illegal to elect officers at a special meeting even though called for that purpose. Officers must be elected at the regular meeting night, (fixed by Law) and if no meeting that night then at the next aegular meeting.*—*Dec. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 625

1011. Election: Of Officers: Cannot be had at a Special Meeting: On the query, "Should a Lodge fail

*Some of the authorities hold that if the election from any cause does not take place on the night fixed by Law, a dispensation must be had to elect after that time. There is no good reason for this however.

to get a quorum on the last meeting night of the term (election night) can we call a special meeting for the purpose of electing officers?" *Held*, Should a Lodge fail to transact any business for the want of a quorum on election night, the Lodge must elect its officers at the next regular meeting. You cannot elect officers at a special meeting.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.*
G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.

1012. Election: Of Officers: Must be by Ballot: It is illegal to elect officers by acclamation, the Law requires it to be done by secret ballot.—*Dec. of W. W. Blackwell, G. C.*
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1880, 662, 704.

1013. Election: Of Officers: Shall be by Ballot: Lodge may Instruct, when: On the query, "How shall a Lodge elect its officers?" *Held*, By written ballot, and where there is but one candidate the Lodge can instruct any member to cast the entire vote of the Lodge on a written ballot.*—*Dec. of A. A. Curme, G. C.* (See Secs. 286, 287, 288.)
G. L. Ind., Jour., 1880, 221, 249.

1014. Election: Of Officers by Acclamation Not Authorized: Where the Law does not authorize election by acclamation, a motion so to elect is not in order and should not be entertained. It is too late to object to such an election after installation.—*Dec. of F. P. Wiley, G. C.*
G. L., Mo., Jour., 1881, 14, 61.

1015. Election: Of Officers: When Illegal should be so Declared: When there are two nominations for Vice Chancellor, one eligible and the other not, the election of the one who is ineligible is illegal, and the installing officer should so declare and order a new election.—*Dec. of F. P. Wiley, G. C.*
G. L., Mo., Jour., 1881, 15, 61.

1016. Election: Of Officers: Casting Blanks: Legality of Vote: Where, in an election for officers, two candidates are running, and fifteen votes are cast on first ballot, two of which are blanks, one candidate receiving seven votes, the other six, *Held*, A ballot is a written or printed ticket, and a blank piece of paper found in a ballot box could not be counted at all as a legal ballot; where only thirteen

*See Expo. title Ballot, for discussion of this question.

legal votes are polled, seven votes would be a majority of the legal votes cast.—*Dec. of J. L. Dudley, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1881, 10, 45.

1017. Election: Of Officers: in the Endowment Ranks: Time Of: Officers of a Section of the E. R. must be elected on the last stated meeting in December, and this means the last meeting prescribed in the By-Laws. Members cannot by resolution change this time except in mode prescribed for amending By-Laws. It is illegal to elect the officers of a Section at any other meeting of the Section than at a stated meeting provided for in the By-Laws.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

1018. Election: Of Officers: in Division, Shall be Held Annually: no Restriction as to Re-election: A Division of the Uniform Rank can elect its officers for three consecutive years, but the Division must hold an election each year. There is nothing to prevent an acting officer from being re-elected for a second, third or any number of terms.*—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

1019. Election: To Receive the Ranks May be Annulled, when: (See Esquires, Sec. 997.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1871, 12, 31, 33.

1020. Election: Of Applicant: A Quorum of Ballots Necessary: (See Applicant, Sec. 83.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

1021. Election: Membership: Two-third Vote: Legality of: Where the Constitution provides that election to membership by card, shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present, *Held*, That where eighteen members are present and ten vote, it is not a legal election: That those not voting cannot be counted in favor of the applicant, neither can they be considered as absent, but being present, and not voting either way, the Law is not complied with, which requires a two-thirds vote of the members present.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 546, 551, 587.

1022. Election: To Membership, Initiation May Follow Immediately: (See Initiation, Sec. 1454.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

*For manner of election in U. R. See Art. IV. Secs. 6, 7, Gen. Laws, U. R.

EXPENSES.

1023. Of Supreme Chancellor: Organizing Lodges: *Resolved*, That the necessary expenses of the Supreme Chancellor, or officer deputed by him, at and for the institution of Grand or Subordinate Lodges, be paid by the Lodge instituted.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 737, 753.

1024. Expenses: Of Supreme Keeper of Record and Seal How Paid: Account of to be Submitted: (See Appropriations, Sec. 173.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 633.

1025. Expenses: Of Special Committees: Payment Of: (See Committees, Sec. 527.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1572, 1608.

1026. Expenses: Of Officers and Representatives: "Actual and Necessary," Defined: (See Construction of Laws, Sec. 561.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1881, 345; Jour., 1882, 362.

EXPENSE FUND.

1027. Of Endowment Rank: Division of, Pro Rata Shall be Made when: On recommendation of the committee on E. R. it was provided that "all moneys in the expense fund shall, when the same amounts to \$200 and over, be carried to, and used pro rata, to the amount received by each class, between the first and second classes of the Endowment Ranks," (See E. R., Sec. 1103.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1673, 1675.

EMERITUS RANK.

1028. Of Past Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellor: Authority of Supreme and Grand Lodges to Confer, Declared: (See P. G. C., Sec. 1855.)

S. L., Jour., 1875, 1146, 1156.

EMBLEMS.

1029. Display of: Reprehended: *Resolved*, That members of the Order shall not display, at their places of business, any of the emblems or insignia of the Order, or use the

same in any manner as a means of advertising, save those parties who may be engaged in the manufacture or sale thereof: That such action is highly reprehensible, and Subordinate Lodges should draw the attention of the offender to the matter, and if persisted in, to proceed against him under the Law.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133. 1143.

1030. Emblems: Opinion as to the National Significance of: On the request of the Grand Lodge of Ontario to legislate with a view to abolish so much of the insignia and emblems, as convey a national significance: *Held*, That the Order of K. of P. is essentially a universal organization, claiming no nationality, and asserting no national doctrines, and "we fail to find in the emblems, insignia or other devices any indication of a national character."

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1569, 1644.

1031. Emblems: For Officers: A Lodge has no Right to Adopt, when: On the query as to whether a Lodge can adopt and cause to be worn, emblems for the Trustees: *Held*, The adoption of the regalia, and other emblems designating the officers of a Lodge, is not within the province of a Subordinate Lodge; all such matters belong exclusively to the Supreme Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Pa. Jour., Jan., 1872, 33.

EXAMINATION.

1032. Of Candidate in Open Lodge: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution requiring candidates to prove themselves efficient, and undergo an examination in the unwritten work of the preceding rank in open Lodge before they can be advanced.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1615, 1661.

ELECTIONEERING.

1033. For Office in Supreme Lodge Prohibited: (See Soliciting Votes, Sec. 2481.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2438 2474.

EXPENDITURE.

1034. Of Funds of Supreme Lodge to Establish New Lodges Denied: (See Funds, Sec. 1258.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1976, 2039.

1035. Expenditure: Of Funds of Subordinate Lodge: Law must be Complied with: (See Funds, Sec. 1257.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1308.

EXTENSION OF ORDER.

1036. Into South Carolina at Expense of Supreme Lodge: Refused: (See Funds, Sec. 1258.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1976, 2039.

1037. Extension of Order: Into Foreign Countries: Instructions to S. C. (See S. C., Secs. 2284 to 2286; Foreign Countries, Sec. 1256.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1053, 1142.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1203, 1274.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1362, 1417.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3020.

ENDOWMENT.

1038. Rank of: Committee to Report Plan:

At the suggestion of the Supreme Chancellor, steps looking to the creation of Endowment Rank, were taken as follows: *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report to this body, written and unwritten work for a Fourth Rank of the Order, with provisions similar to those suggested under head of endowment, in the Supreme Chancellor's report.—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1378, 1408, 1418.

1039. Endowment: Endowment Act of New York Illegal: A Grand Lodge has the authority to enact a Law for a voluntary endowment fund, but when the enactment violates the Grand Lodge Constitution, it will not be sustained.—*Appeal vs. the G. L. of N. Y.* S. L. Jour., 1877, 1448.

1040. Endowment: Fund Cannot be Devised by Will: According to the Constitution of the E. R. a brother cannot make a will leaving the endowment in any way he pleases, without the alteration of the original policy, nor will such a will hold good against the nominee in the original policy, even though attested and sanctioned by the Section. The endowment benefit is payable to the person or persons designated

in the policy, or in case of death of such beneficiary to relatives prescribed in the Constitution.*—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

ENDOWMENT RANK.

1041. Adopted: The special committee on Endowment Rank submitted the secret work of the Endowment Rank which was adopted: The outline of a scheme was also presented, and referred to Brother Rathbone for completion, and the Supreme Chancellor and S. K. of R. and S. were authorized to promulgate the same and to put it in operation at the earliest possible day.
S.L. Jour., 1877, 1452.

1042. Endowment Rank: Qualification for Membership in: It is not necessary that a member of the Order should have been a Knight prior to October first, 1877 in order to be qualified for membership in the Endowment Rank.—*Rul. of S. S. Davis, S. C., reversed.*
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1642.

1043. Endowment Rank: Not a Higher Rank: No higher rank or grade in the Order is gained by holding any official position in this rank.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1044. Endowment Rank: Applicant Qualified Until Limit of Age is Actually Reached: An applicant otherwise qualified is entitled to admission to the E. R., until he has actually reached the fiftieth anniversary of his birth.†—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2788, 3052.

1045. Endowment Rank: Admission of Applicant Over Age Prohibited: (See Admission, Sec. 234.)
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

1046. Endowment Rank: Age of Applicant: Date to Reckon From: That, in reckoning the age of the applicant, hereafter it shall be reckoned and stated from the nearest birthday of the applicant at the time of making application.—*Rep. of com. on E. R.*
S. L. Jour., 1880, 2074.

* See Const. E. R. Sec. 1, Art. IX.

† Now that the limit of age is extended to 60 years, there perhaps will be no question as to the application of the decision under the new Laws. See Const. E. R., Sec. 3, Art. III.

1047. Endowment Rank: Certificate may Issue Where Applicant Dies Before Taking O. B. N.:

Where an applicant for membership in the E. R. dies before taking the O. B. N. it was held by the S. M. E., Supreme Chancellor and the Board of Control, that a certificate in such case could not issue, upon this the committee on E. R. *report*, "We are of the opinion that the foregoing decisions are in strict conformity to the Laws of the Endowment Rank. As to whether there can exist any claim by any person outside of that Law, the Supreme Lodge can alone decide." Whereupon it was moved "That the report be referred to the incoming Board of Control of the E. R. with directions to allow payment of the claim, if in their judgment the fact and equities, and peculiar circumstance of the case be proved to the satisfaction of said Board and so require."

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3054.

1048. Endowment Rank: Policy in Cannot be Devised by Will: (See Endowment, Sec. 1040.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

1049. Endowment Rank: Member Cannot Transfer his Endowment, when: A member cannot transfer his endowment or benefit to a friend not a member of the Order, inasmuch as such friend could not stand in lieu of such member in his Lodge.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1814, 2076.

1050. Endowment Rank: Assessments in Should not be Received from Member in Arrears, when:

When a brother is in arrears for dues to his Lodge for six months, the secretary and treasurer of the Section of the E. R. to which said brother belongs should not receive assessments from him.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2788, 3052.

1051. Endowment Rank: Date of Assessment Notice: The date of the assessment notice shall be the same day the notice of the assessment was received from the S. M. of E.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1052. Endowment Rank: Assessments when Due: Assessments are due from the date of notice, and

should be paid immediately, and not delayed till the thirtieth day. If not paid on that day the member stands suspended from the Endowment Rank, and the assessment cannot then be received unless accompanied with a new medical examination; a thorough re-examination must take place, if the member has been suspended only one day.*—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

1053. Endowment Rank: Notice of Assessment by Postal Card: Member Cannot Plead Non-Reception: A member is suspended for non-payment of assessments, and is reported by the secretary and treasurer to the Supreme Master of Exchequer in the monthly report. Afterwards the member comes forward and states he never received the notice, at the same time the secretary and treasurer affirms he mailed it. *Held*, He will be reinstated under Art. VII. of the Constitution, and not admitted in any other manner. The system requires notices, on postal cards, and the officer having mailed such notice, and receiving no response, had no alternative but to report him to the Supreme Master of Exchequer as suspended, and the Section will not admit the plea made.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1054. Endowment Rank: Member Cannot take Additional Class, when: No member of the Endowment Rank after reaching fifty years of age, can take additional class, or increase his endowment, by transferring his membership from first or second class.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

1055. Endowment Rank: Consolidation of Section: Upon a petition "to consolidate two Sections," "transfer members," "sell the effects to a new Section, and transfer warrants," etc., *Held*, There is no form for consolidation of Sections. Transfer of membership can only be made by clearance-cards,* Defunct Sections cannot sell or dispose of their effects, and there is no form for a transfer of warrants.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1816, 2076.

1056. Endowment Rank: Documents Requiring Legislaton from Forwarded How and when: *Resolved*, That hereafter all documents relating to the Endow-

*This does not refer to members of the fourth class. See Laws of E. R. Sec. 5, Art. V.

ment Rank, requiring legislation of this Supreme Lodge, shall be forwarded, under seal of Section, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, on or before the first day of July preceding the session of said Supreme Lodge. S. L. Jour., 1880, 2091.

1057. Endowment Rank: Effect of Decisions of the Supreme Chancellor: *Resolved*, That all rights, benefits and privileges of any member of the Endowment Rank, who had acted in good faith upon decisions and rulings made by the Supreme Chancellor, D. B. Woodruff, in vacation, shall not be affected or impaired by reason of the fact that such decisions or rulings may have been reversed by the Supreme Lodge. S. L. Jour., 1880 2091.

1058. Endowment Rank: Monthly Returns Discontinued: On recommendation of the committee on E. R. the monthly returns now in use were discontinued, the remittance blank being deemed preferable for that purpose.*—*Rep. of com. on E. R.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2468.

1059. Endowment Rank: Certificate of Medical Examiner: Form of Adopted: Each Section shall elect but one Medical Examiner, and that his certificate be filed with and approved by the Medical Examiner-in-Chief, before he be qualified to act as such Medical Examiner. The certificate to be in substance as follows:

Date.....

Postoffice.....

County.....

State.....

To the Medical-Examiner-in-Chief:

I certify that I am a graduate of..... Medical College, having received my diploma..... month, year.....

Signed M. D.

Witnesses.—We certify that the above statement is true, and that Dr..... is the regular elected Medical Examiner of Section No....

Signed..... Pres't.

..... Secretary.



S. L. Jour., 1882, 2286, 2478.

*See Const. E. R., Art. VI., Sec. 5.

1060. Endowment Rank: Honorary Membership Prohibited, when: A brother whose physical condition being such as to prevent his passing a medical examination, cannot be admitted as an honorary member of the E. R., and the Supreme Chancellor has no authority to grant a dispensation to so admit him.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291 2479, 2487.

1061. Endowment Rank: Third Class: Restriction in Respect to Qualification: The Law of the third class does not restrict applicants for admission thereto, to those members of the Order that were members at the time of the adoption of the third class.—*Rep. of com. reversing the S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2290, 2479, 2490.

1062. Endowment Rank: What Members Eligible to the Third Class: It is not necessary that an applicant should have been a member of the Order on the first day of September, 1880, to be eligible to membership in the third class of the E. R. All members of the Order between 50 and 60 years of age—irrespective of the date of initiation into the Order, are eligible to membership if otherwise qualified.—*Appeal of August Bergman, also of Sec. 390 vs. the S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2543.

1063. Endowment Rank: Reinstatement of Suspended Member Before Joining Another Class: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2166.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2958.

1064. Endowment Rank: Membership in Preserved by Members on Card, when: Members of a defunct Lodge, holding Grand Lodge withdrawal-cards, would retain their membership in E. R. for six months, and would be entitled to all the privileges of that rank, for that length of time, if they paid all assessments.—*Dec. of J. P. Lin-ton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

1065. Endowment Rank: Physical Fitness of Applicant in, to be Considered: (See Applicant, Sec. 98.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2791, 3052.

1066. Endowment Rank: Admission to, Cannot be Barred by Mere Objection, when: Where, upon a ballot being had upon an application of a Knight for

membership in a Section of the E. R., but one black ball appears against the applicant, he is duly elected, and if his membership application is approved by the medical examiner-in-chief, and he is otherwise qualified, he is entitled to admission and cannot be debarred of that right by mere objection raised, when he presents himself for admission to the Section.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2788, 3052.

1067. Endowment Rank: Certificate to be Issued to Applicants of Third Class Heretofore Refused Under Decision of Supreme Chancellor: WHEREAS, The decision of the Supreme Chancellor, to the effect that “the third class was only intended to admit to the Endowment Rank those brethren between fifty and sixty years of age, who were members of the Order at the time the third class was established.” has been overruled by this Supreme Lodge; AND WHEREAS, To require brothers between the ages specified, to whom certificates have been refused under the above decision of the S. C., to make new applications, would work great hardship to many worthy applicants in various Grand Jurisdictions; therefore *Resolved*, That the S. M. of E. be and is hereby directed to issue certificates, without delay, to all applicants for admission into the third class, between fifty and sixty, to whom certificates have heretofore been refused under the decision of the S. C., referred to above; *Provided*, all of said applicants are able to pass a satisfactory medical examination. (See ante, Sec. 1061.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2563.

1068. Endowment Rank: Board of Control for Ontario; Owing to the existence of peculiar circumstances, and pending final action of the Supreme Lodge, the Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario was granted permission to organize a “Board of Control,” to manage the affairs of the Endowment Rank in that Jurisdiction. S. L., Jour., 1882, 2557.

1069. Endowment Rank: Section Cannot be Organized with Less Number than Twelve: Where twelve applicants desired to organize a Section, but three of whom were rejected by the medical examiner-in-chief, *Held*, That the Section could not be organized with that number; *Held, further*, That the money advanced should be refunded.—*Rep. of Com.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2484, 2580.

1070. Endowment Rank: Authority of Grand Lodge to Punish Member Of: On the query as to whether there was any Law to punish a member of the Endowment Rank for receiving money and failing to pay it over to the Supreme Lodge, thereby causing a brother to be suspended: *Held*, Information concerning the Laws of the Endowment Rank should be sought from the proper authorities in that rank; the Grand Lodge has no legislative or judicial relation with that body.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour. 1883, 64, 117.

1071. Endowment Rank: Sick Members Good Standing in: Lodge not Bound to Provide for: (See Good Standing, Sec. 1380.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

1072. Endowment Rank: Decision of Medical Examiner in Chief Final: An appeal will not lie from the decision of the Medical Examiner in Chief, as by the Law, his decision is final.—*Appeal of P. P. Price of Louisville.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2481, 2496.

1073. Endowment Rank: Rules for Medical Examiner: Rules for the government of Medical Examiners and Medical Examiner in Chief were adopted.†

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2077, 2083.

1074. Endowment Rank: Medical Examiner in Chief: Must be a Member of the Endowment Rank: It was decided that a Medical Examiner in Chief should be appointed, and that he should be a member of the E. R.—*Rep. of com. on E. R.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2478, 2486.

1075. Endowment Rank: Medical Examiner: Can a Section elect as a Medical Examiner, a physician who is not a member of the Rank or Order? *Held*, That it could.‡—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1076. Endowment Rank: Eligibility of Examiner to Office in: In answer to question, "Can the Med-

*Where a member is guilty of embezzlement he certainly could be tried for unknighly conduct by his Lodge, and convicted, whether it was funds of the Endowment Rank or not, and the fact that he had swindled and wronged a brother Knight would subject him to the same charges, and while the Grand Lodge would have no jurisdiction the Subordinate Lodge would.

†See Laws of E. R., adopted at session of 1884, Sec. 6, Art. 5, Gen. Laws, and Sec. 4, Art. 1, Const.

‡Under the Law as adopted at the session of 1884, the Medical Examiner must, if practicable, be a member of the Order. See Const. E. R., Sec. 4, Art. 1.

ical Examiner hold the office of President?" *Held*, That the Medical Examiner, by virtue of being such, was not *disqualified* from holding any of the Ritualistic offices.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1814, 2076.

1077. Endowment Rank: Meeting of Section not Essential, when: In a case of a Section being left without a quorum, by the removal of its members to other places, or for other cause, *Held*, That so long as they remained members of the *Order*, and continued to pay the assessments levied, they were entitled to all the benefits accruing to them as members of the Endowment Rank.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1078. Endowment Rank: Rejected Applicant: A member of the Order, rejected on application for membership in one Section, cannot be accepted on an application roll, for another Section, within six months after such rejection.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1079. Endowment Rank: Duty of Master of Finance in Respect To: It shall be the duty of the Master of Finance of every Subordinate Lodge, at the end of every semi-annual term, to report to the Section of the Endowment Rank, to which such Lodge may be tributary, a full list of names of all members suspended from membership in such Lodge for any cause. S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

1080. Endowment Rank: Committee on How Composed: The standing committee on E. R. shall be composed entirely of members of that rank. S. L. Jour., 1882, 2481, 2491.

1081. Endowment Rank: Expenses of Committee On: How Paid: *Resolved*, That the expenses of representatives engaged in committee upon matters of the Endowment Rank, should be paid out of the Endowment Rank expense funds, in the hands of the S. M. E. (See Committee, Sec. 527.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636.

1082. Endowment Rank: Death of Member before Delivery of Certificate, Entitled to Benefit: Where an applicant is favorably passed upon by the Medical Examiner-in-chief, and the certificate of membership issued,

and sent to the Section, to be delivered to the applicant on his taking the O. B. N., but the death of the applicant occurs in the meantime: *Held*, That the heirs of the deceased are entitled to the benefits. This is based upon the peculiar feature of "this case," and without intention to limit or set aside the law requiring the taking of the O. B. N. previous to the delivering of the certificate.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1882, 2288, 2479.

1083. Endowment Rank: Third Class, Laws do Not Effect Laws of any Grand Jurisdiction: The Law establishing the third class of the E. R. has nothing to do with the Laws of the State Jurisdiction, which prohibit the admission of applicants over fifty years of age.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2290, 2479-90.

1084. Endowment Rank: Membership in Two Sections Prohibited: A member cannot hold membership in two Sections, although he may desire to enter different classes.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2294, 2479-87.

1085. Endowment Rank: Cards Used In: There is but one card used in E. R., and that is called a "Clearance-card."—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

1086. Endowment Rank: Clearance-Card Issued, when: Clearance-cards are only issued to members changing their residence.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1880, 1818, 2076.

1087. Endowment Rank: Members Joining New Sections Must Have Clearance-Cards: Members of the Endowment Rank, joining in an application for a new Section, do not necessarily pass a new examination, but they must forward clearance-cards from the Section of which they were formerly members, to the Supreme Chancellor, with the application.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1080, 1816, 2076.

1088. Endowment Rank: Instructing Candidate In: The C. C., or V. C., of a Lodge have nothing to do with instructing candidates in the E. R. It is the duty of the

President of the Section to give all instructions.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479-90.

1089. Endowment Rank: Authority of President to Instruct Member of Another Section: The president of a Section has the right to instruct a brother of another Section in the Pass Word upon request of the Section to which the brother belongs.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2292, 2479-87, 2585, 2586.

1090. Endowment Rank: President Cannot Communicate Semi-Annual Pass Word: The President cannot instruct a member in the S. A. P. W., even if he is entitled to it. It must be obtained of the proper officers of of the Lodge.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1814, 2076.

1091. Endowment Rank: Installation of Officers: of: In the absence of any Law declaring who should install the officers of Sections, that it be left with the retiring President to install them or cause them to be installed, by some member he or the Section might select.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1092. Endowment Rank: Certain Special Assessments Refunded to the Section: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Master of Exchequer be and is hereby directed to refund to the Secretary and Treasurer of Sections, such special assessments, if any, as have been erroneously paid, and for which no credit has been given by number of assessment, for the purpose of placing said amount in surplus in the treasury of such Sections, as required by Law.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2592.

1093. Endowment Rank: Advance Assessment is Refunded to Member Withdrawing, when: The Supreme Chancellor decided that a member withdrawing from a class, forfeits the advance assessments made, even while the money is still in the hands of the Secretary. This was reversed by the Supreme Lodge as being contrary to Law and equity, and it was held that the advance assessment

should be returned to members withdrawing. (Case of Bro. Hamson, of Section No. 247.)—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2480, 2586.

1094. Endowment Rank: Secretary has no Right to Refuse Payment of Assessment, when: Where a member offers in payment of assessment a \$5 gold piece and it is refused by the Secretary for the reason that the exact amount is not tendered; and a second tender refused because it was offered after six o'clock p. m., and the brother was thereupon suspended, *Held*, Upon these facts the brother should be reinstated to full membership, such reinstatement to date from the date of suspension. (Appeal of J. Straining vs. Section 319.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2582, 2585.

1095. Endowment Rank: Members Liable for Dues and Assessments, when: Sections may collect of their members such dues or assessments as are provided for in their By-Laws, for the payment of the current expenses of the Section. Neglect or refusal to pay as required in the By-Laws, may subject the members to suspension from the Section, and work a forfeiture of all claim to the endowment or any of the benefits accruing in this Rank. The legitimate expenses of the Section must be paid by the members, and Sections must have power to enforce such payment, or a proper penalty in case of neglect or refusal.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1096. Endowment Rank: Member not Liable for Assessment After Withdrawal: A brother having notified his Section of his intention to withdraw from a particular class or from the rank, and having fully consummated such intention by actual withdrawal therefrom previous to a certain assessment having been made, is not subject to notice of such assessment.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2480-90.

1097. Endowment Rank: Member not Liable for Assessment, when: When a member becomes in arrears for dues to his Lodge to the amount of six months he forfeits his membership in the E. R., and is no longer liable for assessments, and the Section has no right to collect the

same. He would not be entitled to the endowment in case of death.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2230, 2291, 2479, 2487, 2490.

1098. Endowment Rank: Suspended Member not Liable for Assessment, when: Where a member of the E. R. is suspended on the 28th day of the month and pays an assessment on the 29th, the assessment so paid should be refunded him inasmuch as, if the member so suspended had died on the 29th he would not have been entitled to the endowment benefit.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2490.

1099. Endowment Rank: Member Liable for Assessment During Suspension, when: The appeal of a suspended member having been sustained, and action of his Lodge reversed by Grand Lodge, *Held*, That he is liable to all assessments, and dues levied during the time of his suspension, and pending the appeal, the judgment being that the standing of the member was the same as if no action was held.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1100. Endowment Rank: Liability of Members for Assessment After Death: Where a member dies within thirty days after the notice of assessment due, his estate becomes liable for the assessment.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2295, 2479-90.

1101. Endowment Rank: Liability of Section for Assessment Made Prior to Date of Certificate: Where a Section was instituted, but, through neglect of instituting officers, no report was made until some months later: *Held*, Reversing the Supreme Chancellor, that the Section was not liable for assessments made after its institution, but before the date of certificate of Endowment.—*Rep. of com.—Case of Sec. No. 500 of Texas.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2479, 2487.

1102. Endowment Rank: Validity of Extra Assessments for Expenses of Section, Established: A Section has the authority to levy assessments upon its members to pay expenses of the Section. This was held where a defaulting treasurer left the Section in debt.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See ante Sec. 1095.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1818, 2076.

1103. Endowment Rank: Expense Fund: Pro Rata Division Of: All moneys in expense fund shall quarterly be carried to, and used *pro rata* to the amount received by each class between the first and second classes, and the third class of the Endowment Rank.*—*Rep. of com. on E. R.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2074.

1104. Endowment Rank: Indemnity Fund: Amount Of: No class shall be adopted with a benefit of less than \$1,000.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

1105. Endowment Rank: Proof of Death: A certificate of good standing must accompany proofs of death.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1490, 1491, 1671.

1106. Endowment Rank: Good Standing: A member shall be considered in good standing in the Section, as regards dues, who is not more than six months' in arrears for dues to his Lodge, and shall not be considered in good standing, as regards dues, when he is more than six month's in arrears for dues in his Lodge.†

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1795.

1107. Endowment Rank: Admission Fee: Amount of: Sections may increase the admission fee for members as they desire, but the minimum fee of \$3.00 for an applicant entering but one class, and \$4.00 when both classes are entered, must be collected of each applicant.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1108. Endowment Rank: Suspension from Lodge Legal Notice to Section: A legal notice to the Secretary and Treasurer of a Section that a member thereof has been suspended from his Lodge, must come over the signature of the K. of R. & S. and under the Seal of the Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2586.

1109. Endowment Rank: Members of Suspended, when: A member failing to pay an assessment

*This, to all intents and purposes, renders inoperative the action of the Supreme Lodge at the session of 1878, which required the division to be made between the first and second class when the sum amounts to \$200. See ante, Sec 1027.

†The above legislation of the Supreme Lodge occurs as an amendment to a recommendation of the committee on Endowment Rank, adopted at the session of 1878, defining the term "good standing." As originally adopted it would seem to apply to the good standing of members generally, when it was the intention of the committee only, to define "good standing" in respect to membership in the Endowment Rank. (See Jour. 1878. 1675; also *Expo.* title, Good Standing.)

for thirty days after notice, shall be suspended, *on the day after* the thirty days expire. Failure to pay the advance assessment and initiation fee incurs a like penalty.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2292, 2479, 2487.

1110. Endowment Rank: Suspension from Lodge Effect of: If a member of a Section is suspended from his Lodge for any cause, and an appeal is taken from the action of the Lodge, the action of the Lodge stands in full force until reversed by the Grand or Supreme Lodges, and membership in the rank ceases at the time of the suspension from the Lodge. Should the action of the Lodge be reversed by the higher authority, the standing of the member would be the same as if no action was had.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

1111. Endowment Rank Suspension, no Declaration Necessary, when: No declaration of suspension by the President is necessary to drop a member from a Section for non-payment of assessments. The suspension follows as a penalty for failing to pay within thirty days.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

1112. Endowment Rank: Suspended Member Cannot be Admitted to Section: It is highly improper to admit to meetings of Sections, any suspended member, and he cannot enjoy that privilege.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1814, 2076.

1113. Endowment Rank: Suspension: Clearance-Card: Reinstatement: *Query,* A member of a Section in the First and Second Classes has been suspended from the Second Class. He takes a clearance-card and deposits the same in another Section. How can he be reinstated in the Second Class? *Held,* He must make application for reinstatement, and permission must be obtained from his former Section under seal, for reinstatement in the Second Class, and upon the consent of said Section he must pass a medical examination, and upon approval by the Medical Examiner-in-chief he may be reinstated.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2480, 2491.

1114. Endowment Rank: Suspended Members of a Second Class may Enter First Class, when:

Members in second class only, suspended for non-payment of assessment, desiring to enter first class, must first regain their right as members of the rank, by reinstatement, and then make application as originally for the other class, surrendering old certificates and receiving new ones instead.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1817, 2076.

1115. Endowment Rank: Death of Suspended Member, Pending his Appeal: Status Of:

A member of the Endowment Rank is suspended in his Lodge; he appeals to his Grand Lodge, and pending the appeal he dies. Is his beneficiary entitled to benefits? *Held*, Suspended members are not entitled to benefits; *provided*, however, that, on a final hearing, should the Grand Lodge reverse the action of his Lodge, his beneficiary would then be entitled, as his status is restored.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L., Jour., 1880, 1816, 2076.

1116. Endowment Rank: Member of Suspended Section: Reinstatement Of:

Members of a suspended Section can only again become members of the Endowment Rank by making application to the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor, for a clearance-card, paying all assessments for ninety days after suspension, and passing a medical examination, and then only after the surrender of all properties of the Section to the Supreme Lodge.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2292, 2479, 2487.

1117. Endowment Rank: Members Holding Clearance-Card Suspended, when:

Members holding a clearance-card over six month's old, stand suspended from membership, and forfeit all right, title and interest in the Endowment Rank. If desiring to re-connect themselves with the Rank, they will make application as originally, and will be treated in all respects (except conferring the rank) as new applicants.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

1118. Endowment Rank: Reinstatement In: Mode Of: Under the Law applications must be made in regular form, the same as for additional Classes. The certificate of

the Lodge is required; also report of committee on character, ballot, medical examination, and payment of the fee, twenty-five cents. As to whether the Secretary and Treasurer shall make any entry of the fee of twenty-five cents for the Medical Examiner-in-chief is a matter for the Secretary to determine. It is proper, however, for the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an account of all money received by him in his official capacity, showing what disposition has been made of the same.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

1119. Endowment Rank: Reinstatement In: Suspended members, over fifty years of age, may be reinstated in the same manner as others, the age being no bar to it.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

1120. Endowment Rank: Suspended Section may be Reinstated How: Sections suspended for non-payment of assessments may be reinstated or reorganized, in the same manner, and on the same principle that individual members, are reinstated, not less than seven members may pay the assessments, comply with the Law, and then reinstate the Section.*—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* (See Ante. Sec. 1118.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2480-91.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1121. Documents to be Written or Printed in: All documents submitted to the Grand Lodge must be written or printed in the English language. (See Language Secs. 1589 to 1590.) G. L., Neb., Jour. Nov., 1869, 21.

1122. English Language: Right of Member to use in any Lodge: The statutes of the Order are in the English language, and all the decisions of the officers must be based upon the English version of the Law, and in any Lodge, a member may speak or present a report in the English language. The translation of the Ritual and the Constitution in to a foreign tongue, is only a privilege extended for the convenience of brethren who do not so fully understand the English language, and in no way gives them a prescriptive right to have

*The new Laws of Endowment Rank provide that three members may preserve the standing of the section. It would seem that this number might reinstate the Section under the above decision. See Const. of E. R. Sec. 3, Art. I.

every thing done in their own language. All documents coming up from a Lodge working in other than the English language, must be presented in the English language.*—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.* G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 518, 585.

1123. English Language: Notice of Appeal in: Lodge Bound to Answer, or Suffer Default: Where a member was suspended by his Lodge for a term of years, and he appeals therefrom giving notice of his appeal in the English language, which the Lodge refused to recognize because it was not in the German language, and therefore suffered default, the appeal being heard by the G. C. *ex parte, Held,* That there is no Law requiring proceedings on appeal to be in any other than the English language. That the Lodge should have answered the appeal, not having done so, cannot complain that the G. C. decided it without such answer.—*Appeal of Barbarosa Lodge vs. G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 41, 42.

1124. English Language: Must be used in Communications Requiring Action: While there is no Law preventing a Lodge from sending communications in the German language, to have them acted upon, they must be in the English. (See ante. Sec. 79.)

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1879, 24.

1125. English Language: Attorney Speaking, may Defend Accused in Trial Before a German Lodge: (See Trial, Sec. 2619.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 275, 278.

ELIGIBILITY.

1126. To Office in Subordinate Lodge: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 651.)†

S. L. Jour., 1873, app., 37.

1127. Eligibility: To Office of Vice Chancellor: Any member having served in any elective or appointed office is eligible to the office of V. C.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1033, 1124.

1128. Eligibility: Law in Respect to, Local: The Law requiring rotation in office from lower to higher, is

*It was not until the year 1870 that the Supreme Lodge permitted German Lodges to keep their minutes in that language. (See S. L. Jour. 1870, 184, 208, 221.)

†See Expo. title, Eligibility, for a discussion of this subject.

local. The Supreme Lodge Laws permit any Knight in good standing to be elected to the office of C. C.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

1129. Eligibility: Of Vice Chancellor to Office of Chancellor Commander: (See V. C., Sec. 2665.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1882, 355, 364.

1130. Eligibility: Of Chancellor Commander to Re-Election. (See C. C., Sec. 640.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., Sept., 1873, 11, 31.

1131. Eligibility: Of Applicant to Membership: Must be in sound Bodily Health: (See Applicant, Sec. 88.)

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1882, 149, 164.

1132. Eligibility: To Office: Not Restricted to Those Present: See Election, Sec. 990.)

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 637, 741.

1133. Eligibility: Of Vice Chancellor to Office of Chancellor Commander: (See V. C., Sec. 2666.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1874, 28, 76.

1134. Eligibility: To Office: Construction of Law: Service in Office: Membership: Construing the Law, as existing at the time, as to the previous official service necessary to render a brother eligible to the V. C.'s station, *Held*, That a brother is not eligible to the V. C.'s station unless he has served one term (a majority of nights) in an appointed office.* That a brother who has attained the rank of Knight is eligible to office (except those which require previous service in office) so soon as the rank is conferred without regard to the length of time he has held membership in the Order.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 158, 174.

1135. Eligibility: To Office of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander: Promotion: With Honors of Former Office Retained: Where there was a vacancy in the office of V. C. and it was desired to promote an appointive officer, the serving M. at A.

*This decision was approved, thereby overruling a decision made on the same question in 1872. The construction then put upon the Law was in accord with the private conviction of the G. C. but he seems to have overlooked it. (See Expo. title Eligibility.)

was thereupon,—on the last night of the term—elected to the office of V. C. and he was immediately installed, and on the same night he was further promoted, by election to the office of C. C. and at the proper time he was installed therein. On a query propounded, the G. C. decided that the brother thus promoted acquired the honors of the two offices, viz.: M. at A. and V. C. the same term. This was overruled by the Grand Lodge, holding that, the brother must have resigned the office of M. at A. before he could be nominally elected to the office of V. C. thereby resigning all honors he might have gained by service as M. at A. and therefore not eligible to the office of V. C., and not being eligible to the office of V. C. he was not of course eligible to the office of C. C. —*Dec. of J. A. Hughes, G. C., overruled.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1873, 8. 69.

1136. Eligibility: Of Attendant to Promotion: A brother having served as attendant, is not thereby eligible to the office of V. C.—*Dec. of W. H. Hazelton, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1872, 61, 87.

ENTERING LODGE.

1137. Courtesy Should be Observed when: When entering or retiring from a Lodge it is improper to stamp on floor, or make other discourteous demonstrations to attract the attention of the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour. Jan. 1871, 40.

1138. Entering Lodge: Members Prohibited when: (See Admission, Sec. 224.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 58.

App. by G. L., Jour., 1872, 41.

1139. Entering Lodge: Usual Ceremony not Required, when: The usual ceremony is not required of a member, entering a Lodge, while acting under orders, etc. (See Retiring from Lodge Room, Sec. 2194.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

1140. Entering Lodge Room: Must Give Name and Number of Lodge, when: A member must give the name and number of his Lodge every time he enters the same.—*Dec. of G. E. Allen, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1881, 49, 135.

1141. Entering Lodge: Prohibited when: Duty of Chancellor Commander: A C. C. has the right to refuse admittance to, and prevent retiring from, the room when conferring the ranks, and he would be derelict in duty if he allowed admission or retiring at such times.—*Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.* G. L., Kan., Jour., Sept., 1873, 14, 31.

EVIDENCE.

1142. Member may Demand the Reading of, when: Where a member demanded the reading of the evidence taken by a trial committee, in order that the Lodge might vote understandingly, *Held*, That it is right and proper that the evidence should be read. All papers appertaining to any case become the property of the Lodge, and as a Lodge is composed of individual members, they have the right to demand the reading of any paper belonging to the Lodge.—*Appeal of W. J. Gibson vs. Carrol Lodge No. 9.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 125.

EXEMPTION.

1143. From Dues: Not Permitted, when: A Lodge cannot make a Law exempting all new members from the payment of dues for six months after being enrolled as Knights. It would be inconsistent with our Laws and usages.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1228, 1296.

1144. Exemption: From Dues: Not Permitted, when: A Lodge has no right to pass a resolution exempting all *new* members from the payment of dues for six months after becoming members. Such a resolution declared null and void.—*Dec. of W. J. Jeffries, G. C.*

G. L., Del., Jour., Oct., 1876, 51, 69.

EXCURSION.

1145. In the Name of the Order: Dispensation Necessary: (See Dispensation, Sec. 841.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1232, 1261.

EX POST FACTO LAW.

1146. Lodge Cannot Enact, when: On the query, to wit,—“Can a law, retroactive in principle, be adopted?”

Held, An ex post facto law regulates this matter; therefore a Lodge cannot enact a retroactive law.—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L. N. J., Jour. 1878, 967, 1022.

EXPUNGING MINUTES.

1147. May be Ratified by Grand Lodge, when: On the *query*, to wit: "What would be the effect of the resolution: 'That all that part of the minutes relating to the case of ———, be hereby expunged, and that the balance of the term of suspension be remitted, and said brother be admitted again with us in full fellowship. Provided said action meets with the approval of the Grand Lodge.'" *Held*, The passage of the resolution, would, with the *permission of the Grand Lodge*, restore the brother to membership in the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour. 1882, 537, 576.

FOUNDER.

1148. Office of Created: The office of Founder and Past Supreme Chancellor as recommended by the convention to devise a plan for the formation of the Supreme Lodge, was created by the Supreme Lodge at its first session.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 8, 12.

1149. Founder: Past Supreme Chancellor J. H. Rathbone Recognized as: The committee to whom was referred the brief history as to the Founder of the Order of Knights of Pythias, beg leave to report that they have had before them Bro. J. H. Rathbone, and also J. T. K. Plant, who has been represented as one of the Founders of the Order, and upon the statement of Past Supreme Chancellor J. T. K. Plant, your committee are fully satisfied that Past Supreme Chancellor *Justus H. Rathbone* is entitled to the honor of being the Founder of the Order of the Knights of Pythias? and offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the documents presented to the Supreme Lodge purporting to be a brief Origin of the Order, and Justus H. Rathbone as Sole Founder, be fully recognized as such by this Supreme Lodge of the World.—*Rep. of Special Committee.* (See History, Sec. 1399.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1277.

1150. Founder: Badge for: A committee was appointed to devise and procure a regalia with badge attached for the Founder of the Order, to be presented to him, which was to be worn by him on all occasions of visiting Lodges,

S. L. Jour., 1868, 20.

1151. Founder: Medal for: In 1876 a special committee was appointed "to designate a badge, regalia, or some insignia appropriate to be worn by the Founder of the Order," at the following session, the committee submitted a design for a medal, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That the design of "medal to be worn by the Founder of the Order," as herewith submitted, be adopted, and that the Supreme Chancellor is hereby directed to have the same properly executed, and is further authorized to draw on the Supreme Master of Exchequer for such sum as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the same, provided that the amount does not exceed \$200.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1282; Jour., 1877, 1418.

1152. Founder: Presentation of Medal to: Pursuant to the resolution of instructions in respect thereto, the Supreme Chancellor procured the manufacture of a jewel, which was presented to the Founder, Past Supreme Chancellor, J. H. Rathbone, at the request of Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis by Supreme Representative G. J. L. Foxwell, of the District of Columbia, at the hall of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 5 of Washington, on the 26th day of December, 1877.—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1505, 1668.

FLAG.

1153. For the Order: Authorized: A committee was authorized to present designs for a flag which should be uniform throughout the Order.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 192.

1154. Flag: Recommendation Concerning: Your Committee on Flag Respectfully Submit the Following: If it is the intention of the Supreme Lodge to adopt banners, flags, etc., we would recommend the designs presented by Past Chancellor Robertson, of Penna., but if the intention is to have flags alone, we recommend those by Bro.

Fred. D. Stuart, of the District of Columbia. Recommended with instruction to report designs for V. P. W. C. and R. S.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 207.

1155. Flag: Designs for Presented: The committee reported specific designs at same session (Jour. 1870, 220) which was again recommitted with instructions to report at the next session when the same report was re-submitted as follows:

FOR SUBORDINATE LODGE OFFICERS:

Standards to be four feet high, three feet four inches wide, made of silk, quartite at the bottom, fastened at the top to the cross-bar by gilded spear, not more than three inches in diameter; height of the staff to be at the pleasure of the Lodge.

FOR PRELATE.

Black field trimmed with silver fringe, with Bible in center in silver.

FOR CHANCELLOR COMMANDER.

Red field trimmed with gold fringe; in center of field a shield, battle axes, helmet, and crossed gavels, of gold.

FOR VICE CHANCELLOR.

Blue field, trimmed with gold fringe, in center, the coat of arms of the state (or nationality); below, a single gavel, of gold; circling above, the name and number of the Lodge.

FOR OUTSIDE USE.

For flags for outside use of the Order, we offer the designs furnished by P. C. Fred. D. Stuart, of D. C., with the modification of a purple shield for Supreme Lodge, as per pattern; the flag to be six feet long and two feet six inches wide.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 399, 400.

1156. Flag: Specific Description: For Outside Use: The regulation flag is to be six feet long and two feet six inches wide. Any other sized flag to be in width two thirds of the length. Material to be silk, bunting or muslin; colors, blue, yellow and red, equal size, vertical. Shield, of Supreme Lodge, purple; "P" and Tilting Spear yellow, shield of Grand Lodge, red, "P" and Tilting spear, yellow. Shield of Subor-

*There is nothing to show what disposition was made of this report, the presumption is however, that it was adopted inasmuch as the S. K. of R. and S. in his report at the session of 1872 mentions it as having been adopted. Rep. of S. K. of R. and S., Jour. 1872, 483.

dinate Lodge, red and white, red above; "P" and Tilting spear, yellow. The shield, letter "P" and spear may be painted or worked. No fringes of any kind, upon this flag; the height of the staff to be at the pleasure of the Lodge; staff to be mounted with a gilded helmet head, with red cord and tassels hanging therefrom.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 484.

FUNERAL.

1157. Lodge Excused from Attending, when:

Local Legislation: Where, in order to prevent unseemly conflict at the grave of a member who was affiliated with other Orders, a resolution was offered excusing Lodge from further attendance upon such funeral, where either the brother, during life, or the relatives of the deceased excluded the Lodge from an equal share and responsibility in the control and direction of such funeral; *Held*, That the matter is one of local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1630, 1634.

1158. Funeral: Duty of Member to Attend Without Summons:

Where the C. C. held that a member could not be fined for failing to attend a funeral, unless he was served with a summons, or notice under seal, on appeal *Held*, That it is the duty of a member to attend a funeral, he knowing the time and place.—*Dec. of H. A. Atkinson, G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1881, 14, 54.

1159. Funeral: Wearing Regalia at not Allowed: The Badges at funerals are required only. The Lodge room regalia cannot be worn.—*Dec. of J. F. Shumate, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1883, 866, 928.

FUNERAL BADGES.

1160. Definitely Defined and Adopted: At funerals the following rosette shall be worn in lieu of other regalia, *viz*: By Knights, Pages and Esquires, round rosette, black, flat centre, one and one-half inches in diameter, with white metal struck up or silver embroidered escutcheon surrounded by two rows of one-half inch black satin ribbon; the joint ribbon joining the centre of the rosette, to be covered with one-fourth line silver braid, the completed rosette to be three inches in diameter, suspended from the under side of

the rosette a white silk ribbon two and one-half inches wide and four and one-half inches long, with name and number of Lodge, and the letters of K. P. printed upon in black; the white ribbon to be covered with black crape. *By Past Chancellors*, same as for members, but gilt escutcheon. *By officers*, same as for members, but substituting the emblem of their respective offices for the escutcheon in the centre of the rosette.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 620, 631.

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

1161. Line of, how Formed: *Resolved*, That when the Order attends funerals, the line of march shall be taken up in the following order:

1st. The O. G. bearing a sword followed by the Pages, Esquires and Knights in the order as laid down.

2nd. The I. G. bearing a sword.

3rd. The K. R. S., M. F. and M. E. (three abreast), each bearing the emblem of their respective offices.

4th. M. A. bearing a staff.

5th. C. C. and V. C. each bearing the emblem of their respective offices.

6th. The P., supported by two Past Chancellors.

7th. Past Chancellors and Past Grand Chancellors.

On arriving at the grave the procession halts and opens order, when the coffin and mourners pass through and the procession follows the corpse in a reversed position.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 403, 414.

FUNERAL BENEFITS.

1162. Liability of Lodge for when: Construction of By-Laws: A Lodge's By-Law contained the following: "Art. XII. Sec. 2. On the death of a brother there shall be appropriated from the funds of the Lodge one hundred dollars to defray the funeral expenses." A member dies and it is found that \$40 is sufficient to pay the funeral expenses. The widow claims the remaining \$60, under the foregoing By-Law, which the Lodge refuses to pay on the ground that the "funeral expenses" have been paid and that was all

*This probably repeals the action of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the funeral badge adopted at the session of 1869, and as changed for Subordinate Lodges at the session of 1871. See Jour. of 1869, 99, 116; 1871, 413.

that was contemplated by the Law. On appeal, the Grand Lodge, construing the Law, held that the widow, is entitled to the remainder of the fund, which decision and construction was affirmed by the Supreme Lodge.—*Appeal of Laurel Lodge vs. the G. L. of Cal.* S. L. Jour., 1872, 551, 557, 588.

1163. Funeral Benefits: Liability of Lodge for, when: Construction of Law: Where the Constitution contained the following provision *to wit*: “On the decease of a beneficial member, the Lodge shall appropriate the amount prescribed in the By-Laws (not less than 20.00) towards defraying the expenses of his funeral, to be paid to his nearest competent relative; but in the absence of such relative the C. C. shall apply the money to the purpose specified, and return the surplus, if any, to the M. of F. with receipts for expenses incurred,” and where the By-Laws contained the following, “Fifty dollars shall be allowed as funeral benefits on the death of a qualified member of this Lodge;” and “Thirty dollars shall be allowed as a funeral benefit upon the death of the wife of a qualified member of this Lodge,” *Held*, That this was intended as an appropriation for funeral *expenses solely*, and not as property which passes to the representatives or heirs. That where the funeral expenses were paid by the employer of the brother, and the employer made no claim for the expenses, the Lodge was not liable to the mother or sister of the deceased brother for the benefits allowed, that the Law was complied with when the expenses of the funeral had been paid, and the brother had received a respectable burial.—*Dec. of T. H. Mannen, G. C., appeal of Monroe vs. Clay Lodge.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1879, 595, 628, 634.

1164. Funeral Benefits: A Sister Lodge Liable for, when: Where a member, though not beneficial, is taken sick beyond the Jurisdiction of his Lodge; and where the Keeper of Records and Seal authorizes a sister Lodge to care for the brother, guaranteeing benefits paid; and where the brother subsequently dies, and a like guarantee is given to reimburse the sister Lodge to the extent of \$20.00 for funeral benefits; *Held*, Upon appeal to the Supreme Lodge, sustaining the Grand Lodge, that the Lodge was liable for these benefits and expenses, on the guaranty of the Keeper of Records and Seal.—*Appeal of Potomac Lodge vs. Grand Lodge of Maryland.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1440. 1441.

1165. Funeral Benefits: Right of Lodge to fix Probationary Period: Under the Laws of this Supreme Lodge, requiring the payment of sick and funeral benefits to members in good standing, a Subordinate Lodge cannot so frame its By-Laws, as to deprive a Knight of such benefits for one year after attaining that rank," The minimum benefits must be paid.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1373, 1428.

1166. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable where Fraud was Practiced in Gaining Admission: Where an applicant represented his age as forty-nine years, in his application, and was fifty in the question book, this discrepancy not being noticed at the time, and his death occurring subsequently, when it was discovered that he was, in fact, fifty-five years old at the time of making his application: *Held*, His widow was not entitled to the benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1879, 604, 624.

1167. Funeral Benefits: Lodge Not Liable For on Death of a Suspended Member: The Lodge is not liable for funeral benefits on the death of a suspended member. After the death of a member he cannot be reinstated: he therefore has no claim on the Lodge whatever.—*Rep of com. on Law.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1878, 18, 23.

1168. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable on Death of Member's Wife, when: Where a member is so in arrears as not to be entitled to weekly benefits: *Held*, He would not be entitled to funeral benefits in case of the death of his wife.—*Reversing com. on Law.* G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1876, 22, 29.

1169. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable to Executors or Administrators, when: Where a brother died, leaving no relatives, but an estate which was administered by executors: *Query*, "Should the Lodge pay the funeral benefits to the executors of the estate or not;" *Held*, The Lodge is not required to pay the expenses of the deceased brother's funeral, or funeral benefits to the executors of his will under the circumstances stated, where the Constitution directs that funeral benefits shall be paid to the nearest competent relative of the deceased beneficiary member. Funeral benefits are not

demandable and cannot be made payable to executors or administrators of members deceased.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 538, 581.
Jour. 1881. 301, 336.

1170. Funeral Benefits: Payable if Member is in Good Standing at Time of Death: A member not in good standing when taken sick, cannot by paying up his arrearages, become entitled to benefits during his sickness. If however, he pays his arrearages, thus placing himself in good standing, and his death shall occur, the Lodge is liable for the funeral benefits, allowed by Law.—*Appeal of C. H. Isham vs. Franklin Lodge.*

G. L., D. C. Jour., April, 1881, 353-4.

1171. Funeral Benefits: Lodge not Liable for Where Member Pays up Arrears During Sickness: Where a member is in arrears, and not beneficial, but pays up his arrearages during sickness, but does not recover, *Held*, The Lodge is not liable for funeral benefits in such case. If paid at all must be entirely voluntary.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1232, 1261.

1172. Funeral Benefits: Payable for Member in Arrears, when: Every member who, at the time of his death, is not three months in arrears for dues, is entitled to funeral benefits.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 519, 585.

1173. Funeral Benefits: Liability of Lodge for, when not Consumed by Funeral Expenses: Adhering to its decision made in 1872; it was held, that where a member and his wife both die, and the expenses of the funeral are defrayed by outside parties, the Lodge is nevertheless liable "*to the nearest competent relative*" for the funeral benefits allowed by Law.—*Appeal of N. Smith vs. the G. L. of Ky.* (See Sec. 1167.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2009.

1174. Funeral Benefits: Full Amount of Must be Paid: Funeral benefits must be paid in full. Expenses paid by the Lodge in attending the funeral, cannot be deducted therefrom.—*Dec. of J. J. Atkins, G. C.*

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1877, 245, 272.

1175. Funeral Benefits: Must be Applied to Burial Expenses: Funeral benefits can only be applied to legitimate burial expenses; music, transportation of member, etc., must be paid for in some other way.

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 339.

1176. Funeral Benefits: Widow of Deceased Member Entitled to, when: A brother who has been a member for four months and paid up six months dues, is a beneficial member, within the meaning of the Constitution, and his widow is entitled to funeral benefits.—*Dec. of J. A. Lacey, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1879, 13, 48.

1177. Funeral Benefits: Payable on Paying up Arrears: Where a member is in arrears for dues for one year, on being notified of that fact remits the amount in full, and it is received and placed to his credit, and on the same day that it is so received, the brother dies; *Held*, His widow is entitled to the funeral benefits.—*Dec. of J. A. Lacey, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour. 1879, 15, 16, 47.

1178. Funeral Benefits: Denied where Brother is in Arrears for Funeral Tax: (See Sec. 1187.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 130.

1179. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable when Member is in Arrears: A member is taken sick on March 29th, and is owing the Lodge \$2.74 for dues, on the 31st of March he pays \$3.00. His death occurs subsequently, and his widow claims the funeral benefits, which the Lodge refuses to pay; The Grand Lodge reversed the action of the Subordinate Lodge and ordered the benefits paid. On appeal to the Supreme Lodge, *Held*, That the action of the Subordinate Lodge was correct. The brother having been in arrears at the time of his sickness benefits were not payable.—*Appeal of Liberty Lodge vs. Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1318.

1180. Funeral Benefits: Payable in Case of Suicide, when: (See Suicide, Sec. 2551.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 448, 547.

1181. Funeral Benefits: Payable in Case of Suicide: Where a Grand Lodge had approved a By-Law

which disqualified the family of a suicide from receiving funeral benefits, it was afterwards held to be the sense of the Grand Lodge that any brother Knight who may be insane or commit self-destruction shall not, by any legislation, be deemed to have forfeited any of his rights, privileges or benefits (sick or funeral,) nor shall his family or friends be considered to be disfranchised by his self-destruction from any benefits, or other rights that may be guaranteed by any Lodge in its By-Laws to all other members. G. L., Cal., Jour., 1874, 606.

1182. Funeral Benefits: Payable in Case of Suicide. It was held in Supreme Lodge that the question as to whether the funeral benefits should be paid to the widow of a suicide was a matter for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 684, 734.

1183. Funeral Benefits: Not Payable for Pages and Esquires: Pages and Esquires are not entitled to funeral benefits.—*Dec. of H. L. Howard, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1874, 8, 42.

1184. Funeral Benefits: Paid Voluntarily to a Member Not Entitled, Cannot be Recovered Back: Where a member, on the death of his wife, applied for the funeral benefits allowed under the Law, the M. of F. stating that the brother was clear on the books, and where it was subsequently ascertained that the brother was in arrears and not entitled to the benefits: *Query*, Can the Lodge charge the amount up to the brother, and deduct it from any future benefits to which he may be entitled, or can charges be preferred against him? *Held*, The brother cannot be compelled to refund the money, neither can it be charged against him. The payment being a voluntary act of the Lodge, and no misrepresentation on the part of the brother, the payment must be regarded as an irrecoverable benevolence.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 539, 581.

1185. Funeral Benefits: Assessments for, in the Nature of Compulsory Insurance, Not Approved: Upon the document submitted by Minnesota, entitled, "The Constitution of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias, Widows and Orphans Relief Fund," the committee on Law and Supervision report: 1st. "This scheme is designated as a Constitution, and

the fact that it operates in an obligatory manner upon *all* Lodges in the Jurisdiction, is intended to provide a permanent system, and forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor for approval, is sufficient evidence that it is to be regarded as a fundamental enactment requiring the approval of this supreme body. 2nd. The committee would be justified in not recommending its approval for the reason that the certificate attached to it does not show that it was adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. 3rd. To the committee it seems that such a scheme (a scheme of life insurance such as is proposed by this document) will destroy the uniformity and harmonious working of the Order. 4th. The committee are aware that . . . the Supreme Lodge Constitution makes it obligatory on each Grand Lodge to require its Subordinates to provide for carrying into effect the beneficial character of the Order. But the nature of this beneficial character is declared to be the payment of "weekly benefits" to the disabled, and "funeral benefits" in case of death. 5th. It is apparent that *each Lodge* is to provide for the payment of these benefits out of its own funds, *and it is not contemplated to secure the adoption of a scheme by which a combination of Lodges will pay these or any other benefits.* 6th. "*Relief Funds,*" secured by the "insurance feature," are only *not* recognized, but the provisions for an entirely distinct system of relief is a cogent argument against the legality of the system under consideration. The *inclusion* of the one system *excludes* the other. 7th. "The insurance scheme is foreign to the purpose of the Order." 8th. A fatal objection to its approval is, it deprives the Grand Lodge of its right to legislate on the subject of benefits, inasmuch as the Constitution is amended by a *board of directors*, instead of the Grand Lodge. 9th. *Resolved*, That the "Constitution of the Minnesota Knights of Pythias, Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund" be not approved. (See Mortuary Laws, Sec. 604.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1288, 1290.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

1186. Not Payable for Member Under Suspension: If a brother should be suspended for cause and should die under suspension, the Lodge is not compelled to pay the funeral expenses, unless the By-Laws provide for so doing.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Md., Jour., Feb., 1881, 489, 490.

FUNERAL ASSESSMENTS.

1187. May be Added to Dues to Forfeit Benefits, when: A brother on the death of his wife applied to the Lodge for the benefits allowed under the Law. It was found that he was in arrears as follows:

\$2.00 for dues and \$1.00 for funeral tax. *Held*, By the Lodge that he was not entitled to the benefits; which decision was sustained by the Grand Lodge, and by the Supreme Lodge on appeal.—*Appeal of C. H. Gelwicks vs. the G. L. of Maryland*.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1307.

1188. Funeral Assessments: May be Added to Dues, when: The legislation in respect to fines and assessments, was so modified as to permit Lodges to charge up funeral assessment, so that the non-payment of which, should work forfeiture of good standing, membership or benefits. (See Sec. 1192.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1611, 1650.

1189. Funeral Assessments: Classed with Dues: Right of M. of F. to Percentage on Collection of: Funeral assessments are to be classed with dues, and a Lodge which provides that the Master of Finance shall receive five per cent. on all moneys collected as dues must pay the percentage on the amount which that officer collects for quarterly dues and funeral assessments.—*Dec. of Wm. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1880, 1141, 1168.

1190. Funeral Assessments: Payable by Members of Endowment Rank: When the By-Laws provide for a funeral assessment upon its members the same must be paid by *all* members of the Lodge, and members of the Endowment Rank cannot be exempted therefrom.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1879, 355.

FUNERAL TAX.

1191. May be Added to Dues to work Suspension: A Lodge can attach the funeral tax to the dues, and when the combined amounts are the same as the yearly amount of dues, and is not paid, the Lodge can suspend the brother therefor.—*G. L. reversing the decision of C. E. Spencer. G. C.**

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1877, 7, 81.

*The G. C. held that the funeral tax could not be attached to dues, to work suspension, inasmuch as the Supreme Lodge had decided that non-payment of dues only,

FINES.

1192. May be Charged up as Dues to work Suspension, when: Hereafter fines and assessments levied in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Subordinate Lodges working under the control of the Supreme Lodge and duly approved by the Supreme Chancellor, or Subordinate Lodge Constitutions, provided by their Grand Lodges, and duly approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor, may be charged up and operate as dues, so as to render the delinquent member liable to suspension.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 3062, 3063.

1193. Fines: May be Charged and Collected as Dues by Divisions: A Division of the U. R. may, by its By-Laws provide fines to be imposed on its members for failure to attend drills, parades and inspections, nothing in the Constitution of the U. R. prevents such fines from being charged as collected as dues. If a member of a Division owes for fines for over one year, and the By-Laws so prescribe, he may be legally suspended for non-payment of the same.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

1194. Fines May be Imposed by Section of Endowment Rank for Non-Attendance: A Section of E. R. may, by its By-Laws, duly adopted, provide for the imposition of fines on members who fail to attend the regular meetings without satisfactory excuse, and may provide that members failing to pay such fines shall be suspended from the Section, which forfeits their right to the Endowment Benefit.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

1195. Fines: May be Imposed by a Subordinate Lodge: A Lodge undoubtedly has the power to fine its members.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, G. C.* G. L., Ga., Jour., 1872, 17.

1196. Fines: When Chargeable: Right of Member under, to Semi-Annual Pass-Word: On the query, "Is a brother entitled to the S. A. P. W. as long as a fine is unpaid, and when does the fine become chargeable?" *Held*, In the absence of all provisions of Law bearing upon the question, the brother is not entitled to the S. A. P. W. until

can cause suspension. The G. C. was undoubtedly correct, nevertheless, the rule, as above given, should have been then, as it is now, good Law.

the censure, or penalty imposed upon him by his Lodge, is removed. Where the By-Laws fail to prescribe the time when fines shall be chargeable, the fine is, and should be, charged against the brother from the date when imposed.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1874, 661.

1197. Fines: Non-Payment of, May work Forfeiture of Benefits: It shall be lawful for Grand Lodges to permit Subordinate Lodges, under their jurisdiction, to deny weekly benefits, except the minimum benefits of one dollar per week, to any member in arrears for fines and assessments, other than funeral assessments, they being already provided for under the former action of the Supreme Lodge.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2394, 2467.

1198. Fines: Sitting Past Chancellor Liable to, as Other Officers: On appeal the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was sustained in holding that a Sitting P. C. was an officer of the Lodge, and as such liable to fine for non-attendance as other officers.—*Appeal of P. C. Carlisle vs. the G. L. of Tenn.* (See P. C., Sec. 1898 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1306.

Jour. 1878, 1617.

1199. Fines: May be Imposed on Committee for Failing to Report: Where a Lodge ordered a committee to report at a certain time, which the committee failed, whereupon, charges were preferred against the members thereof, who upon trial were convicted. Whereupon the Lodge proceeded to inflict a punishment by fines, and by suspension: *Held*, On appeal the proceedings of the Lodge appeared to be regular and in accordance with the Law, appeal dismissed.—*Appeal of J. A. McCaughan vs. the G. L. of Penn.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2011.

1200. Fines: May be Imposed by the Chancellor Commander, when: The C. C., without a vote, has authority to impose a fine on a member who refuses to vote.†
—*Dec. of J. W. Carter, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1873, 169, 170.

*Expo. Fines and Assessments. This is perhaps rendered inoperative by the legislation of 1884, Ante Sec. 1192.

†There was no Law in Nebraska expressly authorizing such power, and there does not seem to be a precedent for the exercise of it, but there is no reason why a C. C. may not be clothed with this power, subject to an appeal from an abuse of it. As a general rule fines cannot be imposed unless provided for by Law.—*See Fines, Sec. 1211.*

1201. Fines: Authority of Chancellor Commander to Impose Without Notice, when: Where the Law prescribes that the K. of R. and S. failing to make out and forward to the Grand Lodge the semi-annual returns as required, on the M. of F. failing to make out a list of absentees from funerals, shall each be fined one dollar for each offense. *Held*, That the C. C. is authorized, without notice, to order said fines to be charged up.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1877, 27, 28.

1202. Fines: For Absence, Member not Subject to if Present After Roll Call: (See Absence, Sec. 263.)

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1877, 225, 230.

1203. Fines: May be imposed for Non-attendance: Fines may be constitutionally imposed upon members for non-attendance.—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 419, 462.

1204. Fines: For Non-Attendance, May be Imposed: There is no Law preventing a Lodge from imposing fines on its members for non-attendance. It is a matter entirely local.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1881, 16, 71.

1205. Fines: May be Imposed for Failure to Obey Summons: A Lodge may summons its members and impose a fine on those who fail to obey the summons; provided the summons is issued in a proper and constitutional form.—*Dec. of H. C. A. Sauer, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1874, 12.

1206. Fines: May be Imposed for Failure to attend Funeral, when: (See Funeral, Sec. 1158.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1881, 14, 54.

1207. Fines: Lodge may Impose for Failure to sit up with the Sick, when: A Subordinate Lodge has the right to make a By-Law, compelling a brother to sit up with the sick or pay a fine if he does not.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1872, 56.

1208. Fines: Cannot be Imposed for Non-Attendance, when: Officers cannot be fined for non-attendance.

ance when no meeting is held for want of a quorum.—*Dec. of R. E. Cowan, G. C.*
G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 315.

1209. Fine: Cannot be Imposed for Absence when no Meeting is Held: (See Absence, Sec. 261.)
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1879, 114, 169.

1210. Fines: Cannot be Imposed Without Notice and Hearing, when: Where the Lodge By-Laws provide that members of a committee failing to report may be fined; and where an investigating committee, on the petition of an applicant, failed to report, and thus became subject to fine; *Held*, Sustaining the C. C., and the Lodge, that the committee were entitled to a hearing before the fine could be imposed.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C. Appeal of M. A. Hass vs. Kecoughtan Lodge.*
G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 17, 18.

1211. Fines: Cannot be Imposed by Resolution: A Lodge cannot impose a fine by resolution. Such penalties must be embodied in the By-Laws and be approved by the Grand Lodge authorities.—**Rep. of com. on Law.* (See Penalties, Sec. 2037.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 732.
G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1871, 546.
G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1872, 31.

1212. Fines: Cannot be Imposed by Resolution, when: Where a Lodge passed a resolution imposing a fine on such members as should fail or neglect to attend a sick brother when required; *Held*, That such a resolution is void. Fines can only be imposed in pursuance of a by-Law, or as a penalty under the Constitution.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 535, 570.

1213. Fines: Cannot be Imposed for Failing to watch Remains of Deceased Brother, when: Where a By-Law provided a fine for failure to watch and attend a sick brother at night, when ordered so to do by the C. C. *Held*, That this did not apply to a case where a brother was ordered to watch the remains of a deceased member during the day, and he failed to do so. That the fine provided could not be

*This conflicts with the rule in Neb., see ante. Sec. 1200.

†Standing resolutions have been regarded by parliamentarians as having the effect of By-Laws, but it would seem that this decision is opposed to that theory.

imposed for this offence, but charges might be preferred against the brother.—*Dec. of J. C. Teller, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1874, 19.

1214. Fines: For Absence Cannot be Imposed without Notice: May be Remitted: On queries propounded: *Held*, A Lodge cannot impose a fine on an officer for absence, without notice to the absentee, and an opportunity to present a valid excuse. Where a fine has been imposed for absence a motion to excuse operates to remit the fine. A motion to remit a fine may be entertained at any time, under the head of "New Business."—*Rep. of com. on Law, as modified by the G. L.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 615, 643.

1215. Fines: Must be Determined by Ballot: Amount of May be Fixed by Vote: Where a Lodge had found a member guilty, upon charges and trial, and sentenced him to receive a reprimand and pay a fine, and where the member failed to appear upon citation, to receive his reprimand and pay his fine, the Lodge thereupon, by vote, adjudged him guilty of contempt and imposed an additional fine for the contempt: *Held*, A Subordinate Lodge, in fixing a specific penalty for an offence, must do so by ballot. The penalty of fine having been determined by ballot, the amount of such fine may thereafter be fixed by ordinary vote. A brother cannot be adjudged guilty of contempt for failing to appear upon citation to receive a reprimand and to pay a fine, except upon charges preferred and after a regular trial.—*Appeal of Wheaton vs. Santa Barbara Lodge.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877. 1063, 1085.

1216. Fines: Can Only be Imposed by a Two-Thirds Vote, when: Where the By-Laws express the amount of fine as a penalty for neglect of duty, that is sufficient; the C. C. may direct the K. of R. and S. to note the fine as the Law directs, but if it is not so expressed in the By-Laws, then it requires two-thirds of the members present voting to fine for neglect of duty.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 374.

1217. Fines: May be Reduced, when: A Lodge may reduce a fine, which has been assessed after a fair trial, on new evidence showing mitigating circumstances, and by a two-thirds vote.—*Dec. of L. Firestone, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1873, 169, 200.

1218. Fines: Authority of the Lodge to Remit: Where the C. C. deemed an excuse offered by an officer for absence insufficient, and thereupon imposed a fine, which, upon appeal, the Lodge overruled and remitted the fine, *Held*, A Lodge may remit a fine, and that it is competent to decide upon the sufficiency of an excuse.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 557, 588.

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 294, 303.

FEES.

1219. For the Ranks: Right of Lodge to Adopt Graded System: A Subordinate Lodge has the right to adopt a graded system of fees for the ranks, based upon the age of the applicant.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1231, 1261.

1220. Fees: For the Ranks: Right of Lodge to Regulate: Each Lodge has the right to fix the fees for the ranks at any amount, provided it be not below that fixed by the Constitution.—*Dec. of H. Wellenvoss, G. C. Reversed by G. L.*

G. L. of Ky., Jour., 1877, 472, 507.

1221. Fees: For the Ranks cannot be Refunded, when: A Lodge has no right to receive an application for membership by initiation with the understanding that ten dollars would be refunded by vote of the Lodge, or the amount placed to his credit for dues, should he be elected and the three ranks conferred on him.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1879, 1053, 1087.

1222. Fees: May be Refunded, when: A stranger being proposed and elected, then concluding to remove from the locality of the Lodge, and asking to have his money returned, the Lodge has the right to return it. Such act is entirely legal.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1878, 1196, 1211, 1231.

1223. Fees: For the Ranks Should not be Refunded, when: A Lodge which has conferred the rank of Page on an applicant, but who has been refused by ballot

*On this query, the committee on state of the Order, reported adversely, believing that the act was inhibited by the Supreme Lodge, as set forth in Sec. 62, Official Digest. In this the committee was certainly in error, and the G. L. overruled it, fixing the rule as above. This however does not oblige the Lodge to return the fees, in such cases.

to be advanced to rank of Esquire should not refund the fee paid for the Page rank.—*Dec. of C. D. Little, G. C.*

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1878, 10, 38.

1224. Fees: For the Ranks: Not Returnable, when: A Page who abandons the idea of advancing in the Order, is not entitled to a return of the fee paid for the ranks taken.—*Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.*

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1881, 12, 68.

1225. Fees: For the Ranks Need not be Refunded, when: Where an applicant has received the 1st and 2nd ranks, and it is discovered that he misrepresented the fact in regard to his health, and the Lodge thereupon refuses to confer the 3rd rank, the applicant has no right to demand the return of the fees paid for the two ranks conferred.—*Dec. of F. A. Pratt, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1879, 67.

1226. Fees: For the Ranks: Minimum Amount must be Paid by all Applicants: (See Applicant, Sec. 90.)

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 418, 462.

1227. Fees: Amount of Fixed at Time of Application, must be paid: Where a Lodge is, by dispensation, conferring the Ranks for \$6.00, and an applicant is received, who is initiated, applies for the 2nd Rank, is rejected and, before he is permitted to renew his application for the 2nd Rank, the dispensation expires; *Held*, That the applicant cannot be admitted for the fee allowed under the dispensation.*—*Dec. of J. C. Stuck, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1881, 8, 31.

1228. Fees: For the Ranks: Applicant Shall Pay Amount Fixed by Law at Time of Application for the Ranks Respectively: When an applicant takes the first Rank, the fee for all the Ranks is \$10.00; before applying for advancement the fees are increased; *Held*, He must pay the increased fee, for the other two Ranks.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1877, 31, 32.

1229. Fees: For the Ranks: Applicant must pay the Amount Prescribed at Time of Application: Where a Page delays making application for advance-

*Since the above was written the Neb. G. L. has also had this question before it, and the same conclusion was reached as in this and the following cases on the same question. G. L., Neb., Jour. 1884, 301, 315.

ment, and in the mean time the fees for the Ranks are increased, *Held*, The applicant must pay the increased fee, when he applies for advancement.—*Dec. of D. Gregg, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 264, 285.

1230. Fees: For the Ranks: Pages and Esquires must pay the Increased Amount, when: Where a Page delays making application for advancement, and in the mean time the fees for the Ranks are increased; *Held*, That the Page must pay the increased fee for the Ranks, as fixed by Law at the time he makes application for the Ranks respectively.—*Dec. of J. B. Sarles, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., Sept., 1874, 258, 287.

1231. Fees: For the Ranks: Applicant Must Pay the Amount Fixed by Law, at the time Application is Made: An applicant for membership enclosed with his application, the fee for all the Ranks. He was elected and received the Page Rank. He made no application for advancement until after the elapse of nearly four years. In the mean time the fees for the Ranks had been raised. The Page asked that the Ranks be conferred upon him without the payment of any additional fee, *Held*, That the Ranks could not be conferred without due application for each, and the payment of the minimum fee as provided by the Constitution.—*Dec. of Wm. B. Gale, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 693, 729.

1232. Fees: For the Ranks, Forfeited, when: A candidate having paid his fee for the Ranks, and then refuses to take them, is not entitled to the return of any of the money so paid.—*Dec. of Wm. Wilson, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 833, 865.

1233. Fees: For the Ranks: Must be Paid Before Rank is Conferred: (See Ranks, Sec. 2220.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

1234. Fees: For the Ranks, to be Returned, when: If an applicant is rejected in the second or third Rank, the money which he may have paid therefor, must be returned to him, as in case of rejection of an original application.—*Dec. of H. P. Cox, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 386, 471.

1235. Fees: For the Ranks: Payment of in Advance may be Required: A By-Law requiring the fees for the Ranks of Esquire and Knight to be paid at the time an applicant receives the Page's Rank is consistent with Supreme and Grand Lodge Law.—*Dec. of H. P. Cox, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Me., Jour., 1879, 386, 471.

1236. Fees: For the Ranks: Grand Lodge Allowed to Regulate by Resolution Notwithstanding Constitution.—*Appeal of G. W. Lindsay vs. G. L. of Md.* (See Appeals, Sec. 149.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 205, 206.

1237. Fees: For the Ranks: Amount of above Minimum to be Left to the Grand Lodges: The Supreme Chancellor in his report under the title "*Relief measures*" offers, among others, certain suggestions in respect to the fees for the Ranks; upon which the committee report as follows: "The committee on the state of the Order, to whom was referred so much of the S. C.'s report as refers to relief measures, report that, in the opinion of the committee, the provisions fixing a minimum as to fees for conferring the Ranks, is obligatory and cannot be changed except as provided in Art. XXXII. As to the propriety of the change suggested, the judgment of the committee is that we, of right, should be exceedingly careful upon the question of radical changes in the Order. While your committee are of the opinion that the minimum should be fixed by the Supreme Lodge, and below which no Lodge should be permitted to confer the Ranks, yet, with that restriction, the question as to the amount of fees for conferring Rank, subject to the restriction before stated, of right ought to be left in the hands of the several Grand Jurisdictions."* (See Sec. 1246.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1229, 1286.

1238. Fees: For the Ranks: Donation of Illegal: *Resolved*, That the refunding or donating, or promising directly or indirectly to refund, or donate to applicants for membership in the Order, any portion of the initiation fee, is a violation of Art. VIII. Sec. 8 of the Constitution.†

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1133, 1140.

1239. Fees: Donation of Illegal, when: (See Soliciting Membership, Sec. 2480.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 81, 84.

*See S. L. Const., Clause 8, Sec. 2, Art. VIII.

†See Art. VIII, Sec. 8, Const. Appendix.

1240. Fees: Cannot be Donated to Applicant:

A Lodge cannot donate all, or any part of the initiation fee to any applicant.—*Dec. of A. A. Curme, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 221, 249.

1241. Fees: For the Ranks, and Affiliations: Amount Regulated by the Subordinate Lodges:

A Lodge has the right to charge such sums for the Ranks of the Order, and affiliation fee, as it may elect; *Provided, always*, that it does not go below the provisions of the Constitution.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1873, 58.

1242. Fees: For Affiliation: Cannot be Remitted:

A Lodge, whose fee for membership, by card, is two dollars and fifty cents, cannot legislate to admit such brother free, or donate to him the amount of such fee.—*Dec. of W. F. Garcelon, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1881, 47, 135.

1243. Fees: For Initiation, forfeited when:

Where an applicant, who has paid his fee for the first Rank, and has been elected, but fails to apply for the Rank, after being notified of his election, (unless prevented by sickness or some other unavoidable occurrence:) *Held*. That the fee paid by him becomes thereby forfeited to the Lodge.*—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 48, 49.

1244. Fees: For Initiation: Must Accompany the Petition: The fee, in all cases, must be paid, to entitle the petition to a hearing in the Lodge. A ballot cannot be had until it is paid.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L. Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 213, 221.

1245. Fees: For Initiation to be Reported as Receipts of the Evening, when: (See Receipts, Sec. 2248.)

G. L., Kas., Jour., 1876, 6, 44.

1246. Fees: For Initiation: Jurisdiction of Grand Lodge in Respect to: The matter of increasing the initiation fee to a sum sufficient to cover the price of a regulation uniform, is one outside the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and should be left to the membership of the

*This is usually fixed by Law, and has become almost a universal rule. If the applicant has been notified, and then fails to apply for the Rank within the time fixed, (usually six stated meetings) he loses all claim on the Lodge or the money, and must apply anew, if he still desires membership.

Subordinate Lodges, who have the right to regulate their own fees, provided the same shall not be less than the minimum fee.

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 93.

1247: Fees: Are Forfeited in Case of Applicant Failing to Apply for Ranks: Where an applicant has been duly elected, but moving from the Jurisdiction of the Lodge before initiation, and so demands a return of his money: *Held*, The applicant in presenting his application promises a full and due observance of all Laws governing the Lodge if elected. The Law requires every applicant to present himself within a certain time for initiation, otherwise he forfeits his fee. It is right to retain the fee as the applicant has not complied with the Law as per agreement, and it would not be just to refund it. The Lodge however, may for a good reason shown, return it.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 389.

1248. Fees: Accompanying Application, Paid to M. of F.: All moneys paid into the Lodge must be received by the M. of F., he to pay over immediately, such sums to the M. of E. Applications for membership should be handed over to the M. of F. who, after taking charge of the fee enclosed, should give his acknowledgment of the same on the face of the application, after which he should hand the application over to the K. of R. and S., to be read in the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan. 1871, 215, 216.

1249. Fees: For Admission by Card: Effect of a Dispensation: Construction of By-Laws: Where a Lodge's By-Laws fixed the fee for initiation at \$20 and the fee by card at "half the initiation fee" and where the Lodge applies for, and is granted a dispensation to initiate and confer the ranks for \$6: *Held*, The dispensation sets aside the By-Laws, and consequently one-half the initiation fee is \$3 under the dispensation, which constitutes the fee by card.—*Dec. of A. A. Duke, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1879, 568, 696.

1250. Fees: For Dispensation to be Returned, when: (See Dispensation, Sec. 839.)

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1882, 8, 9, 32.

1251. Fees: Brother May Charge, for Prosecuting Case, when: (See Counsel, Sec. 773.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1879, 276, 291.

1252. Fees: Of Medical Examiner: For Examination: A Medical Examiner-in-chief has no right to charge more than \$1.00 for an examination.*—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2292, 2479.

1253. Fees: For Admission into Endowment Rank: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1107.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1254. Supreme Chancellor Authorized to Extend Order into: (See S. C., Secs. 2284 to 2286.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1053, 1142.

1255. Foreign Countries: Extending Order into the Kingdom of Great Britain and Empire of Germany Especially:—*Rec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See S. C., Sec. 2286.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1362, 1417.

1256. Foreign Countries: Extending Order into: *Resolved*, That the committee on the state of the Order be and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the wisdom of putting into active operation Article XVII. of the S. L. Const., relating to the establishment of the Order in foreign countries during the recess of the Supreme Lodge, (See Extension of Order, Secs. 1036, 1037.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3020.

FUNDS.

1257. Of Subordinate Lodges: Appropriating, Law Must be Complied with: Where a Lodge's By-Laws provides for the payment of nurses, but was local, and intended only to apply to members at home, and that where the Constitution provided that the expenditure of funds in certain cases, required a two-third vote and where the Lodge did by majority vote, authorize the payment of a large sum of money to nurses for a sick brother away from home, to wit in Ne-

*See Const. of E. R., Art. I, Sec. 4, Appendix.

vada: *Held*, Reversing the Grand Lodge, that a Lodge had no authority to take such action, that the Law must be complied with. S. L. Jour., 1876, 1308.

1258. Funds: Of Supreme Lodge Appropriation of, for Traveling in the Interest of the Order: No Precedent for: On a memorial from South Carolina asking the Supreme Lodge to depute officers to canvass that Jurisdiction in the interest of the Order, and to defray the expenses of the same; *Held*, That no precedent exists for the appropriation of the funds of the Supreme Lodge for the purpose of lecturing or traveling in the interest of the Order: and that it was inexpedient to incur such expense.—*Memorial of Myrtle Lodge of South Carolina*.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1976, 2039,

1259. Funds: Of Supreme Lodge: Duty of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal in Transmission of:* (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2321.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

1260. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: Manner of Disposition of: Local Legislation: On the resolution defining the manner in which Subordinate Lodges shall dispose of their funds, and to restrict them in their expenditures so as to ensure the payment of the benefits prescribed by the Supreme Law, the committee on state of the Order report the subject matter one for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1565, 1613.

1261. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: May be used for any Purpose for the Benefit of the Lodge: (See Subordinate Lodge, Sec. 2519.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 834, 865.

1262. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: May be Appropriated for the Purchase of Instruments for a Brass Band: Under a Constitution which authorizes a Lodge to "appropriate the funds for any legitimate object of the Order, including the celebration of the anniversary of the Order, or of the Lodge, etc.," it was held that a Lodge might appropriate its funds for the purchase of instruments for a brass band.—*Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.*

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1881., 8, 68.

*See Sec. 6, Art. III, S. L. Coust. Appendix.

1263. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: May be used to Assist Members in Purchasing Uniform: (See Uniform, Sec, 2634.) G. L., Wis., Jour. 1878, 128, 174.

1264. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: May be Paid out for Entertainments, Balls, etc.: Upon the query as to whether the Lodge could appropriate the funds for any purpose than that which may benefit it directly, in other words, for balls, entertainments, etc.; *Held*, That the Lodge is responsible for any act for which it appoints a committee.*—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, G. C.* G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 152, 195.

1265. Funds: Appropriation of for the Benefit of the Lodge or Order Legal, when: A Grand Lodge refused to adopt a resolution, denying to Subordinate Lodges the right to appropriate its funds for the purpose of celebrations, suppers, and entertainments, but in lieu thereof adopted a resolution, recognizing the right of any Subordinate Lodge to appropriate its funds for any purpose, provided that the appropriation be for the benefit of the Lodge or Order, and that the Lodge should decide whether or not the appropriation is for the benefit of the Lodge or Order.

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 56.

1266. Funds: Right of Lodge to Dispose of, Unlimited: A Subordinate Lodge can make such appropriation from its general fund as it may deem proper.

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 75.

1267. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: May be used for Purchasing Band when: On the query, "Can a Lodge use its funds for the purpose of purchasing brass instruments for a band; *Held*, Yes, and for an organ or piano, to be used for Lodge purposes only, but you cannot use your funds to buy instruments for general band purposes.†—*Dec. of Max. J. Alwens, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 10, 33.

1268. Funds: Appropriation of for Ground for Burial Purposes: A Subordinate Lodge can appropriate

*This matter of the disposition of Subordinate Lodge funds, has been a subject of much discussion, and conflicting legislation. In 1881 G. C. Mason, of Maryland, held that a Lodge had no right to appropriate \$125 for the purpose of a pleasure trip. As to the soundness of this decision see Expo. titles Appropriation, Funds.

†This is a bold departure from the earlier decision, but seems to be in accord with the prevailing liberalism of these later years. That a Lodge may use its funds, for any purpose, which is calculated to work to the advantage of the Lodge, pecuniarily or otherwise, is now a recognized principle of Pythian Law.

from its general fund a sum sufficient to purchase ground for burial purposes.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1883, 1823, 1925.

1269. Funds: May be used to Pay Expenses of Picnic, when: A Subordinate Lodge may pay from its general fund expenses incurred by a committee appointed to make arrangements for a picnic to be given in the name of the Order.*—*Dec. of S. L. Terry, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1537, 1601, 1604.

1270. Funds: Appropriation of for the Entertainment of Visitors, Legal, when: Where a Lodge by the necessary two-third vote drew an order to pay a bill incurred for the entertainment of visitors, *Held*, The appropriation was lawful; that it is not inconsistent with the principles of the Order, and the spirit of the Constitution, to extend hospitality to visiting brothers.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 40, 84.

1271. Funds: Appropriation of to Enable Members to Attend Parade Legal, when: Where a Lodge passed a resolution in legal form, and upon notice to members, to appropriate sufficient funds to purchase round trip tickets for all members in good standing to attend and participate in the parade at Philadelphia on August 26, 1876. *Held*, On appeal, nothing illegal having been found in the action of the Lodge, the appeal is not sustained.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

S. L., Pa., Jour. Aug., 1876, 483, 484.

1272. Funds: Cannot be Appropriated to Charitable Purposes, when: It is not right or legal for a Lodge to donate from the general fund for charity, to persons having no claim upon the Lodge.—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1878, 1141, 1198, 1227.

1273. Funds: Subordinate Lodge May Change Appropriation, from Widows and Orphans, to General Fund: Where a Lodge had realized a certain sum from an excursion and had placed it to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, and then at a certain meeting it

*The Grand Lodge overruled this decision as in conflict with the Law of the Jurisdiction. The decision is here given however, as being in accord with the more liberal view obtaining in many of the Jurisdictions

rescinded its action and placed the amount to the credit of the general fund: *Held*, The Lodge had the right to change the appropriation.—*Dec. of J. C. Teller, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1874, 1920.

1274. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: Appropriation of when Illegal: An appropriation of the funds of a Lodge to objects and purposes outside of those connected with the objects or legitimate purposes of the Lodge, is a misappropriation and cannot be allowed.*—*Nelson vs. Cal. Lodge.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1873, 415, 445, 488, 498.

1275. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: Cannot be Donated to Members as Premiums for Procuring Applicants: (See Donations, Sec. 868.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1882, 18, 112.

1276. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge. Donation of Illegal, when: Where a Lodge, by vote, appropriated a sum of money from its funds in aid of the "*Veteran's Home*," an institution outside of, and not connected with the Order: *Held*, That the donation is a misappropriation of funds and so, illegal.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C., on the appeal of C. S. Haley vs. Myrtle Lodge.* G. L., Cal., Jour., 1882, 1677, 1765.

1277. Funds: Constitutional Vote Necessary to Appropriate: Where, under the Constitution, seven members (a quorum) must be present to authorize an appropriation of funds: *Held*, That unless otherwise specially provided, all matters are settled by a majority vote.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1878, 26, 27.

1278. Funds: Appropriation of: Construction of Law: A majority vote is not sufficient to decide the question of leasing a hall for Lodge purposes, at a stipulated annual rental, under a Constitution requiring a two-thirds vote to authorize the expenditure or appropriation of money. Such action of the Lodge is, in effect, an appropriation of funds, and requires a two-thirds vote.—*Dec. of J. M. Price, G. C., reversed.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1879, 8, 34.

1279. Funds: A Majority Vote Appropriating Insufficient, when: Where the trustees were instructed to

*See Expo., title Funds, for a discussion of this question.

examine and take into consideration the investment of a certain amount of money in a mortgage offered to the Lodge, and where, upon the report of the trustees, a motion was made to receive and file the same, and which was amended so as to authorize the trustees to sell six United States bonds and purchase the mortgage, and where said amendment was declared carried by a vote of ten in favor of, and nine against, and as amended, the measure was declared carried by the same vote, and where, on appeal from the ruling of the C. C.: *Held*, He erred in deciding the motion carried. Had the motion been simply to receive and file, the majority vote would have been correct; but as amended, it embraced the disposal of bonds and the investment of moneys, it required a two-thirds vote.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.
G. L., Pa., Aug, 1874, 103, 115.

1280. Funds: Appropriation of Does not Require a Two-Thirds Vote, when: Under a rule of order providing that, "all questions, unless otherwise fixed by Law, shall be determined by a majority of votes," and where no other special provision is made, the C. C. has no authority to require a two-thirds vote, in the appropriation of funds.—*Appeal of J. C. Teller vs. Marshall Lodge*.

G. L., Va., Jour., 1883, 36.

1281. Funds: Of the Lodge, Including Initiation Fees, are Received by M. of F.: (See Fees, Sec. 1248.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 215, 216.

1282. Funds: Of Subordinate Lodge: Who Authorized to Receive: The K. of R. and S. has no legal authority to receive money for the Lodge, and enter it on the books. That duty strictly belongs to the M. of F., he being the only one authorized to receive money for the Lodge, and keep the accounts between the Lodge and the members.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 116, 126.

1283. Funds: Appropriated for Special Purpose, Cannot be Diverted, when: On the query: Has a Lodge the right to appropriate funds which have accumulated as a school fund, under the old Law, to any other purpose without the consent of the Grand Lodge; *Held*, This is a matter controlled by the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge; and if

they provide that money shall be set aside for a specific purpose, then the money so set aside, cannot be appropriated for any other purpose than that for which it was set aside, without a violation of the By-Laws.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1873, 539, 595.

FULL VOTE.

1284. Construction of Term: (See Construction of Constitution, Sec. 555.) S. L., Jour., 1878, 1617,

1285. Full Vote: Duty of a C. C. to Require: (See Ballot, Sec. 349.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 612, 643.

FRAUD.

1286. Will Forfeit Right to Benefits, when: (See Funeral Benefits Sec. 1163.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 604, 624.

FAIRS.

1287. Not Prohibited by Resolution of Supreme Lodge Concerning Raffles: (See Raffles, 2207.)

G. L., Mass., 1877, 833, 865.

FORFEITURE OF OFFICE.

1288. Absence will not Work, when: (See Absence, 257.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 694, 729.

GRAND LODGE.

1289. Authorized to Make Constitutions for Subordinate Lodges: Grand Lodges are authorized to make Constitutions for their Subordinate Lodges, not in conflict with the Laws of the Supreme Lodge.* (See Laws, Sec. 1528.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 115.

1290. Grand Lodge: At Formation, May Elect any Past Chancellor in Good Standing to any Office: (See P. C., Sec. 1923.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

*Now provided for by Constitution. See S. L. Const., Sec. 3, Art. VII., Appendix.

1291. Grand Lodge: May Confer Rank of Past Chancellor Ad Libitum, when: (See P. C., Sec. 1924.)
S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1292. Grand Lodge: Has No Right to Refuse to Receive Protest: A Grand Lodge has no right to refuse to receive a respectful protest from the Grand Chancellor, against the action of the Grand Lodge.—*Protest of Hugh Latham.*
S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1293. Grand Lodge: Right of to Mutilate Grand Chancellor's Report: The Grand Lodge of Virginia mutilated the semi-annual report of the Grand Chancellor by striking out a portion thereof: *Held*, That as the report contained no objectionable language or any matter connected with the private work, it was deemed a great wrong and injustice to the Grand Chancellor.—*Protest of Hugh Latham.*
S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1294. Grand Lodge: Right of: To Supersede Subordinate Lodge Constitution by Resolution: The right of a Grand Lodge to override a Subordinate Lodge Constitution by a resolution, was upheld on the ground that it was a subject for local legislation.—*Appeal of G. W. Lindsay, vs. the G. L. of Maryland.* (See Appeals Sec. 149, and note.)
S. L. Jour., 1870, 205, 206

1295. Grand Lodge: Nomination of Officers, at Annual Session: *Resolved*, That all Grand Lodges, holding annual sessions only, shall have the power to nominate officers for election at each annual session.
S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

1296. Grand Lodge: Constitution to be Approved, and Copy Deposited with Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Grand Lodges are required to forward to the committee on Law of the Supreme Lodge duplicate copies of their constitutions for approval, and as soon as printed, file one copy at its expense with Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.
S. L. Jour., 1870, 175.
Jour., 1871, 426.

1297. Grand Lodge: May be Directed to Carry into Effect Resolution of Supreme Lodge: (See O. B. N., Sec. 1762)
S. L. Jour., 1871, 427.

1298. Grand Lodge: Is the Proper Channel of Communication: *Query*, What is the legal method of communication from the Supreme authority to the Subordinate Lodges of the several Jurisdictions where Grand Lodges have been instituted; *Ans.*: Through the Grand Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 618, 630.

1299. Grand Lodge: Right of to Elect Past Grand Chancellor: Denied, when: (See P. G. C. Sec. 1848.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 723.

1300. Grand Lodge: Shall Supply Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal with Journals: *Resolved*, That all the Grand Lodges are hereby ordered to forward to the office of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, two complete sets of their journals of proceedings; and each year, as soon thereafter as printed, two copies of the same.

That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is hereby ordered to have the same bound in suitable sized volumes in legal style, one set to be retained in the office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, and the other to be retained in the office of the Supreme Chancellor. This resolution to go into effect as soon as the funds of the Supreme Lodge will admit. That Grand Lodges are hereby requested to have their Journals of Proceeding uniform in size with the proceedings of the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1106, 1124.

1301. Grand Lodge: Number of Lodges Requisite to Form: Three Lodges in Florida petitioned the Supreme Lodge for the formation of a Grand Lodge: *Held*, Construing the Constitution, that a charter for a Grand Lodge cannot be granted to the Jurisdiction of Florida until it has five Subordinate Lodges.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1156.

1302. Grand Lodges: Forfeit Their Right to Representation, when: Construction of Constitution: Under the old Constitution (Arts. IX. and XVIII.,) a Grand Lodge which was in arrears for dues and returns, lost the right to representation. It was thought to place a construction upon these articles, to the effect, that the penalty was not incurred unless it was declared by a majority

*The present Constitution says: "Where there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established and in working order in any Jurisdiction, they may petition, etc." See Const., Sec. 2, Art. VII., Appendix

vote of the Supreme Lodge. This was disagreed to, and in lieu thereof, the following construction was declared to be the true one, to wit: "That under the provisions of the articles referred to, a delinquent Grand Lodge does *forfeit its right* to a representation in the Supreme Lodge, but the Supreme Lodge *may*, by special vote *permit* as a *privilege* (but not as a right) the said Grand Lodge, through its representatives, to be heard on the floor of Supreme Lodge.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1160, 1164.

1303. Grand Lodge: Authority of, Over Subordinate Lodges: The Supreme Lodge refused to answer the following *query*, holding it to be a matter for local legislation: "Has not a Grand Lodge the power to authorize a Subordinate Lodge in its Jurisdiction to meet semi-annually, until the measure is taken away from it." S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284. 1300.

1304. Grand Lodge: Right of to Fix Term of Subordinate Lodge Officers: Grand Lodges have the right to fix the term of Subordinate Lodge officers. (See Term, Sec. 2586.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1119, 1136.

1305. Grand Lodge: Orders of to Subordinate Lodges, Take Precedence Over all Other Business: (See Official Orders, Sec. 1802.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 35.

1306. Grand Lodge: Are Not Authorized to Permit Knights to Sit in Sessions: The Supreme Lodge refused to amend the Constitution, so as to permit Grand Lodges to authorize the presence of Knights on the floor of the Grand Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1285.

Jour., 1877, 1434.

1307. Grand Lodge: Cannot Issue Circulars for Aid, when: (See Circulars, Sec. 720. Also G. C., Sec. 1339.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1502.

1308. Grand Lodge: Cannot Annul Action of Subordinate Lodge, when: A Grand Lodge has no authority to annul the action of a Subordinate Lodge without trial. (See W. C., 2763.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

*These articles are retained in the present Constitution without change, so that this construction will apply as the existing Law. See S. L., Const., Arts. IX. and XVIII., Appendix.

1309. Grand Lodge: Authority of to Levy Assessments on Past Chancellors: On the queries: Has a Grand Lodge the power to levy an assessment on the Past Chancellors of said Grand Lodge to assist in meeting the current expenses? If a Grand Lodge possesses such power, can it, at its succeeding sessions, refuse to admit such Past Chancellors as may refuse to pay the assessments, even should they be sent as Representatives from their Subordinate Lodges? The committee emphatically report, that no Grand Lodge possesses such power.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 198, 203.

1310. Grand Lodge: Has No Authority to Elect Alternates to Supreme Lodge: In a case where a Grand Lodge had elected an alternate to the Supreme Lodge it was *held* that there was no law authorizing the election of an alternate, and the one so elected was denied a seat in the Supreme Lodge as a Representative.—*Case of W. H. Hazelton, of Indiana.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 342, 343.

1311. Grand Lodge: Has no Authority to Issue Clearance Certificates: *Query*, Has a Grand Lodge a right to issue clearance certificates in lieu of withdrawal-cards? *Held*, No; To the Supreme Lodge belongs the exclusive right to issue all rituals, forms, ceremonies, cards and orders, charts and certificates.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay. S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465, 2466.

1312. Grand Lodge: Has no Right to Assume Extra Territorial Jurisdiction: (See Col. Sec. 712, See also Curative Legislation. Sec. 734.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1310.

1313. Grand Lodge: Officers of; Entitled to Vote, when: (See Officers, Sec. 1723.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 361, 391.

1314. Grand Lodge: Tax Charged to, Cannot be Charged to Profit and Loss, when: Upon the query, whether tax charged to a Grand Jurisdiction for 1877, and not paid, and the Jurisdiction not represented in the Supreme Lodge of 1877, can be carried as a debt, or should the charge be carried to profit and loss, after the session is over? Also whether a Grand Jurisdiction can pay its tax for

1878, with the tax for 1877 unpaid, and obtain representation in the session of 1878; *Held*, That under the Constitution and Laws, Grand Lodges are required to pay a certain tax for each representative, etc. That without direct action, any such tax cannot be carried to profit and loss, but must remain a debt against such Jurisdiction. The question as to whether any Grand Jurisdiction can obtain representation at any session while the tax is unpaid is a matter which the Supreme Lodge at any session is competent to determine for itself.—*Query of S. K. of R. and S.* (See Representation, Sec. 2065)

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1529, 1641.

1315. Grand Lodge: Right of, to Regulate Time of Session: On a resolution to permit New York to change time of annual session. the committee on Law, report: That the Grand Lodges of the various Jurisdictions have ample power to determine when and how they will hold their sessions.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 342, 394.

1316. Grand Lodge: Request Concerning Biennial Sessions of, Tabled: On request of the Grand Lodge of Alabama for legislation permitting Grand Lodges to hold biennial Sessions, *Held*, That to do so, would require an amendment to Sec. 5, Art. VII., of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, the request was therefore laid on the table.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1413, 1429.

1317. Grand Lodge: Cannot Hold Biennial Sessions: On the request of North Carolina for legislation permitting the Grand Lodge to hold biennial sessions, the committee on the state of the Order report adversely, holding that the Constitution provides for annual or semi-annual Sessions.†

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1945, 1980.

1318. Grand Lodge: Changing Time of Annual Session, does not Effect Term, or Honors, of Grand Officers: Where a Grand Lodge changed its time of meeting, thereby shortening the term, in order to settle any

*This authority of the Grand Lodges cannot now be questioned, but it is to be regretted that there is not a greater uniformity in the matter.

†The Section of the Constitution referred to above, provided that the officers of a Grand Lodge should hold office "*for the term of one year*," (Dann's Digest, Sec. 540) and the committee doubtless concluded from this that there must be an annual meeting of the Grand Lodges in order to elect new officers. So far as this decision is concerned there seems to be nothing to prevent a Grand Lodge from holding biennial sessions if it should choose to do so. The Constitution provides that the officers of a Grand Lodge should be elected for a term of *not less than one year*. (See Appendix, Const., Sec. 5, Art. VII.)

possible question as to the rank of the Grand Officers, and the right of the Grand Lodge to elect officers at the time to which the session had been changed. *Held*, That under the Law the Grand Lodge had the right to change the time of its sessions, by proper constitutional amendment, and even though the tenure of office of its Grand officers for the time being, has been thereby shortened from twelve, to ten months, this does not deprive them of the honors of their offices. They are entitled to such honors, and the actions of the Grand Lodge are just as valid as if no change had taken place in the time of meeting. Section five of article seven of the Supreme Lodge Constitution provides that Grand Lodge "officers shall be elected, or appointed, as the Constitution of the respective Lodges prescribe, and who shall hold office for a term of not less than one year," which we construe as meaning, that the Grand Lodge Constitution must not provide for term of less than one year, though it is perfectly competent for them, by constitutional amendment, to change the time of the year in which to meet, in which event, the officers serving until the changed time of meeting, and election and installation of their successors, are entitled to the honors of a full term of service.—*Cases of the Grand Lodges of Mo. and of Me.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1969, 1988, 2004.

1319. Grand Lodge: Right of to Annul Past Grand Chancellor's Certificate: (See P. G. C., Sec. 1874.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 861.

Jour., 1875, 1127.

1320. Grand Lodge: Right of to Create Sinking Fund for Building Purposes: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2032.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1148, 1149.

1321. Grand Lodge: May be Required to Entertain Charges, when: (See Charges, Sec. 702.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 346, 423.

1322. Grand Lodge: Refusal of to Obey Laws Supreme Lodge: May be Censured: Where a Grand Lodge refuses to obey the Laws of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the O. B. N., *Held*, To be guilty of insubordination, meriting the censure of the Supreme Lodge.—*Petition of several Lodges vs. the G. L. of Pennsylvania.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 347, 424.

1323. Grand Lodge: Has no Right to Refuse to Execute the Laws as Interpreted by the Supreme Chancellor: As the result of the controversy between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Chancellor, it was declared that: The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania deserves the severest censure of this Supreme Lodge for refusing to execute the Laws of this Body, as interpreted by its Supreme Chancellor. Appeal is the proper remedy in such cases. The authority to annul the existence of a Grand Lodge cannot be exercised without the express and specific sanction of positive Law. No such authority can be conferred by indirect legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 713, 714.

1324. Grand Lodge: Incorporation of Does not Affect Standing in the Order: (See Incorporation, Sec. 1405.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 934.

1325. Grand Lodge: Right of to Legislate on Duties of its Officers: *Query*, Has the Grand Lodge a right to legislate upon duties for its officers and terms of officer? *Ans.*, They have; *Provided*, their legislation is in accordance with the Supreme Lodge Constitution and the Ritualistic work of the Order.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003,

1326. Grand Lodge: Right of to Fix Terms of Subordinate Lodge Officers and Define Their Eligibility: On request to permit a Grand Lodge to amend its Constitution in respect to the eligibility of certain officers and reducing the term of certain officers to six months: *Held*, That it was a matter which the Grand Lodge had ample power to dispose of.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 176, 200.

1327. Grand Lodge: Printed Journal of, Should Not Contain Speeches: It is contrary to the usages of the Order to embody remarks or speeches in the minutes, except when specially ordered.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 785.

GRAND OFFICERS.

1328. Entitled to Vote, Though Not Representatives: Grand officers are entitled to vote on all questions. (See Officers, Sec. 1723.)

S. L. Jour. 1871, 361. 391.

1329. Grand Officers: May be Tried by Subordinate Lodges, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2605.)

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1872, 113.

1330. Grand Officers: Charges Against, where Preferred: (See Charges, Sec. 674.)

G. L. Pa., Jour., Jan., 1872, 81.

1331. Grand Officers: Must be Members of a Lodge in Good Standing: (See Good Standing, Sec. 1376.)

G. L. Minn., Jour., 1874, 13, 14.

GRAND CHANCELLOR.

1332. Restrictions in Eligibility for, Removed: On the resolution, that the Law making only a P. V. G. C. or P. G. C. eligible to the position of Grand Chancellor be and the same is hereby repealed. The committee on Law and supervision reported that the same be adopted and all past legislation on the same subject be hereby repealed.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 389, 417.

1333. Grand Chancellor: May Wear Uniform, when: On the query: "Has a Grand Chancellor, or a Grand Officer, the right to wear a full fatigue uniform, with, or without working regalia, when instituting or visiting Lodges?" The committee on state of the Order report that they have the right to wear such uniform "but must wear the proper prescribed working regalia."

S. L. Jour., 1872, 615, 627.

1334. Grand Chancellor: Authority of to Give Instructions Outside of Lodge Room: A Grand Chancellor is authorized to give instructions in the secret work outside of the Lodge room. (See Secret Work, Sec. 2473.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 723, 724.

1335. Grand Chancellor: Cannot Grant Dispensation, when: (See Dispensation, Sec. 829.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 705, 768.

1336. Grand Chancellor: Not Eligible to Office of Supreme Representative, when: *Query*, "Is a Grand Chancellor who is not already a Past Grand Chancellor

*This subject has long been peculiarly within the province of the legislation of the respective Grand Lodges, hence the great lack of uniformity therein.

eligible to the office of Supreme Representative if elected before his successor is installed?" *Ans.*, No.—*Rep. of com. on Laws and Supervision.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 908.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2568.

1337. Grand Chancellor: Serving Unexpired Term Entitled to Honors of: On the request of a Grand Lodge to confer the Rank of Past Grand Chancellor on a Past Chancellor, who, while serving as the regularly elected Grand Chancellor, was overtaken by a sad misfortune, and, in justice to the Order, compelled to resign. *Held*, That the Grand Chancellor serving out the unexpired term was entitled to the honors of the office, and the request was not granted.—*Request of the G. L. of Mass.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 899, 932,

1338. Grand Chancellor: Retiring: No Form of Ceremony Prescribed: Under the old Ritual the following question was asked: "At the close of a term of a Grand Chancellor is there any form of ceremony provided for, or necessary, in passing from that office to the office of V. G. P. and to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor?" Answer, No Each V. G. P. is by virtue of his office a Past Grand Chancellor. (Sec. P. G. C., Sec. 1856.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 710, 735.

1339. Grand Chancellor: Authority of to Issue Circulars in Certain Cases: The right of a Grand Chancellor to issue circulars calling for aid for the yellow fever sufferers, from the various Grand Lodges, without first obtaining permission from the Supreme Chancellor was denied. Where the Grand Chancellor of Mississippi had so issued such a circular, the Supreme Chancellor was directed to telegraph him to recall it. (See Circulars, Sec. 720.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1566.

1340. Grand Chancellor: In Case of Death of, Grand Vice Chancellor must Preside: And is not Entitled to Honors of Office, when: Where the Grand Chancellor dies during his term, and the Grand Vice Chancellor assumes the duties of the office, and issues a circular, to the Subordinate Lodges, announcing his assumption of the office, which was ratified by them, whereupon, the Grand Vice Chancellor announces his election to the office, and proceeds to per-

form the functions of the office as Grand Chancellor, and appoints a G. V. C., and Grand Prelate to fill vacancies, and where the Grand Lodge, by vote, approves this action of the Grand Vice Chancellor; *Held*, On appeal, that it was the duty of the Grand Vice Chancellor to perform all the duties of the Grand Chancellor for the unexpired term, but he was not properly elected to fill the vacancy, and did not succeed to the honor of said office of Grand Chancellor.—*Appeal of Owen and Duff vs. the G. L. of Tenn.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 2035.

1341. Grand Chancellor: Charges Against: How Investigated: (See Charges and note, Sec. 683.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

1342. Grand Chancellor: Re-Election of: P. G. C. Holds over: (See Const. of Laws, Sec. 558 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1871, 380, 392.

1343. Grand Chancellor: Report of Should not be Mutilated: (See G. L., Sec. 1293.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1344. Grand Chancellor: Authority of: To Permit Lodges to Meet Semi-Monthly: On a question propounded, it was held, that, as to whether a Grand Chancellor or Grand Lodge could authorize Lodges to meet semi-monthly, was a matter for local legislation. (See G. L., Sec. 1303.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

1345. Grand Chancellor: May Order Lodge to set Aside Illegal Acts, when: It is the Grand Chancellor's prerogative to peremptorily order that illegal acts of Subordinate Lodges be set aside.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 525, 559.

1346. Grand Chancellor: Orders of: Do not Require Authentication of Grand Lodge Seal: It is not competent for a Subordinate Lodge to refuse to recognize the orders of a Grand Chancellor on the pretext that the seal of the Grand Lodge was not attached thereto.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 387, 448.

1347. Grand Chancellor: Decisions of Shall be in Writing: (See Decisions, Sec. 872.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1873, 235.
Jour., 1875, 676.

1348. Grand Chancellor Cannot Grant Dispositions to Admit Minors: (See Minor, Sec. 1673.)

G. L., Tex., Jour., 1876, 32.

1349. Grand Chancellor: Has no Authority to Suspend a Subordinate Lodge Officer: (See Suspension, Sec. 2394.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1872, 48, 49.

1350. Grand Chancellor: Cannot Issue Dispensation to Create a Past Chancellor: (See P. C., Sec. 1911.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

GRAND VICE CHANCELLOR.

1351. Elected to Office of Grand Chancellor and Serves Unexpired Term is Entitled to Honors, when: A G. V. C. who is elected to, and serves in the office of G. C. until a new G. C. is duly elected and installed into the office of G. C., is entitled to the office of P. G. C., and is eligible to election to the office of Supreme Representative.*

Rep. of com. on Law.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3063.

1352. Grand Vice Chancellor: Is the Proper Officer to Succeed Grand Chancellor: Where a G. C. resigned and the Grand Lodge ignoring the G. V. C. proceeded to elect a G. C. to fill the vacancy, *Held*, That the Grand Lodge had no authority to supercede the G. V. C., that he was the proper officer to fill the vacancy.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1868, 26, 45.

1353. Grand Vice Chancellor: Must Act as a Grand Chancellor During Vacancy but not Entitled to Honors of Office of: (See Secs. 1842, 1840.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 340, 349.

Jour., 1880, 2035.

GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

1354. Duty of, in Respect to Forwarding Credentials of Representative and Past Grand Chancellors: (See Rep., Sec. 2061.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 910.

*It is just to the committee to say that this report was made under instructions, and was opposed to the expressed views of the committee on this subject.

1355. Grand Keeper of Records and Seal: Report of: to Supreme Lodge: Form Prescribed: (See Blanks, Sec. 474.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 698, 715, 716.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

1356. Re-Elected Chancellor Commander: Eligibility of, etc.: The Supreme Chancellor construing certain words in the Ritual in respect to a Past Chancellor, decided, "A C. C. who is elected for another term is entitled to the P. C.'s Rank in his Grand Lodge, also the Sitting P. C. of a Lodge, *but is not eligible* as Representative." Upon this the committee report the following resolution; *Resolved*, That so much of decision No. 7 as decides that a Chancellor Commander, who is elected for another term, is entitled to the Past Chancellor's rank, be approved, provided, that said Chancellor Commander elect shall be installed for his second term; but that so much of said decision as rules that a re-elected and installed Chancellor Commander is not eligible *after his second* installation, to be elected as Representative, be disapproved, unless disqualified by, some local Law.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See P. C., Sec. 1923.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1357. Grand Representative: Past Chancellor is Eligible to Office of Before Rank Conferred: It is not necessary that a P. C. should have received the Rank to be eligible as a Representative.—*Dec. of J. D. Weeks, G. C.* G. L., Iowa. Jour., 1872, 59.

1358. Grand Representative: Must be a Past Chancellor: A Grand Representative must be a P. C., but not necessarily a P. C. in full.—*Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.* G. L., Miss., Jour., 1881, 11, 68.

1359. Grand Representative: Duty of to Attend Grand Lodge: Lodge Liable for Expenses: Where, by the Law, Subordinate Lodges are required to pay the expenses of its Grand Representatives; *Held*, That in order to avoid this expense, Lodges have no right to pass a motion or resolution directing the Representative not to attend the session of Grand Lodge; it is his duty to attend even against the wishes of the Lodge, and the Lodge is bound to pay him for

his services; neither is it proper for the Lodge to pass a motion directing the Representative to attend, it is his imperative duty to do so.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 388, 390.
Jour., Aug., 1875, 54.

1360. Grand Representative: May be Instructed How, but not Compelled to Vote: (See Instructions, Sec. 1467.)

G. L., Del., Jour., 1874, 155.

1361. Grand Representative: Must be Elected at the Time Fixed by Law: A Lodge cannot delay the election of Grand Representatives beyond the time fixed by Law, anticipating accessions and thus be entitled to increased representation.—*Dec. of H. M. Kutchins, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1880, 288, 334.

1362. Grand Representative: Payment of "Actual and Necessary Expense," Defined: (See Construction of Laws, Secs. 561, 562.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1881, 345.
Jour., 1882, 362.

1363. Grand Representative: Cannot be Appointed: Where a Grand Representative was taken suddenly ill, with no opportunity to elect his successor, *Held*, That the Chancellor Commander had no authority to appoint a Representative.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 556.

1364. Grand Representative: A Chancellor Commander is Eligible to Office of, when: Every Chancellor Commander who has served a full term as such, shall be entitled to a certificate as Past Chancellor, and as such shall be eligible to election as Representative.—*Dec. of J. F. Spalding, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1875, 147.
G. L., Mo., Jour., 1877, 241, 297.

1365. Grand Representative: Past Chancellors Entitled to Office of, when: All Past Chancellors, are entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor, and consequently are eligible as Representatives.—*Dec. of G. E. Allen, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 386, 471.

*In some Grand Jurisdictions, such possible contingencies are provided for by the election of Alternates.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

1366. In Name of the Order Prohibited: (See Raffles, Sec. 2206.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1264, 1299.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

1367. Good of the Order: Motion Under Head of, May be Entertained, when: A motion, relative to matter necessary for the good of the Order, or Lodge, may be entertained while working in the good of the Order.—*Dec. of J. B. Merritt, G. C.* G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 327, 360.

1368. Good of the Order: Motion May be Entertained Under: Where a C. C. ruled that a motion could not be entertained under that head of the order of business, known as “good of the order,” except a motion to adjourn: *Held*, On appeal, that the ruling of the C. C. was not correct. Any motion that is actually necessary for the good of the Lodge, or the Order, may be entertained whilst working in the good of the Order.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1874, 100, 114.

GOOD STANDING.

1369. Legislation Concerning Sufficient: Correction of Official Digest: On the proposition, as to the payment of dues in advance, it was held that the definition of “arrears,” found in journal of Supreme Lodge proceedings of tenth session, page 1606,* is sufficient, and no further legislation upon that point should be had. The Revised Official Digest, page 63, section 16, should be amended so as to strike out that portion beginning “at the same session” down to and including “good standing,” (Jour., 1878, p. 1675) for the reason that the Journal of 1878, p. 1678, shows that the part recommended to be struck out was confined to good standing in the Endowment Rank.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2989.

1370. Good Standing: In Endowment Rank: The Supreme Chancellor, upon a query propounded, decided that members of the Endowment Rank in arrears for dues to

*Arrears. Secs. 177, 178. and E. R., Sec. 1106 and note.

their Lodge so as to forfeit their right to the S. A. P. W., would not be considered in good standing (in the Rank) under the Law. This was approved, but was afterward modified at the same session, and at the session of 1880 further modified and explained.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See E. R., Sec. 1106 and note.) S. L., Jour., 1878, 1490, 1671, 1675.

1371. Good Standing: In Endowment Rank: Certificate of, Must Accompany Proof of Death:—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See E. R., Sec. 1105.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1490, 1491, 1671.

1372. Good Standing: In Endowment Rank: Members of Committee to try Charges, Must be in: A member of a committee, to try charges against a member of a Section, should be in good standing in his Section. A member more than six months in arrears for dues to his Lodge shall not be considered in good standing.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

1373. Good Standing: Certificate of: Issued by a Grand Vice Chancellor Held to be Unofficial: (See Certificate, Sec. 659.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1194.

1374. Good Standing: Members of Defunct Lodges Considered in, when: All members who are in good standing in a Lodge at the time its charter is surrendered are to be considered members thereof when the Lodge is reorganized.—*Rul. of S. J. Willet, Act. G. C.* (See W. C., Sec. 2776; Defunct Lodges, Secs. 890, 891.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1875, 248.

1375. Good Standing: Lodge Shall Keep Member in While Sick: *Query*, A brother who was taken sick September 27, 1880, and fell in arrears October 1, 1880, his dues were paid (to) October 8, 1880, is he entitled to benefits, and how much? Can a brother fall in arrears if the Lodge owes him sick benefits? *Held*, The brother was in good standing at the time he was taken sick and entitled to benefits. His benefits are *offset by operation of Law*, to any dues for which he may be indebted to the Lodge, and thus there has been a part payment of his quarter's dues, Oct. 1, 1880, and there was no default on his part, such as would affect his right,

until he was in arrears for a full quarter's dues, and he would be entitled to the maximum benefits provided in the By-Laws.—*Dec. of W. F. Garcelon, G. C.* (See Suspension, Sec. 2360, and note.) G. L., Me., Jour., 1881, 49, 135.

1376. Good Standing: In Subordinate Lodge Essential to Standing in Grand Lodge: Where a Lodge is suspended, its members are not in "good standing," so that a G. V. C. cannot officiate or sit in Grand Lodges whose Lodge is under suspension, on the ground that he is not a member of a Lodge in good standing.—*Dec. of E. W. Durant, G. C.* G. L., Minn., Jour., 1874, 13, 14.

1377. Good Standing; To What Extent Affected by Arrears: (See Arrears, Sec. 184) G. L., Ky., Jour., 1880, 657, 662, 704, 716.

1378. Good Standing: Definition of Term: The term "good standing" is defined to mean "free from all charges of whatsoever kind."—*Rule of W. P. Savage, G. C.* G. L., Tex., Jour., 1880, 174.

1379. Good Standing: Payment of Dues in Advance not Essential to: (See Arrears, Sec. 192.) G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 61, 87.

1380. Good Standing: Of Members in the Endowment Rank: Duty of Lodge in Respect to: On the query, "Is a Lodge not bound to keep a sick brother in good standing, in the Endowment Rank, who was in good standing at the time he was taken sick?" *Held, No.*—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.* G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

GERMAN LODGES.

1381. Minutes of: How Kept: At the session, Nov. 1868, it was declared the German Lodges should keep their journals in the English language. This was re-affirmed at the session of March, 1870, but on a subsequent day of the same session the legislation in that respect was rescinded, so that, German Lodges may keep their minutes in the German language. S. L. Jour., 1870, 221.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

1382. Lodge Cannot Refuse to Hear Counsel Who Does not Speak German, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2619.) G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 275, 278.

HIGHER DEGREES.

1383. Authorized: Order of S. P. K.: Pursuant to permission granted by the Provisional Supreme Lodge, to create a higher degree or degrees, that should in no wise interfere with the Ritual of the Order, and to be entirely different therefrom, P. G. C. Rathbone organized a so-called higher degree, known as the "Supreme Order Knights of Pythias Knighthood," which was afterwards changed to the "Order of the Supreme Pythian Knighthood," but which the Supreme Lodge discountenanced and refused to recognize by the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Lodge recognize no higher degree or degrees of the Order than those now established in the Ritual of the Order. (See Conclave, Secs. 514, 515.) S. L. Jour., 1868, 17.

HIGHER RANK.

1384. Organization of Authorized: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Chancellor appoint a committee of five to prepare a Ritual, Constitution, etc., for the proper organization of such higher body, under control of the Supreme Lodge, under which the rank proposed by Representative Firestone of, Ohio, be incorporated. S. L. Jour., 1877, 1442.

1385. Higher Rank: Endowment Rank Is Not: (See E. R., Sec. 1043.) S. L. Jour. 1878, 1492, 1671.

HONORS.

1386. Of Office Given to whom: Upon the *query*: Can the honors of an office be given to more than one person during the term? The committee on state of the Order answered, the honors of the same office cannot be given to but one person for the same term. S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585.

1387. Honors: Retained on Promotion: (See Officers, Sec. 1725.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585.

1388. Honors: Grand Chancellor Entitled to on Serving Unexpired Term: (See G. C., Sec. 1337.)
S. L. Jour., 1874, 899, 932.

1389. Honors: Official: Grand Vice Chancellor not Entitled to, when:—*Appeal of Owen and Duff, vs. Grand Lodge of Tennessee.* (See G. C., Sec. 1340.)
S. L. Jour., 1880, 2035.

1390. Honors: Official: Earned by Service, when: Officers of the Lodge having only served the last part of the term are entitled to the all the honors.—*Dec. of J. F. Tarr, G. C.* (See Sec. 2669 and note.)
G. L., Me., Jour., 1875, 57, 68.

1391. Honors: Right of a Past Chancellor to: An elected Past Chancellor is constructively entitled to all the honors and privileges of the rank.—*Dec. of H. C. Peabody, G. C.*
G. L., Me., Jour., 1876, 113, 139.

1392. Honors: Official: Chancellor Commander Entitled to, when: On the *Query*, Has a Lodge, having had a Chancellor Commander who completed his term of office, but was not installed Past Chancellor, and became suspended for non-payment of dues, the right to supply his place by election of a Past Chancellor? *Held*, No. The Chancellor Commander by completing his official term attained the rank of Past Chancellor without installation.*—*Dec. of H. C. Peabody, G. C.*
G. L., Me., Jour., 1876, 113, 139.

1393. Honors: Official: Chancellor Commander Entitled to on Re-Election: A Chancellor Commander who is elected for a second term is entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor, and to admission to the Grand Lodge at the expiration of his first term, immediately after his second installation.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.*
G. L., Me., Jour., 1878, 284, 343.

1394. Honors: Official: Given for Service, when: Official Honors are given to those who serve a full, or the unexpired term. (See Secs. 589, 1945.)
G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 637, 741.

*If it is meant by this, that the Lodge would have no right to elect a Knight to become a Past Chancellor it is undoubtedly correct. The retiring Chancellor Commander became entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor by his service, but having been suspended there was a vacancy in the office of Sitting Past Chancellor which the Lodge undoubtedly had a right to fill by election. See P. C., 1879, *et seq.*

1395. Honors: Past Official: When Officer Entitled to: On the queries propounded; *Held*, That an officer is not entitled to the honors of his office unless he shall have served a majority of the nights of the term; this, however, is to be determined by his status in office at the close of the term. Under the Law, an officer failing for three consecutive nights to be in his station, unless excused by the Lodge for his failure, his office shall be declared vacant, and the presumption is that if it is not so done, his past delinquency is excused, and it follows that the question of actual service cannot reasonably be raised at the close of the term, and this is true where a C. C. has served only six nights and the Lodge has neglected to declare the office vacant.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1877, 26-7.

1396. Honors: Officer Entitled to, when: (See Official Honors, Sec. 1806.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 447, 546.

HELMET.

1397. Adoption of: Description: The following is the description of the helmet adopted by the Supreme Lodge: Black body, round top, rim in front and flowing back; front vizor, two inches, and rear vizor, two and one-half inches in length; black cone, running from tip of back to center front; cone, two and one-half inches in front, running back to point, at tip of flowing back; raised wire for plume support, from back tip to front cone, one half-inch above cone; gold or silver cord, double, and looped from centre sides to front, fastened at sides, with helmet-shaped button.

ESCUTCHEON ON FRONT, AS FOLLOWS:

For Knights—Shield-shaped escutcheon, one and one-half inches.

For Past Chancellor—(Less rank than G.C.,) triangle-shaped escutcheon, two inches, from tip to tip.

For Grand Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellor—Oval-shaped escutcheon, two inches in shortest diameter.

For Supreme Officers and Past Supreme Officers—Circular-shaped escutcheon, two inches in diameter.

PLUME.

In shape an oriflamme, running from back of cone to front, and drooping over front, to be worn as follows :

For Knights—Red.

For Past Chancellors—Blue.

For Grand Lodge Officers—Yellow.

For Past Grand Chancellors—Red, tipped, on rear and front with white.

For Supreme Officers and Past Supreme Officers—Purple, tipped with white, on sides and front.

Distinctions—Knights and Past Chancellors, of less rank than Grand Chancellor, will wear white metal or silver ; Grand Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellors will wear yellow metal or gold.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1159.

1398. Helmet: For Uniform Rank: Exchange for Nickel Plate: Your committee on Uniform Rank respectfully recommend that all divisions of the Uniform Rank hereafter organized adopt the nickel-plated helmet, and that Divisions already organized be permitted to exchange the black for nickel-plated helmet at their pleasure.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2538.

HISTORY.

1399. Of the Order: Brief Sketch: Recognized as Official: The following sketch of the Original History of the Order of Knights of Pythias was adopted, and recognized as the true account of the institution of the Order. The original meeting at which the Ritual of the Order of the Knights of Pythias was first read, and primary steps taken to establish the Order, was held in Mr. Robert A. Champion's room, 369 (old number) F. street, near the corner of Ninth street, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the evening of February 15th, 1864. There were present, on this occasion, Mr. J. H. Rathbone, Mr. Robert A. Champion, Mr. D. L. Burnett, Mr. E. S. Kimbal, Mr. W. H. Burnett, Mr. Chas. H. Roberts, and Mr. Driver, members (with the exception of Mr. Champion) of a vocal society called the "Arion Glee Club." At a previous meeting of the club, Mr. Rathbone had stated to these gentlemen that he had in his possession the Ritual of a

*Laws of Uniform Rank adopted at session of 1884. These Laws now provide for the white or cork helmet.

secret society which he had written some time before while teaching school in the Lake Superior country, and which he was desirous of now ushering into existence. Mr. Champion, to whom Mr. Rathbone had read his Ritual, while both of them were engaged at the U. S. A., general hospital, Germantown, Pa., in 1863, strongly urged the formation of a society to be known as a mutual protection association, among the clerks of the several departments of the city of Washington, its members to consist of only those in clerical employment. After a mutual confab on the matter, it was concluded to defer further action until the next meeting of the club, February 15th, at which time, after the usual vocal rehearsal, Mr. Rathbone produced his Ritual and a small Bible. Each of the gentlemen above named were obligated upon this Bible not to reveal that which was about to be imparted to them, and immediately afterward Mr. Rathbone began the reading of his work. After having finished the opening and closing ceremonies, Messrs. Roberts and Driver, having a previous engagement, asked to be excused and left the room, promising, however, to abide by any action the others might take in their absence. Upon conclusion of the reading of the Ritual, it was resolved that each gentleman present should consider himself a committee of one for the purpose of inviting such of his fellow clerks as he deemed would be acceptable to join with the club in forming the Order. At this time arrangements had just been consummated by the club to take one of the lower rooms in the Temperance Hall Building on E. street, between Ninth and Tenth, for their rehearsals, and it was resolved that if a sufficient number of members could be obtained, that the meeting should be called on the following Friday evening at this hall, the club to call its rehearsal at 6 p. m., so as to enable the gentlemen to meet at or about 8 o'clock. At the meeting held Friday evening all present were clerks in the departments, with the exception of Mr. Plant, who had been invited by Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Champion on the Wednesday following the original meeting, to join the Order. [Note.—It may be well to state the reason of this exception to the rule made relative to members. Messrs. Rathbone and Champion had seen Mr. Plant officiate in a certain office in a Tribe of Red Men they were visiting, some weeks previous, and were so much impressed by the manner in which Mr. Plant fulfilled his duties

that it was thought if he would take hold of this new enterprise he would be a most valuable accession in the position of V. P., the then third office in the Lodge, Mr. Plant accepted the invitation, and the programme, at Mr. Rathbone's suggestion was carried out.] At the meeting held February 19th, 1864, owing to the lateness of the hour only the opening and closing ceremonies and the initiatory (now first) degree was read. The Second and Third degrees were left to a committee appointed by Mr. Rathbone, the W. C., of the Lodge. The committees appointed were as follows: On the Second degree, E. S. Kimball, R. A. Champion, J. T. K. Plant, W. H. Burnett and J. H. Rathbone; on the Third degree, J. R. Woodruff, D. L. Burnett and J. H. Rathbone. The degrees, already prepared by Mr. Rathbone were submitted to the committees, and with the exception of an addition to the third degree, suggested by Mr. Woodruff, were approved as read, duly reported to the Lodge and adopted. The history of Washington Lodge No. 1, and the subsequent rise and progress of the Order has already been published.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1278.

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS.

1400. Will Not be Answered, when: (See Questions, Sec. 2055 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

1401. Prohibited in Endowment Rank, when: (See E. R., Sec. 1060.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

HALL.

1402. Does Not Revert to Grand Lodge on Surrendering Charter: (See Property, Sec. 2044.)

G. L. Tenn., Jour., 1883, 68, 96, 98.

INCORPORATION.

1403. Of Supreme Lodge: The action of the S. C. in procuring the incorporation of the Supreme Lodge was approved.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 382.

*See Barton's History, and first proceedings of the G. L., of D. C.

1404. Incorporation: Of Supreme Lodge, as Finally Amended: The articles of incorporation were amended at the session of 1875. An amended act was also approved and ordered filed for record, at the session of 1876, and in order to meet the requirements of the change to biennial sessions, the articles were finally amended, and will be found in the Journal of 1882, 2273. The various legislations of the Supreme Lodge, on this subject, appear as follows:

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1047, 1123.

Jour., 1876, 1201, 1293.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2071.

Jour., 1882, 2273.

1405. Incorporation: Of Grand or Subordinate Lodges: Effect of: The question arising out of the controversy with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania it was held: That the incorporation of Grand or Subordinate Lodges has no bearing, weight, influence, or relation, save as relates to such matters as exist, or may exist, between them and extraneous individuals or corporations.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 934.

1406. Incorporation: Of Subordinate Lodges: Nothing in the Law to Prevent: There is nothing in the Supreme Lodge Laws prohibiting the incorporation of Subordinate Lodges under the Laws of the several states.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Ind., Jour., 1879, 138.

INSTALLATION.

1407. Public Ceremony Authorized: At the session of March, 1871, the committee on secret work was instructed to prepare and report at the next session a ritual for public installation.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 378, 385.

1408. Installation: Form of for Supreme Lodge Officers: The special committee appointed at the last session for that purpose, submitted a form of installation service for Supreme Lodge officers which was adopted.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1953, 1972.

1409. Installation: Of Supreme Lodge Officers During Recess: Precedent: *Resolved*, That the S. C. be authorized to install Supreme I. G. elect, G. B. Shaw du-

ring recess of the Supreme Lodge, he having been imperatively called from the session. S. L. Jour., 1880, 2074.

1410. Installation: Service of Adopted: On motion the installation service submitted by the special committee appointed at the last session, was adopted. (See Installation Work, Sec. 1442,) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1456.
Jour. 1878, 1504, 1620.

1411. Installation: Of Grand Lodge Officers: Legal, when: In the absence of the Supreme Chancellor or the retiring Grand Chancellor, it is proper for any P. G. C. upon request, to install the officers of a Grand Lodge.—*Appeal of P. C. Knauss vs. the G. L. of Neb.* S. L. Jour., 1872, 590, 626.

1412. Installation: Of Grand Lodge Officers to be Performed by the Retiring Past Grand Chancellor: The retiring P. G. C., and not the retiring G. C. being the proper person to conduct the installation ceremony of Grand Lodge officers, the Grand Lodge Ritual in this respect containing a typographical error, it was therefore, *Resolved*, That the G. K. of R. and S. is hereby directed to immediately notify the G. K. of R. and S. of each Grand Jurisdiction, of the typographical error referred to above, and instruct him to make the necessary correction in each copy of the Grand Lodge Ritual belonging to his Grand Jurisdiction.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3046.

1413. Installation: Of Past Grand Chancellor, no Form Prescribed: (See G. C., Sec. 1338.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 710, 735.

1414. Installation: Public: No Opening Ceremonies for: (See Opening Ceremonies, Sec. 1809.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

1415. Installation: Of Grand Lodge Officers by Proxy, Disapproved: The committee on Law, of the Supreme Lodge, refused to approve a provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota providing for the installation of a Grand officer by proxy, and it was stricken out, as contrary to the established customs and Ritualistic ceremonies of the Order.—*Rep. of com.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1139

1416. Installation: By Proxy Illegal: Where the retiring Grand Chancellor was also the D. D. G. C. and, when about to proceed to the installation, he called a Knight to the chair, then, proceeding with the installation, the Knight, occupying the chair, was inducted into the office of P. C. *Held*, That the ceremony of installing the Knight as P. C. was evidently intended as a proxy, which is not legal. The D. D. G. C. should have deputized the retiring P. C. as installing officer.*
—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.* G. L., Miss., Jour., 1882, 17.

1417. Installation: By Proxy not Allowed: An officer cannot be installed by proxy.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.* (See Proxy, Sec. 2034.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.

1418. Installation: Arrears a Bar to, when: No officer can be installed into office who is over three months in arrears.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 447, 546.

1419. Installation: The Question of Arrearages Affecting Officers Right to: (See Clear on the Books, Sec. 763.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 146.

1420. Installation: When Objection made to, District Deputy Grand Chancellor may Order New Election: A D. D. G. C. when installing the officers of a Subordinate Lodge, has the same right to order a new election, in case objection is made to the installation of an elected officer and the facts justify the same, as the G. C. would have if installing in person.—*Dec. of S. L. Terry, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1537, 1602, 1604.

1421. Installation: D. D. G. C. may Refuse to Perform, when: (See D. D. G. C., Sec. 813.)

G. L. N. Y., Jour., 1882, 13, 40.

1422. Installation: Must be Conducted by Grand Lodge Officers: Upon the query: "Has any P. C. the authority to install officers of a Lodge?" *Held*, The Grand officers are the only persons proper to install officers of

*It would have been perfectly proper for the D. D. to have deputized any P. C., he is not restricted to the "Retiring P. C."

a Lodge. No P. C. can install any officer unless deputized by the G. C.*—*Dec. of E. R. Davis, G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1870, 171, 197.

1423. Installation: Who Authorized to Conduct: No officer has the right to install except the D. D. G. C. of the District; Grand Chancellor, or one duly authorized and appointed by competent authority; and the only persons authorized to appoint an installing officer, are the G. C. or his deputy.—*Dec. of W. H. Davenport, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1878, 316, 343.

1424. Installation: Who Authorized to Conduct: On the query, to wit: "Has not any P. C. in good standing a right to install a Subordinate officer to fill vacancy if so called upon by his Lodge, provided the proper officer is absent or incapacitated to act?" *Held*, On report of committee, we find no authority for any one to install the officers of a Lodge, but the G. C. or his immediate deputy.

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 666, 679.

1425. Installation: A P. C. cannot be Authorized to Install: Where it was proposed to amend the Constitution authorizing a P. C. in good standing to install the officers. *Held*, On a point of order raised, that the amendment was out of order, as it provided that the G. C. or his D. D. G. C. shall install officers of a Subordinate Lodge.

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 688.

1426. Installation: C. C. Has no Authority to Perform: On the query, Can a C. C. in the absence of a D. D. G. C. install an officer who has been elected or appointed to fill a vacancy; *Held*, "As the Law now stands a C. C. has no authority to act as an installing officer.—*Dec. of L. M. Manzer, G. C.* (See C. C., Sec. 637.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 659, 732, 751.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1052, 1086.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1879, 1350, 1377.

1427. Installation: Cannot be performed by a C. C., when: (See C. C., Sec. 637.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., March, 1874, 61, 73.

*Of course, this is to be taken to mean, that Grand officers are proper persons to install when they are specially or generally deputized for that purpose. It is true that no P. C. whether he be a Grand officer or not, has authority to install, unless deputized. A D. D. however may deputize a person in his stead. (See D. D. G. C. Sec. 800.)

1428. Installation: A District Deputy Grand Chancellor May Cause Service to be Performed:

A D. D. G. C. unable to be present to install the officers of a Lodge at the regular time, may appoint a P. C. to perform that duty.*

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1880, 418, 419.

1429. Installation: May be Conducted by Knight, when: A D. D. G. C. may authorize any Knight in good standing to install the officers of a Subordinate Lodge when no Past Chancellor is present.

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 339.

1430. Installation: Ceremonies of: Takes Precedence, when: Installation of officers takes precedence of the "Order of Business" and when the installing officer announces his presence for that purpose, it is the duty of the Lodge to immediately suspend all other business and receive him.—*Dec. of R. E. Cowan, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 315.

1431. Installation: Essential to Confer Honors, when: An officer elect is not an officer of the Lodge until he is installed.—*Dec. of J. C. Teller, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1874, 19.

1432. Installation: Necessary to Convey Honors of Office: An officer of a Lodge whether elected or appointed, must be installed to entitle him to the honors of the office.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper G. C.*

G. L. Nev. Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

1433. Installation: Necessary to Convey Honors of Office: An election or appointment to office carries no benefits or honors to the holder thereof, unless he has been regularly installed therein.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor G. C.*

G. L. Ala., Jour., 1880, 86, 220.

1434. Installation: Of Officers Re-elected Necessary: (See K. R. and S. Sec. 1526.)

G. L. W. Va., Jour., 1879, 11, 25.

*A D. D. says in his report that, owing to illness he was unable to install the officers of a certain Lodge, and that he deputized a P. C. to do so. This the committee on the state of the Order, of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, deemed irregular, holding that the authority of a D. D. was but a delegated one and he could not delegate it to others. The G. L. refused to adopt this view, thereby sustaining the D. D., as shown in the section.

1435. Installation: Of Re-elected Officers Necessary: It is necessary to install re-elected officers.—*Dec. of F. Hesel G. C.*

G. L. Ky., Jour., 1873, 17, 87.

1436. Installation: Effect of Absence of Chancellor Commander elect: Where, on the night of installation the C. C. elect is not present but the other officers are installed, the V. C. does not thereby become entitled to act as C. C., The retiring C. C. retains the office until his successor is installed.—*Dec. of Owen Royce G. C.*

G. L. Miss., Jour., 1882, 16.

1437. Installation: Absence of Retiring Chancellor Commander: Course to be Pursued: On the query: "If the C. C., fails to present himself for installation as Junior P. C., what course must the Lodge pursue? *Held*, That the P. C., is not installed except to be conducted to his chair, and if he is not present his chair shall be filled by a *pro tem* appointment.—*Rep. of Com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., July 1877, 27.

1438. Installation: Duty of Installing Officers in case Objection is Raised: In case objection is raised to the installation of an officer, it is the duty of the installing officers to enquire into the case then and there, and thereupon to install the officer, or order a new election and install the newly elected officer, or postpone the installation until the next regular meeting of the Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1880, 1141, 1168, 1170, 1176.

1439. Installation: Public: Closing Lodge: Grand Honors: At public installation the Lodge should not close in the usual form, and the Grand Honors should not be given.—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1879, 1057, 1090.

1440. Installation: Substitution of Words in Service of: Instead of the term "*Jewels of your office*," the term "*Insignia of your office*" may be used at the installation of the officers of a Lodge having no jewels.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 284, 343.

1441. Installation: Of Officers of Section of Endowment Rank: (See E. R., Sec. 1091.)

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1492, 1671.

INSTALLATION WORK.

1442. Adoption of New: Repeal of Old: The Supreme Chancellor decided that the adoption of the new installation work, at the last session, repealed the old, by implication; whereupon it was *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of the new installation work the old work immediately ceased to be operative and in force, and that the decision of the Supreme Chancellor be approved.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1504, 1620.

INSTALLATION BOOKS.

1443. Translation of Into German: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Lodge have translated, and printed, installation books in the German language.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 381, 383.

1444. Installation Books: Supplied to Subordinate Lodges, How: Upon the resolution to-wit: *Resolved*, That Subordinate Lodges be not compelled to procure installation books, it being clearly the duty of Grand Lodges to supply said books to its installing officer. It was *held*: That it is entirely within the power of the Grand Lodges to prescribe the terms upon which they will furnish supplies to the Subordinate Lodges.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1612, 1620.

INITIALS.

1445. Requisites of, in Respect to age: (See Age. Sec. 1.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 26, 45.

INITIATION.

1446. Of Persons Beyond the Jurisdiction Illegal, when: A Lodge has no right to initiate or confer the ranks on applicants living beyond its jurisdiction, without the consent of the Lodge nearest the residence of the applicants, and a Lodge which insists, after proper notice and warning, to confer the ranks on such applicants, may, with its members, be suspended.†—*Appeal of J. A. Andrew Lodge vs. the G. L. of Mass.* (See Suspension Sec. 2335.)

S. L. Jour. 1872: 538, 573,

*It is evident that the Supreme Lodge did not mean to convey the full breadth of meaning of which this resolution is susceptible. For instance, in fixing the price of the relief shield, the Supreme Lodge has expressly declared that Grand Lodges cannot vary it. See Shields, Secs. 2534, 2535.

†See Exposition title "Jurisdiction" for a discussion of this subject

1447. Initiation: Of non-resident: Illegal when:

(See Non-resident, Sec. 1696.)

S. L. Jour. 1872, 580.

Jour. 1873 app. 37.

1448. Initiation: Residence Required: (See Re-

sidence, Sec. 2247.)

G. L. Neb. Jour., 1875, 319.

1449. Initiation: Of Applicant from Another State: who Competent to give Permission: On the Query: "Can a Lodge take persons into membership belonging in another state, when the Lodge is nearest his residence, without first asking permission of the Grand Chancellor of the state in which he resides?"—*Held*. It is not necessary to ask the permission of the Grand Chancellor. The Lodge in whose jurisdiction the applicant lives is the only proper authority to grant permission to a Lodge in another state to confer the Ranks on said applicants.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 210, 219, 225.

1450. Initiations: May be Arrested, when: A member of a Lodge can arrest the initiation of a duly elected candidate by simply filing objections with the C. C. stating the reasons.—*Dec. of J. J. Monell Jr., G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1875, 319.

**1451. Initiation: Must be Arrested, when As-
wers of Applicants are not unequivocal:** (See Appli-
cant, Sec. 78.)

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1881, 12, 49, 50.

**1452. Initiation: Chancellor Commander not
Obliged to ask if there are any Objections to:** It is not the duty of the C. C. to ask if there be any objections to a candidate who has been balloted for and elected, and is in the ante-room prepared to be introduced into the Castle Hall.—*Dec. of L. M. Manzer, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 659, 732, 751.

**1453. Initiation. Of Candidate on Night of
Election, Permitted:** On the query, to wit: "Can a Lodge initiate a candidate on the same evening that he is elected?" *Held*, Yes.—*Dec. of J. B. Merritt G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1881, 327, 360.

1454. Initiation: May Immediately Follow Election: If the ballot on the application of a stranger is favorable, and the applicant declared elected, he may be initiated on the same evening, or the initiation may be postponed to suit the convenience of the Lodge.—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

1455. Initiation: Ballot on, need not be Renewed when Three Black Balls Appear on First Ballot: (See Ballot, Sec. 312.)
S. L. Jour., 1873, App., 38, 39.

1456. Initiation: Dispensation Necessary for, when: No Lodge has the right to elect and initiate a candidate on the same night his proposition is received, without a dispensation to do so.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 562.
Approved Feb., 1874, 738.

1457. Initiation: On Sunday, Illegal: (See Sunday, Sec. 2557.)
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1883, 906, 937.

1458. Initiation: Of a Candidate, who had Already Received the Ranks Unlawful: (See Ranks, Sec. 2225.)
G. L., Oregon, Jour., 1883, 218, 230.

1459. Initiation: Of Applicant Over-age, Improper when: An applicant who is under fifty years of age when proposed, but who is over age when reported on by the committee, cannot be initiated without a dispensation for that purpose.—*Rep. of Com. on Law.*
G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 222.

INSURANCE.

1460. Compulsory Assessments for Funeral Benefits: Not Approved, when: (See Funeral Benefits Sec. 1185—Mortuary Laws, Sec. 604.)
S. L. Jour., 1876, 1288.

1461. Insurance: On Personal Property of Supreme Lodge: The S. K. of R. and S. was instructed to procure insurance on the personal property of the Supreme Lodge.
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1533, 1614.

INVITATIONS.

1462. To Public Celebration etc., Declined: (See Public Celebrations, Sec. 2015) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1432.

INDEMNITY FUND.

1463. Endowment Rank: Amount Limited: (See E. R., Sec. 1104.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

IMPOSTORS.

1464. Duty of Grand Officers to Publish: On the query: "Could Grand officers publish impostors or would the Supreme Chancellor do it?" *Held*, Perfectly proper for Grand officers to give such notification as would protect their Lodges and membership.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

INSTRUCTION.

1465. In the Secret Work: May be Given by any Qualified Member of the Order: The C. C. may call any duly qualified member of the Order to the chair to give instructions.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See C. C., Sec. 624.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

1466. Instructions: In Secret Work, may be Given Outside Lodge Room, when: (See Secret Work, Sec. 2473.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 723, 724.

1467. Instructions: To Grand Representatives: On the Query "Can a Subordinate Lodge instruct its P. C's. to the Grand Lodge, how to vote on certain questions arising in said Grand Lodge?" *Held*, "Yes, to instruct, but cannot compel."—*Rul. of Wm. C. Weer G. C.*
G. L., Del., Jour., 1874, 155.

INSTITUTING OFFICERS.

1468. General Instructions to in Organizing New Lodges: (See Organization of Lodges, Sec. 1770.) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1453, 1455.

1469. Instituting Officers: May Confer Ranks Without Assistance: (See Organization of Lodges, Sec. 1774.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1987, 2005.

INVESTIGATION.

1470. Appointment of Committee on: Illegal when: (See Charges, Sec. 708.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2061.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

1471. Is Discharged Without Action on Making Report: The C. C. does not discharge an investigating committee on its making a report, neither does it require action of the Lodge. The fact of taking a ballot discharges a committee without any action of the Lodge.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample G. C.* (See Committee Sec. 521.) S. L. Pa., Jour., 1880, 30, 177.

IMMORAL CONDUCT.

1472. Mere Suspicion of, Not Sufficient to War-rant Suspension of Benefits: (See Benefits 415.) G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 289, 290.

INSANITY.

1473. Member Afflicted with Entitled to Benefits: (See Benefits, Sec. 435.) G. L., Cal., Jour., 1882, 1672, 1745, 1753.

INNER GUARD.

1474. Appointive: Cannot be Elected: (See Officers, Sec. 1731.) G. L. Neb., Jour., 1875, 319.

INDEBTEDNESS.

1475. Of Lodge to Member, will Prevent Suspension. (See Suspension, Sec. 2390. Also Claim, Sec. 768.) G. L., N. Y., Jour., July 1869, 110, 210, 212.

INSIGNIA.

1476. Term may be used in Installation Service, when: (See Installation, Sec. 1440.) G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 284, 343.

JOURNAL.

1477. Daily, of Supreme Lodge Session: Shall Contain Subject Matter of all Resolutions: (See Resolutions, Sec. 2108.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2951.

1478. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge: Revision and Printing of: The Journal of the first session or organization of the Supreme Lodge covered fifteen pages; the second or adjourned session, forty-two pages, and that of the first annual session seventy pages. Owing to the limited number of these originally printed, the supply was soon exhausted. In Sept., 1869, 250 additional copies of the proceedings of the first annual session were revised, printed and stereotyped. It was then recommended by the S. K. of R. and S. that 2000 copies of the entire Journal of proceedings, covering about 130 pages, be printed *after the Journal of the first and the adjourned sessions have been thoroughly revised.** S. L. Jour., 1870, 165, 213

1479. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge: To be Furnished Standing Committees; (See Standing Committee, Sec. 2469.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2421.

1480. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge: Printed During Session for the use of Members: At the session of 1870 it was resolved, that the proceedings of all the sessions of the Supreme Lodge be printed in pamphlet form, uniform in size with the Journal of March, 1869. A certain number of these—to be determined at the opening of each morning session—were for the use of the members, the remainder to be preserved, and bound as the proceedings of the session.† S. L. Jour., 1870, 223.

1481. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge: Reading of: *Resolved,* That hereafter the proceedings of each session be read by the S. K. of R. and S. and considered at the commencement of each morning and evening session.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

*This revision and reprinting of the first Journals, account for the present uniformity of the proceedings; also for the difficulty which many encounter in seeking to complete their files of these original journals.

†The Supreme Lodge has always observed the practice of printing a Daily Journal for the use of the members, but the above resolution has perhaps never been complied with. This is perhaps so from its impracticability.

1482. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge of 1882, to be Known as Vol. IV: *Resolved*, That the printed journal of proceedings of this session, if it amount to or exceed 500 pages, be known as Vol. IV. of the bound sets.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2579.

1483. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge to be Bound: Price of: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be and is hereby authorized to form two volumes of Journals out of the entire proceedings of the Supreme Lodge from the beginning, and as there are sufficient copies of the Journals of the past few years, to form Volume II, he is hereby authorized to bind and sell the second volume at a cost of three dollars; and that the proceeds of the sales shall be applied to the expense of binding the same and the replacing of the electro-plates that have been destroyed, which are necessary to complete the Journals of the first volume. Said Volume II shall include the Journal of 1878. When the first volume is completed, he shall print, bind and sell the same, at three dollars per volume.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1676.

1484. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge of 1880, to be Volume III: Price of: *Resolved*, That the Journal of this session shall be known as Vol. III, Bound Journal, and that the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal sell the same at two dollars per copy, when bound in law style,

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2094.

1485. Journal: Bound Volumes of Furnished to Officers and Members of Supreme Lodge, when: *Resolved*, That this Supreme Lodge furnish to each officer and member in attendance at this session one full set of the bound Journals of proceedings of this Supreme Lodge, the same to be sent to said officers and members by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2562.

1486. Journal: Of Supreme Lodge: Procurement of Obligatory: It was made obligatory on all Lodges to keep on hand bound volumes of the complete proceedings of the Supreme Lodge.†--*Recom. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 842, 936.

*The printed Journal of 1882 contains 515 pages, and is therefore to be known as Vol. IV.

†This provision was finally put into the Constitution where it appeared as Art. XXVII. This article by amendment offered at the session of 1882 (J. P. 2476) was stricken out by action of the Supreme Lodge in 1884, (J. P. p. 2985). The striking

1487. Journal: Of Grand Lodges Filed with Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: (See G. L., Sec. 1300.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1106, 1124.

1488. Journal: Of Grand Lodge Should not Contain Remarks, etc. (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1327.) G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 785.

JEWELS.

1489. For Grand and Subordinate Lodge officers: Description and Adoption of: *Whereas*, There was offered at the last session of the Supreme body elaborate and detailed plans and specifications for "official and past official jewels," for and of this Order, and, as more fully and particularly, set forth on pages 701 and 702, J. P., Session 1873, and *whereas*: There is contained in said legislation, as there submitted, both utility, convenience, and uniformity, as well as a real source of revenue to the depleted treasury of the Supreme body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the matter and legislation as set forth and particularized in documents 65½, as offered by the Grand Jurisdiction of Wisconsin, with its appendant specifications, etc.; covering "jewels," etc., be and the same is hereby confirmed, approved, and adopted, and the same be immediately promulgated and issued as the legal "Official Jewels" of the Order.*

S. L. Jour., 1874, 973, 976.

1490. Jewels: Knights, Adoption of: A design for Knight's jewel and official memorial chart and patent of membership were adopted by the Supreme Lodge.†

S. L. Jour., 1874, 976, 983

1491. Jewels: Classification and Prices of: *Resolved*, That jewels for Subordinate Lodges, both official and personal be sold to Grand Lodges at a discount of ten per cent from subjoined price list. *Resolved*, That the price list of jewels be as follows:

out of this article however, did not repeal the action of the Supreme Lodge as given above in section 1486, although it was the intention, no doubt, to repeal this Law, which had long been a dead letter.

*A full and minute description will be found in S. L. Jour., page 701.

†Full and minute descriptions of these will be found in the Journal as above quoted.

No. 3 per set	\$12 00
“ 4 “	18 00
“ 5 “	40 00
“ 6 each	1 00
“ 7 “	2 00
“ 8 “	3 50
“ 9 “	5 00
“ 10 “	5 50
“ 11 “	1 00
“ 12 “	2 00
“ 13 “	4 00

Resolved, That with the exception of the official receipts and official Digests, all supplies for Subordinate Lodges, shall be furnished hereafter through the Grand Lodge, except to those Subordinate Lodges working under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the world.—*Rep. of com. on Finance.*

S. L. Jour 1884, 3030, 30°

1492. Jewels: May be Worn, when: Past officers and Knights wearing the jewel, must wear a collar or uniform in the Lodge room, as working regalia. The collar may be worn without the jewel, but the uniform never in the Lodge room.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1493. Jewels: Certain Legislation Concerning Repealed: *Resolved*, That all legislation making it obligatory upon the owner of a jewel to have his name, number and location of his Lodge engraved thereon, be and is hereby repealed.—*Rep. of com. on U. W.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1136.

1494. Jewels: Cannot be worn Without Regalia: Construction of Constitution: On the resolution, “That the ‘jewel’ adopted at the last session of the Supreme Lodge shall be considered sufficient regalia for Lodge purposes, parades and funeral processions. *Held*, That if adopted would conflict with the Constitution.”†

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1155, 1158.

1495. Jewel: Importance of Lodge Procuring: Instructions to Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: For the purpose of uniformity, and the

*See Art. XXIX., S. L. Const., App.

†It may be contended, that this would conflict with the Constitution, as that instrument now exists. Art. XXIX, entitled “Uniform and Regalia,” seeks to regulate this question, but the article is evidently inconsistent with itself, and it may be a question whether the purpose sought to be accomplished, has in fact been accomplished. See *Expo.*, title *Uniform*.

necessity therefor existing, Grand Lodges are ordered to call the special attention of Subordinate Lodges in their several Jurisdictions, to the matter of procuring jewels, and the S. K. of R. and S. is also ordered to call the attention of the Subordinate Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge to the matter.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1160.

1496. Jewels: For Past Supreme Representatives, and Representatives to Grand Lodges: The S. K. of R. and S. was instructed to prepare and submit to the Supreme Lodge at its next session, designs, drawings, etc., for jewel, uniform, or regalia for P. S. Rep. and and G. Rep.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1566, 1619.

1497. Jewels: For Past Supreme Representative Adoption of: Designs and samples of jewels for Past Supreme Representatives, and Representatives to Grand Lodges having been presented and referred to the committee on U. W., the committee reported recommending the adoption of the same, which was agreed to.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1860, 2057.

1498. Jewels: Are supplies to be Furnished by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: The jewels adopted by the Supreme Lodge are considered supplies to be furnished by the S. K. of R. and S.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 973, 974.

1499. Jewels: Sale of to Remain under Control of the Supreme Lodge: The Supreme Chancellor, referring to the profit realized on the manufacture of the official jewels and the importance of the Supreme Lodge retaining control of the sale thereof it was *Resolved*, That the sale of all official jewels remain under the control of this Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2065.

1500. Jewel: For Supreme Representative: *Resolved*, That the jewel now and heretofore issued to Supreme Representatives by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, under direction of the Supreme Lodge, and which said jewel bears upon it the seal of the Supreme Lodge, together with the name of Past Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis, and shown

to be copyrighted in 1874, be and is hereby recognized and promulgated as the official Supreme Representative Jewel.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1991.

1501. Jewels: Necessary Portion of Supplies:

It is necessary for a Lodge to have a set of jewels, when purchasing new regalia.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 216, 265.

1502. Jewels: National Significance of Denied:

(See Emblems, Sec. 1030.)

S. L. Jour. 1878, 1569, 1644.

1503. Jewels: Members Permitted to wear, of Smaller Size, when: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a permit to any member of the Order to procure and use a jewel of the rank attained, made of the legal and approved form, but of smaller size, upon the receipt of two dollar therefor, and the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, is hereby directed to have the seal of the Supreme Lodge impressed thereon, whereupon the said jewel shall be legal.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2561.

1504. Jewels: For Founder of the Order: (See Founder, Secs. 1150 to 1152.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 20.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1418-19.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1505, 1668.

1505. Jewel: Wearing of Illegal, when: It is illegal for a Knight to wear a jewel representing a higher rank in the Order than he has attained.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C. Reversed.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 818, 899.

JURISDICTION.

1506. Grand Lodges Cannot Assume Extra Territorial: Grand Lodges have no right to assume Jurisdiction over Lodges outside of their immediate Jurisdictions. This was so held on report of committee on the Constitution of Colorado. The committee say: "This *extra territorial jurisdiction*, has always heretofore been refused to Grand Lodges by the Supreme Lodge. (See Col., Sec. 712, and note; and Curative Legislation, Sec. 734.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1310.

1507. Jurisdiction: Of Subordinate Lodges, over Residents: A Lodge in any city or town has exclusive jurisdiction over all the residents of that city or town. Residents of a city or town where there is no Lodge of the Order, must apply to the nearest Lodge, and that Lodge will have exclusive jurisdiction over them. But any applicant can apply to any Lodge with the written consent of the Lodge which has exclusive jurisdiction over him, and not otherwise.*—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 383, 471.

1508. Jurisdiction: Of Subordinate Lodges: In Respect to Applicants: (See Subordinate Lodge, Sec. 2522.) G. L., Miss., Jour., 1880, 58, 89.

1509. Jurisdiction: Of Subordinate Lodges in Respect to Applicants: Under the general Law for the government of Subordinate Lodges, Jurisdiction is defined to the Lodge nearest the residence of the applicant, except in cities and towns, where there is concurrent jurisdiction. Concurrent jurisdiction is limited to incorporated cities and towns, and in all other cases jurisdiction is defined to the Lodge nearest the residence of the applicant. Hence Lodges in counties can have no jurisdiction except over persons living nearest to them. * * * * Further, under this Law cities and towns have unquestioned jurisdiction over all persons living within their corporate limits. It is clearly the purpose of the Law defining Jurisdiction to offer every facility and convenience for members to attend their Lodges, as upon a punctual attendance much of the Lodge's prosperity will depend. Any Lodge is easy of access in cities and towns, hence the concurrent jurisdiction.—*Dec. of D. J. Turner, G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1880, 15, 16, 44.

1510. Jurisdiction: Of Subordinate Lodges: The Law as to Residence: Application of: The Law defining the jurisdiction of Subordinate Lodges, and providing that an applicant must apply to the Lodge nearest his residence, does not apply to cities and towns where there are two or more Lodges, but that the applicant has the right to apply to any Lodge within the city limits for admission.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 710.

*See Expo., title "Jurisdiction;" also Art. VIII., Sec. 2, Sub. Div., 14, 15, Const. Appendix.

1511. Jurisdiction: Of Lodge over Member on Card: Deposit of Card: Notice: On the query as to whether a Lodge receiving the application by card of a member of another Lodge should notify the Lodge granting the card of the application; *Held*, A Lodge has a perfect right to take a brother from another Lodge by card, and the card severs his connection with said Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 566.

Approved Feb., 1874, 738.

JUDGMENT.

1512. May be set Aside by Grand Lodge for Irregularities: A Grand Lodge may reverse and set aside a judgment of a Subordinate Lodge for irregularities occurring at the trial.*—*Patterson vs. Laurel Lodge.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1873, 428, 499, 504.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1874, 538, 578.

KNIGHT.

1513. Badge for Adopted: (See Badge, Secs. 487, 488.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 224.

1514. Knight: Not Permitted on the Floor of the Grand Lodge: (See G. L., Sec. 1306.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1285; 1877, 1434.

1515. Knight: Eligible to Office of Chancellor Commander or Vice Chancellor, when: (See C. C., Secs. 630, 631.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2448, 2477, 2568.

G. L., W. Va., Jour., Nov., 1874, 13, 31.

1516. Knight: Qualified to Preside over Lodge, when: (See Opening Lodge, Sec. 1812.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1878, 26, 34.

1517. Knight: May Preside when Charges are Preferred Against Chancellor Commander: (See Charges, Sec. 676.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 159, 174.

1518. Knight: Rights of in Respect to Voting: (See Voting, Sec. 2697.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 121, 161, 163.

*As to whether Lodges may reverse their own judgments see Expo., title "Judgments."

1519. Knight: Certificate of: Adopted: On motion a form of Knights' certificate as designed by A. A. Campbell, of District of Columbia, was adopted. (See P. C., Sec. 1878.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 222.

1520. Knight: Title of "Sir" Should not be Used: Upon the query. "Should the title of "*Sir Knight*" be used in designating a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias." *Held*, Emphatically no; the word, "sir," should not be used.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 598.

1521. Knight: Amplified Rank of: Shall not be Used with the Books: (See Amplified Rank, Sec. 252.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 637.

KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

1522. Entitled to Rank of Past Chancellor: (See Past Chancellor, Sec. 1915.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2775, 2988.

1523. Keeper of Records and Seal: Combining Office of with Master of Finance: The intent and meaning of the Law of the Order, is that the K. of R. and S. and M. of F. are two distinct offices required to be filled by two persons.†—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

1524. Keeper of Record and Seal: Pro Tem Powers of: The Keeper of Records and Seal *pro tem* is empowered to discharge all the functions of the K. of R. and S. *de jure*, and if his duties require the use of the Seal he is fully empowered and qualified to use it.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 388, 448.

1525. Keeper of Record and Seal: Cannot Grant Card: (See W. C., Sec. 2772.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 141.

1526. Keeper of Record and Seal: Installation of Necessary Upon Re-Election: Where the K. of R.

*This title is now proper as applied to members of the Uniform Rank. See Laws, U. R.

†This can only be considered as having the force of Law in such Jurisdictions as have not taken advantage of the permission granted in the Ritual of combining the two offices.

and S. is re-elected and thus holds over term after time, he becomes his own successor, and it is necessary for him to be regularly installed.—*Dec. of J. W. Schultz, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1879, 11, 25.

KEY.

1527. To the Ritual Authorized and Issued:
(See Acroatic Agenda Secs. 249, 250, and 251.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 601-2.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 30, 37.

LAWS.

1528. For Subordinate Lodges: Previous to March 1869, the Supreme Lodge had assumed to make and promulgate a Constitution for Grand and Subordinate Lodges, at this session it was *Resolved*, That Constitutions for the government of Subordinate Lodges, not in conflict with the Laws of general application adopted by the Supreme Lodge, shall be made by the state Grand Lodges for the government of the Subordinate Lodges under their Jurisdictions.*

S. L. Jour., 1869, 115.

1529. Laws: Of Supreme Lodge: Go Into Effect when: Upon the question, "Do the Laws of the Supreme Lodge go into effect immediately after their adoption, unless otherwise specified, or is it necessary that they should be promulgated by the state Grand Officers?" The Chair ruled: That they went into effect on and after adoption.†—*Rul. of C. L. Russell, S. V. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 620.

1530. Laws: Of Supreme Lodge Binding force of: It has been contended that no legislation of the Supreme Lodge, outside of the Constitution or amendments to it, is binding upon the Grand Lodges under Section 2, Article VII, of the Constitution. (See Appendix). Upon the recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor, it was *Resolved*, That the legislative acts of the Supreme Lodge where they accord with the Supreme Lodge Constitution, are binding and obligatory upon Grand and Subordinate Lodges and members.—*Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1232, 1302.

*Const. S. L. Sec. 3, Art. VII, app.

†This is now regulated by the Const. See Appendix S. L. Const. Art. XIV.

1531. Laws: Obligatory: Defining Force of &c.: (See Obligatory Laws Sec. 1765).

S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 734.

1532. Laws: Approval of by Supreme Chancellor: A resolution authorizing the Supreme Chancellor to approve the Laws of Pennsylvania during the recess of the Supreme Lodge was declared out of order, for the reason that the authority asked for is given by the Constitution.*—*Rul. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636.

1533. Laws: Of Grand Lodges: Matter for Local Legislation: Laws of Grand Lodges are not required to be approved by the Supreme Lodge. This is a matter for local legislation. (See Local Legislation Sec. 1573.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 908.

LADIES' DEGREE.

1534. Petition for, Tabled: At the first session of the Supreme Lodge, or rather at the session for the purpose of organizing the Supreme Lodge, a petition was received from a number of ladies of Philadelphia asking the Supreme Lodge for a "charter with such rights and privileges as it might deem wise and prudent" for the organization of a similar institution among the women, which the Supreme Lodge refused to consider. Again in 1870 it was deemed inexpedient, to take any action concerning it, and at the same session the degree of Ruth, was rejected, and in 1878 a Ritual submitted by a P. C. from Indiana was rejected. In 1880 a memorial from Damon Lodge No. 3, of Arkansas, met the same fate, and in 1882 it was finally resolved to be inexpedient to change the policy of the Supreme Lodge in this matter.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 16.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 191.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1615.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1993, 2012.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2473.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

1535. Creation of Past Chancellor: As to whether a Lodge in the event of the re-election of a Chancellor Commander, or the election of a Past Chancellor to the office of

*See S. L., Constitution Section 3, Article VII, Appendix.

Chancellor Commander, may elect a Knight from the floor as Past Chancellor, is a matter within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 734.

1536. Local Legislation: Rules and Regulations Concerning Relief Committees, Matter for: (See Relief Committee, Sec. 2180.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 535, 578.

1537. Local Legislation: Creating Past Chancellors: On the resolutions, that the M. of E., M. of F., and the K. of R. and S. officers of Subordinate Lodges, after a service of three years shall be made Past Chancellors, and that authorizing Lodges to create a P. C. on the re-election of a C. C., *Held*, To be matters for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 710, 721, 734.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1132, 1140.

1538. Local Legislation: Grand Lodge may Authorize Lodge to Create Past Chancellors From the Floor: (See P. Cs. Sec. 1906.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 732, 733.

1539. Local Legislation: Power of Grand Lodge to Confer Emeritus Rank of Past Chancellor: *Held*, to be a matter of local legislation. (See P. C., Sec. 1920.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1146, 1156

1540. Local Legislation: Establishing of Colleges for Education of Knights' Sons: (See Colleges, Sec. 735.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1413, 1418.

1541. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Prescribe terms upon which Supplies shall be Furnished: (See Installation Books, Sec. 1444.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1612, 1620.

1542. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Legislate on Duty of its Officers: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1325.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

1543. Local Legislation: Grand Lodge Officers Holding Withdrawal-Card, Status of: Whether Grand officers forfeit their offices on taking withdrawal-card is a matter for local legislation. (See W. C., Secs. 2798, 2799.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1567, 1606.

1544. Local Legislation: Lodges Failing to meet: Penalty: Grand Lodges may prescribe the number of times within which a Lodge failing to meet shall incur the penalty of forfeiture of charter.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See Subordinate Lodges, Sec. 2498.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2004.

1545. Local Legislation: Pages and Esquires Chargeable with Per Capita Tax: As to whether Pages and Esquires could be charged with *per capita tax* it was held to be a question for local legislation. (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2019.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2002, 2039.

1546. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Supersede its Constitution by Resolution: A Grand Lodge superseded its Subordinate Constitution by a resolution permitting Lodges to confer the ranks for a specified time for less than the minimum fee, and the Supreme Lodge refused to interfere on the ground that it was a subject of local Legislation. (See Appeals, Sec. 149 and note.)

S. L., Jour., 1870, 205.

1547. Local Legislation: Right to Levy Per Capita Tax on Suspended Members: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2024.)

S. L., Jour., 1870, 180, 206.

1548. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Regulate Terms of Subordinate Lodge Officers: Grand Lodges have the authority to legislate in respect to the eligibility of certain officers, and defining the terms of office. (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1326.)

S. L., Jour., 1870, 176, 200.

1549. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Fix Time of its Session: Grand Lodges have the right without the consent of the Supreme Lodge to provide for annual or semi-annual sessions. (See G. L., Secs. 1315, 1316, 1317.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 201, 202.

Jour., 1871, 342, 394.

1550. Local Legislation: Right of Grand Lodge to Provide when Yeas and Nays shall be Taken: (See Yeas and Nays, Sec. 2827.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 733.

1551. Local Legislation: Right of Lodges to Refuse Admission to Elected Applicants: As to whether Lodges may refuse admission to elected applicants who are found to be unworthy. *Held*, To be a matter for local legislation. (See Applicant, Secs. 58, 59, and 60.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1552. Local Legislation: Depositing Card date of Membership: Whether membership shall date from time of depositing Card or signing Roster, is a matter of local legislation. (See Membership, Sec. 1634.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1611, 1640.

1553. Local Legislation: Placing Brother's Name On Obituary List when not in Good Standing: (See Obituary List, Sec. 1807.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1628, 1640.

1554. Local Legislation: Lodges Excused from Attending Funerals: On a resolution to excuse Lodges from attending funerals in certain cases. *Held*, A matter for local legislation. (See Funerals, Sec. 1157.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1630, 1634.

1555. Local Legislation: Disposition of Lodge Funds: It was held the purposes for, and manner in which, Lodges shall dispose of their funds, was a subject for local legislation. (See Sub. Lodge, Secs. 2518, 2519.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1565, 1613.

1556. Local Legislation: Consolidation of Lodges: Grand Lodges may legislate concerning the consolidation of Lodges. (See Consolidation, Sec. 713.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1421, 1428.

1557. Local Legislation: Status of Officiating Past Chancellors: *Resolved*, That the status of officiating Past Chancellors, and the subject referred to under that head in the Supreme Chancellor's report, are proper subjects for local legislation, provided, that no one but a Past Chancellor can be directly elected to fill the position in case of a vacancy for any cause occurring in said position. (See P. C., Sec. 1894.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1234, 1302.

1558. Local Legislation: Disclosing Name of Brother Voting Black Ball: As to whether it is lawful, for one member to disclose to another member of the Lodge, or Order, the name of another member, who may speak, or vote against a candidate for membership, the Supreme Lodge refused to answer, holding it to be a matter for local legislation. (See Black Ball, Sec. 479.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300,

1559. Local Legislation: As to Prescribing Manner of Reinstatement: As to whether a Subordinate Lodge may prescribe in its By-Laws the manner of reinstatement of members suspended for other than non-payment of dues, the Supreme Lodge refused to answer, holding it to be a matter for local legislation. (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2147.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

1560. Local Legislation: Effect of Suspension: Manner of Reinstatement: As to whether all suspensions should be absolute and the manner of reinstatement shall be the same as now provided in case of reinstatement after suspension for non-payment of dues, *Held*, A matter for local legislation. (See Suspension, 2342-2344.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1627, 1640.

1561. Local Legislation: Right to Benefits After Reinstatement: As to whether a Lodge may provide that a suspended member shall not become beneficial until six months after reinstatement, *Held*, A subject for local legislation. (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2147.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

1562. Local Legislation: Authority of Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor to Authorize Semi-Monthly Meetings: As to whether a Grand Lodge has the power to authorize Lodges to meet semi-monthly, *Held*, To be a matter for local legislation. (See G. L., Sec. 1303.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

1563. Local Legislation: Forfeiture of Charter for Failure to Meet: On the Query, How many failures of a Subordinate Lodge to hold stated meetings will cause a surrender of charter? It was held to be a subject for local legislation. (See Subordinate Lodge, Sec. 2498: Meetings, Sec. 1614.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1285, 1299.

1564. Local Legislation: Charging Dues to Members Suspended: Inferentially it was held, on the question as to whether dues could be charged to members suspended for non-payment of dues, that it was a matter for local legislation. (See Dues, Sec. 944.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1156.

1565. Local Legislation: Grand Lodges have the Right to Regulate the Matter of Dues and the Right of Members to Semi-Annual Pass Word: (See Dues, Sec. 915.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 466, 613.

1566. Local Legislation: Concerning Fees for the Ranks: Grand Lodges may legislate as to the amount of fees for conferring the ranks, restricted only by the minimum fixed by the Supreme Lodge. (See Fees, Sec. 1237.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1229, 1286.

1567. Local Legislation: General Bureau of Relief for States: Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a Constitution for a general bureau of relief for the several states, holding that the matter was a subject for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 688, 722.

1568. Local Legislation: Payment of Benefits in Case of Suicide: As to whether Lodge shall pay funeral benefits in case of suicide, Grand Lodges may determine. (See Funeral Benefits, Secs. 1181, 1182, also Suicide, Sec. 2551.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 684, 734.

1569. Local Legislation: Supreme Lecturer: The Supreme Lodge refused to create the office of Supreme Lecturer with power to visit Lodges and lecture, giving instruction in secret work, holding that it was a matter of local legislation. (See Lecturer, Sec. 1586, also Sec. 2331.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 694, 734.

1570. Local Legislation: Grand Lodge may Determine who shall Sign Charter: Where a Grand Lodge is organized it shall be for it to determine who shall sign the charters afterward issued to Lodges which had been previously organized by authority of the Supreme Lodge. (See Charters, 566.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 466, 612.

1571. Local Legislation: Suspension of Members, Status of, etc.: *Resolved*, That our Representatives to the Supreme Lodge be instructed to urge upon that body the necessity of defining, by some specific Law or Laws, the exact status of suspended brothers who have been suspended for any cause whatsoever, and the mode and manner by which they can again be admitted to the Order; *Held*, To be a matter of local legislation. (See Suspension Sec. 2342.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 690, 734.

1572. Local Legislation: Subordinate Lodge Charter Surrendered: Disposition of: On the question: When a Subordinate Lodge has surrendered its charter, etc., to its Grand Lodge, can the charter be given to new petitioners who were not members of the Lodge at its dissolution; *Held*, To be a matter for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 693, 752.

1573. Local Legislation: Laws of Grand Lodge, Matter for: The committee on Law and supervision to whom was referred the revised Laws of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, report the same back as a matter for local action.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 908.

1574. Local Legislation: Reinstatement, Manner of: The Supreme Lodge refused to consider a resolution defining and declaring the manner in which a member suspended for non-payment of dues, should be reinstated, holding it to be a matter for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 902, 909.

1575. Local Legislation: Right of Subordinate Lodge to Levy Tax: A Subordinate Lodge may levy a tax on its members to meet ordinary expenses, if approved by the Grand Lodge.—*Appeal of S. T. Phillips, vs. G. L. of Va.* (See Tax, Sec. 2581.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 625.

1576. Local Legislation: Arrears: Right to Semi-Annual Pass Word: A Grand Lodge has the right to legislate concerning arrears and the right of a brother to the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See Construction of Laws. Sec. 560; S. A. P. W., Sec. 2436.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1121.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427,

1577. Local Legislation: Eligibility for Grand Representatives: Whether or not a re-elected C. C. is eligible to office of Grand Representative, is a matter of local legislation.* (See Grand Representative, Sec. 1356.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1578. Local Legislation: Fixing Term of Subordinate Officers: It is the province of the Grand Lodge to fix the term of its Subordinate Lodge officers. (See Term Sec. 2586.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1119, 1136.

1579. Local Legislation: Instituting New Lodges: Qualification of Applicants in Certain Cases: (See New Lodge, Sec. 1702.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1580. Local Legislation: Objection to Petitioners for New Lodges: Where objections are made by existing Lodges to petitioners for a new Lodge the matter is one for local action if there is a Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See Petitioners, Sec. 1829.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

1581. Local Legislation: As to Whether Lodges may Accept Rejected Material from other Lodges: (See Applicants, Sec. 50.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

LIBRARY.

1582. Of Supreme Lodge: Instructions to Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: It is made the duty of the S. K. of R. and S. to preserve and bind Journals and periodicals received by him. (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2317.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1275.

LOTTERIES.

1583. In Name of the Order, Prohibited: (See Raffles, Sec. 2206.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1264, 1299.

1584. Lotteries: Resolution of Supreme Lodge Concerning: Not intended to prohibit fairs. (See Raffles, Sec. 2207.)

G. L., Mass., 1877, 833, 865, 868.

*This rule is inferred from the last clause in the report of the committee as shown in Sec. 1356 Grand Rep.

1585. Lotteries: Subordinate Lodge Forbidden to Raise Funds by: Subordinate Lodges are positively forbidden to ever attempt to raise funds by any system of lottery.
G. L., Tex., Jour., 1876, 42.

LECTURER.

1586. Established for the Order: *Resolved*, That the beloved and honored Founder of our Order, *Justus H. Rathbone*, be declared to be our lecturer on the Origin, Rise, and Progress of the Order, in this Supreme Jurisdiction; and that he visit the various Subordinate Lodges in the United States upon their invitation, the said Lodges defraying all expenses of such visitation.
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1449.

LOUISIANA.

1587. Request of: In Respect to Defunct Lodges in: (See Defunct Lodges, Sec. 889.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2411, 2473.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

1588. May be Granted to Officer, when: (See Officer, Sec. 1743.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1876, 353, 355.

LANGUAGE.

1589. Of the Order on this Continent is English: Lodges working in a foreign tongue cannot, on a trial, refuse to hear counsel or testimony in the English language, either for the prosecution or defense, that the statutory language of Pythian Knighthood, on this continent is what is known as English. (See English Language, Sec. 1121.)
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 459, 460.

1590. Language: Charges Shall be Made in English, when: When demanded charges shall be made in the English, and all papers and proceeding shall be in the same.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1881, 668, 749, 750.

*An applicant must speak English, he cannot be initiated by means of an interpreter. See Applicant, Sec. 79.

MILEAGE.

1591. Computation of: Instruction to Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Owing to the great difficulty experienced by the committee in computing the mileage of members, from a lack of *authentic information* as to *routes* and *distances*, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That the S. K. of R. and S. be authorized to procure a book of postal routes for the use of the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 747.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

1592. Not Payable, when: Unless member is present at the close of session, or has been excused, he is not entitled to mileage and expense. (See Representatives, Sec. 2059.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 94.

1593. Mileage and Per Diem: Not Paid to Contestants, when: The Supreme Lodge refused to pay mileage to an unsuccessful contestant for a seat as Supreme Representative, there being no Law or precedent therefor.—*Case of J. A. Bonitz, of N. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2428, 2468.

1594. Mileage and Per Diem: Not Paid to Contestants: Neither mileage nor per diem shall be paid to Representatives who are unsuccessful contestants for seats in the Grand Lodge.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1881, 721.

1595. Mileage and Per Diem: Constitutional Provisions in Respect to not enforced, when: Where an amendment to a Grand Lodge Constitution, providing for the payment of mileage and per diem to officers and representatives, had not been approved by the Supreme Lodge. *Held*, It could not be enforced.* (See Appeals, Sec. 157.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1619.

1596. Mileage and Per Diem; As Included in the Actual and Necessary Expenses: Construction of Laws: (See Construction of Laws, Secs. 561, 562.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1881, 345.

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1882, 362.

*See Sec. 3, Art. VII, S. L. Const. Appendix.

1597. Mileage and Per Diem: Of Representative Engaged in Endowment Rank Work: How Paid: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1081.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636.

MOTIONS.

1598. At Sessions of Supreme Lodge Shall be Written, when: *Resolved*, That at the future sessions of this Supreme Lodge, all resolutions and motions of length, be written upon half sheet letter paper, in legible hand-writing, folded twice and properly backed with the title referring to the subject matter contained therein, and the signature of the member offering the same.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 224,

1599. Motion: In Conflict With Constitution, not in Order: (See Constitutional Laws, Sec. 546.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 191.

1600. Motion: To Authorize a Member to Cast the Ballot of the Lodge, in Order, when: (See Constitutional Law, Sec. 548, also Ballot, Sec. 286.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 194, 195, 196.

1601. Motion: To Adjourn, not In Order, when: When a Subordinate Lodge is in session a motion to adjourn is not proper but should be "that the Lodge proceed to close," and this motion should not be entertained until the regular order of business has been called by the C. C.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

1602. Motion to Close: In Order, when: Where new business has been reached in regular order a motion to proceed to close is in order. If agreed to the C. C. will call for the receipts of the evening, then proceed with the closing ceremonies—*Rep. of com. on Law*. (See Closing Lodge, Sec. 758,)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 604, 624.

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1882, 657, 761.

*The G. C. of Massachusetts decided this question four years before Supreme Chancellor Davis was called upon to give his decision as above, so that it may now be considered settled Law that a motion to close is not in order until the regular order of business has been called. Decision of A. B. Stevens. Jour., Mass., Feb., 1874, 12. The same question was so held in Ohio, Jour., 1883, 863, 928. See Expo. title "Motion to Close."

1603. Motion: May be made and Entertained under the head of Business, "Good of the Order": (See Good of the Order, Secs. 1367, 1368.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 327, 360.

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1874. 100, 114.

MORTUARY LAWS.

1604. Illegality of: The general views of the committee on the subject of "Mortuary Laws, or Insurance System," are found in their report on the Constitution of the Minnesota K. of P. Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund, to which they respectfully refer. In accordance with the views they offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That it is illegal to provide by general compulsory assessments on all the members of the Order in a Grand Jurisdiction, for an "insurance," "relief" or "mortuary fund," in the nature of an insurance on lives. (See Funeral Benefits Sec. 1185.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1293.

1605. Mortuary Laws: Illegality of: The general conclusions of the committee, relative to the Mortuary Benefit Laws, (so called), have been already expressed in their report on the Constitution of the "Minnesota K. of P. Widows' and Orphans' Relief Fund;" and the Supreme Lodge having at this session determined that such schemes were illegal, the committee offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Mortuary Benefit Laws of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois are illegal; *Resolved*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.—*Rep of com. on Law*. (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1185.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1301.

MISTAKE OF OFFICERS.

1606. Members not Precluded by, when: A brother is not precluded in his right to benefits by a mistake of the M. of F. in his account.—*Appeal of Fidelity Lodge vs. G. L. of Penn.* (See Sec. 127, 402.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1633.

1607. Mistake of Officers: Of Master of Finance Lodge Bound by, when: Where a member pays his dues up to a given time, in advance, and receives from the

M. of F. a receipt, and he pays the amount in good faith, supposing it to be correct, and is taken sick prior to the day named in the receipt to which he paid, and afterwards it is discovered to be an error, made by the M. of F. *Held*, The Lodge could not go back of its own receipt so as to deprive the brother of his benefits.—*Dec. of J. W. Swope, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1875, 274, 312.

1608. Mistake of Officers: Lodge Responsible for, when: (See M. of F., Sec. 1650.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan. 1871, 185, 262.

MEETINGS.

1609. Of Subordinate Lodges: Controlled by the Grand Lodge: As to whether the Grand Lodge or the G. C. has the power to permit semi-monthly meetings of the Subordinate Lodges, the Supreme Lodge refused to answer, on the ground that it was a subject for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

1610. Meetings: Of Subordinate Lodges: Penalty for Failure in: (See Subordinate Lodges, Secs. 2498, also Local Legislation, 1563.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2004.

1611. Meetings: Of Grand Lodges: Change of Time in does not effect Rights of Officers: (See Construction of Constitution, Sec. 556.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1969, 1988, 2004.

1612. Meetings: Of Subordinate Lodge: May not be Resolved into Secret Sessions When: (See Secret Session, Sec. 2470.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 58.

App. by G. L., 1872, 41.

1613. Meetings: Of Subordinate Lodge, Held on Sunday, Illegal: (See Sunday, Sec. 2553.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 571.

1614. Meetings: Of Subordinate Lodge, Should be held at least once a Week, when: A Lodge shall meet at least once a week, unless it has a dispensation from the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor, when the Lodge is working under the immediate Jurisdiction of the Supreme

Lodge, or from the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor, if the Lodge is working under a Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, to meet at longer intervals, and any persistent and continuous failure to do so renders it liable to suspension.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C., as modified by com. on Law.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2777, 2988.

1615. Meetings: Of Division: Objections to Illegality of, Must be taken when: (See Division, Sec. 880.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

MAIMED PERSONS.

1616. Authority of Supreme Chancellor Concerning Initiation of: The Supreme Chancellor was authorized to grant or refuse request to confer degrees on a person who had lost an arm. (See S. C., Sec. 2280.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 358, 384.

1617. Maimed Persons: Law Construed: Your committee have had referred to them that portion of the Supreme Chancellor's Report relative to maimed persons, and also Doc's Nos. 14, 93, 94, and 102, relative to the same subject.

By Sec. I, Art. V. of Subordinate Lodge Constitution, *which is obligatory*, it is provided that "no person shall be initiated unless he be sound in health." Supreme Chancellor Read in view of this provision, and what he deemed the purpose and requirements of the Order, decided that "maimed" persons could not be admitted into the Order and was sustained in this decision by the Supreme Lodge.

It seems, however, that the Supreme Lodge did not intend by this action to absolutely bar a maimed person from admission, for we find on page 358 and 384 of Journal of 1871, that all application for a dispensation to initiate a person with one arm, was referred to the Supreme Chancellor, "with the power to grant or refuse the same." That the Supreme authority was also satisfied that it would be inexpedient to rest the power to admit such persons in Subordinate Lodges, is also apparent from the action taken on resolutions of Representative Kennedy, of Ohio, in 1870. (See Journal, pages 188 and 202.) From pages, 365 and 395, Journal, it would also appear that the power to grant dispensation for the purpose of initiating maimed persons was denied to Grand Lodges *as a general rule, but in*

special cases (See Journal, page 395.) such power would be granted.

From the nature of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, as above indicated and from the number and nature of the documents that have been forwarded to this Body, it seems evident to the Committee that some definite and clear action should be taken at this time. It will be noticed that the regulation excluding maimed persons is the result of *construction* placed by this Body and Supreme officers, on the Constitutional provisions. It is, therefore, entirely competent for the Supreme Lodge, at this time, to pass such declaratory resolution as may be deemed expedient. To this end they report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Laws of this Order do not require the suspension of a member who after his initiation has become maimed.

Resolved, That this Supreme Lodge hereby authorizes any Grand Lodge in open session, to grant a dispensation to any of its Subordinates to initiate a maimed person into the Order; *Provided*, That, in no instance shall a dispensation be granted to a person incapable of making an honest livelihood for himself and family.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 744-5.

1618. Maimed Persons: Dispensations to Initiate, may be issued by Grand Chancellors: *Resolved*, That the discretion in regard to the initiation of maimed persons which, by resolution at top of page 745, Journal, 1873, is allowed to Grand Lodges when in session, be extended to Grand Chancellors during recess.—*Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1876, 1235, 1285 1295.

1619. Maimed Persons: Eligible to Office after Election: *Query*, Is a member that is maimed by the loss of an arm, or otherwise, eligible to office in a Grand or Subordinate Lodge? Answer by the Supreme Chancellor, yes, all members in good standing of like rank and service are entitled to the same privileges, benefits and emoluments, when received in full membership, and if elected to office cannot be debarred from filling such office because of being maimed.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427.

1620. Maimed Persons: How Admitted by Certain Lodges: The Supreme Lodge, having settled the ques-

tion of admission of maimed persons in the Grand Jurisdictions, but not as to Lodges under the immediate control of the Supreme Lodge, so it was decided; that an application to admit a maimed person must be made to the Supreme Chancellor by vote and under the seal of the Subordinate Lodge; approved by the D. S. C. of the Jurisdiction. That the Supreme Chancellor may grant a dispensation for the admission of a maimed person if in his judgment it appears proper, subject to the same restrictions made to Grand Lodges, viz.: The applicant must be capable of earning a livelihood for himself and family. Upon which the Committee on Law report as follows; *Resolved*, That the course and the decision of the Supreme Chancellor, relative to the admission of maimed persons into Subordinate Lodges under the immediate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge be approved; and hereafter, dispensation may be granted by the Supreme Chancellor, to admit maimed persons in Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge in pursuance of regulations adopted by the present Supreme Chancellor, and subject to the restrictions heretofore prescribed for cases of maimed persons.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1040, 1114.

1621. Maimed Persons: Rule in Respect to:

Where it was shown, that an applicant, though maimed, was capable of making a livelihood for himself and family, and was not liable to become a charge upon the Lodge, the Grand Lodge in session granted a dispensation to initiate him.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1880, 24, 25.

1622. Maimed Persons: May be Admitted Without Dispensation, when: If a member, who has been suspended for any cause, becomes maimed during his suspension, upon his application for reinstatement it is not necessary that a dispensation issue to admit him.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 516, 585.

1623. Maimed Persons: May be Admitted, when: Construction of Term: Maimed persons can be admitted to membership in the Order, only by dispensation. The term "maimed" signifies persons who are physically incapacitated to comply with the Ritual and work of the Order, and

*The applicant in this case has suffered the amputation of his left arm. He was a publisher by occupation.

earn a livelihood for himself and family.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper G. C.*
G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

1624. Maimed Persons: Construction of Term:

A maimed person is not only one who has suffered the entire loss of a member, but as well one who has lost the use of a member. If the loss of use is only partial, and only affects the use in a measure, but does not deprive the member of the usual use, the person would not come under the term, "maimed person."—*Dec. of J. J. Acker, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 15, 51.

1625. Maimed Persons: Construction of Term:

A maimed person is *primarily* one who has suffered the loss of some member of the body. In the sense and meaning of our Law, a slight or immaterial loss or deformity will not disqualify if the applicant can receive the ranks and perform the work and duties of the Order.—*Dec. of S. P. Oyler, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 159, 174.

1626. Maimed Persons: Eligible to Membership, when: A person who is crippled, as, also one who has lost a leg, or an arm, if still able to earn a living, is eligible to membership on dispensation.

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 61.

1627. Maimed Persons: Cannot be Admitted, when: If applicants are so maimed as to impair their health in any respect or prevent their compliance with the Constitution and Ritual they cannot be admitted.—*Dec. of A. Emerson, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1874, 223, 241.

1628. Maimed Persons: May be Received where the Maiming is Slight: On the query as to the eligibility of an applicant who had lost two fingers of his left hand; *Held*, That in one sense of the word, he is maimed; but the maiming being of so slight a character, it is not a sufficient cause for rejection.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1873, 539, 595.

1629. Maimed Persons: Indemnifying Lodge Against Liability: Effect of: (See Blindness, Sec. 507.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 539, 581.

MEMBERSHIP.

1630. Qualifications for: Construction of Constitution: On the query as to whether a Chinaman could be initiated into the Order, he having been a resident of the country for several years, and the believer in the existence of a Supreme Being: *Held*, The Constitution prescribes that "no person shall be initiated into Subordinate Lodge of this Order . . . unless he be a white male of good moral character." A Chinaman being a Mongolian is, ethnologically, not a "white man."—*Dec. of J. Ralston, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1878, 338, 441.

1631. Membership: Qualifications for: Question as to Religious Views: Where an applicant was elected to membership, but being in religion a *Pantheist*, he was not initiated. As a *Pantheist* he believes in a Supreme Being, but not in the Supreme Being known to us through divine revelation: *Query*, Can a *Pantheist* be initiated into the Order of K. of P.? *Held*, There are certain questions to be answered by the candidate before admission; if he cannot answer them correctly he cannot become a member of the Order.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1874, 104, 105, 115.

1632. Membership: Transfer of, by Pages and Esquires: (See Page, Sec. 1969, 1973; W. C. Sec. 2796, 2811.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311, 1314.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

1633. Membership: Chart of Adopted: (See Certificate of Membership, Secs. 667, 668.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1155.

1634. Membership: Date of, in Certain Cases: Local Legislation: As to whether a brother who deposits his card in the Lodge becomes a member thereof, on the date of his election, or the date of his signing the roster, is a matter for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1611, 1640.

1635. Membership: Brother Admitted to, in Good Faith, Cannot be Expelled, when: A brother admitted to membership (on a receipt showing him entitled to

*The Grand Lodge did not endorse fully the above decision, but, without reversing it, ordered that it be referred to the Sup. Reps., who were to obtain the views of the Supreme Lodge on the question. We believe it has never been more definitely answered than as above.

a card) in good faith cannot be expelled or suspended, unless by due process of Law.* (See W. C., Sec. 2790.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

1636. Membership: Cannot be Maintained in Two Lodges at Same Time: (See New Lodge, Sec. 1702.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1637. Membership: Cannot be Resigned: On the query, to-wit: A brother who pays his dues for one year in advance, and before the year ends is not under any charge or fine, sends in his written resignation to his Lodge, does it not sever his connection with the Order? *Held*, A brother cannot resign his membership.—*Dec. of C. R. Corey, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1879, 1067, 1113.

1638. Membership: Cannot be Resigned: Membership in the Order cannot be resigned. It can be severed only by Withdrawal-Card, suspension, or death.—*Dec. of C. D. Lucas, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1876, 181, 218.

1639. Membership: Dates from Date of Reinstatement: When a brother has been reinstated in his Lodge, who had previously been suspended for non-payment of dues, his membership then dates anew from the date of reinstatement.—*Dec. of J. F. Spalding, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1877, 241, 297.

1640. Membership: Date of, on Joining by Card: The membership of a brother joining by card commences upon his signing the Roster.—*Dec. of H. Lemmermann, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1879, 16, 59, 61.

1641. Membership: On Deposit of Card: Date of: A person elected to membership by deposit of card, does not become a member of the Lodge until signing its Roster.—*Rep. of com. on Appeals.* (See Election, Sec. 982.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 708, 730, 733.

1642. Membership: Dates from Initiation: On the query, "When does a brother become a member of the Lodge, when he is initiated or when he has received the Third or

*Notwithstanding the Constitutional restrictions, in respect to membership in the Order, the Supreme Lodge has been called upon, at various times, to declare itself positively upon this subject. The legislation will be found under the several titles, to-wit: Petition, Side Degree, Ladies Degree, Petitions, Applicants, Maimed Persons, Colored Lodges.

Knight's Rank?" *Held*, When he is initiated.—*Rep. of com. on Law as modified by Grand Lodge.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 114, 119.

1643. Membership: Severed by Withdrawal Card: May be Renewed in Same Lodge, How: (See W. C., Sec. 2756.)

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1880, 19, 34.

1644. Membership: A Mute Disqualified for: A deaf mute cannot be admitted to membership.—*Dec. of T. H. Mannen, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1879, 589, 638.

1645. Membership: Qualification for does not Include Naturalization: Although the Law requires that an applicant shall be "a white male citizen," etc., it does not mean that he should be naturalized.—*Dec. of C. D. Iddings, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1881, 688, 717.

1646. Membership: Transfer of, by Suspended Member: Prerequisites: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2157.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 734, 799.

MANUAL OF DRILL.

1647. Adoption of: Former Legislation Repealed: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be and is hereby authorized to purchase at a cost not to exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars, the Manual of Drill known as "Capitol Lodge No. 14, Springfield, Illinois," together with the plates, books and materials of every kind connected with it, including the copyright of the same.

Resolved, further, That the above manual be adopted as the Manual of the Order, and the Supreme Chancellor officially promulgate the same.

Resolved, further, That all legislation heretofore had and made in regard to Manual of Drill and Tactics be and the same is hereby repealed.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636, 1657.

*In 1882 the Committee on Uniform Rank were instructed to prepare a Manual of Drill, for Divisions of the Uniform Rank. Pursuant, thereto, Supreme Representative Carnahan submitted a manual, which was subsequently adopted and known as "Carnahan's and Hamilton's Manual of Drill and Tactics." This was made the official drill manual for all divisions of the Uniform Rank. See Supreme Lodge Jour., 1882, 2538. Jour. 1884, 2798, also Sec. 2. Art. I., General Laws, Uniform Rank.

MASTER OF FINANCE.

1648. Duty of in Respect to Endowment Rank:
(See Endowment Rank Sec. 1079.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

1649. Master of Finance: Combining Office of, with Keeper of Records and Seal: (See K. R. and S., Sec, 1523 and note.) S L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

1650. Master of Finance: Mistakes of: Lodge Responsible for: Should the M. of F., neglect to credit a member with money paid as dues *in the Lodge*, and the member should thereby get in arrears on the books, the error, cannot be made to result to the injury of the brother paying, as the Lodge cannot take advantage of its own wrong or that of its officers, when acting in their special capacity.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.* (See Mistakes, Sec. 1606, 1607.)
G. C. Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 185, 262.

1651. Master of Finance: Right of, to Percentage on Collection of Funeral Assessments: (See Funeral Assessments, Sec. 1189.)
G. L., Mass., Jour., 1880, 1141, 1168.

1652. Master of Finance: Entitled to Rank of P. C., when: (See P. C., 1915.) S. S. Jour., 1884, 2775, 2988.

MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

1653. Duty of to pay Drafts When Legally Drawn: On the query; Has the M. of E. the right to to refuse payment of any draft legally and lawfully drawn by his Lodge; *Held*, No. But he is legally bound to pay with as little delay as possible.—*Dec. of M. F. Badgley, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1875, 598, 689.

1654. Master of Exechequer: Duty of to pay Warrants, when: On the query; as to whether the M. of E. could refuse to cash a warrant drawn for benefits on the Sabbath day said warrant being ordered at a regular meeting of the Lodge; *Held*, It is the duty of the M. of E. to pay all orders drawn, when signed by the C. C. and attested by the K. of R. and S.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb. 1874, 725.

MASTER AT ARMS.

1655. Duty of in Respect to Ballot Box: (See Ballot, Sec. 335.) G. L., Mass., Jour., 1874, 19, 56.

1656. Master at Arms: Duty of at Opening Lodge: The M. at A. in making his examinations must announce only the names of those whom he finds not qualified to sit in the Lodge.—*Dec. of J. Q. Goss, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1872, 98.

1657. Master at Arms: Duty of at Opening of Lodge: It is the imperative duty of the M. at A. to take up the Semi-annual and Rank Pass Words, at the opening of the Lodge, under order from the C. C. and these must be taken from every one present. It is not sufficient for the M. at A. to state that he is satisfied that all present are qualified to remain, he *must* take up the Pass Words.—*Dec. of J. P. Carnahan, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 18, 63.

1658. Master at Arms: Has no Authority to Communicate to S. A. P. W.: (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2428.)

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1878, 11, 24.

1859. Master at Arms: Shall Take up P. W. of Outer Guard: (See Pass Word, Sec. 1837.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1475, 1512.

1660. Master at Arms: Not Required to take Pass Word from Member in Ante-Room, when: At the opening of the Lodge it is not necessary that the M. A. go into the ante-room and take the Pass Word from members there.—*Dec. of J. R. Rutan, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1882, 1325, 1349.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

1661. Ritual of Adopted: A form of memorial service to be held in the Lodge room, public or private, was presented and considered in secret session and adopted, but was referred back to P. S. C., Rathbone for correction and perfection, when with some alterations and amendments it was again adopted at the next session.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2421.

Jour., 1884, 2947.

1662. Memorial Service: To be used by Lodges Only: The Supreme Lodge refused to order the memorial service to be arranged for use by the Uniform Rank.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2947-8.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE.

1663. Of 1882: To be Bound in Separate Book for Distribution and Sale: *Resolved*, That the committee on printing be, and are hereby, instructed to print from plates of the Journal and bind five hundred copies in a separate book, upon fine paper, with suitable title page, the resolutions and remarks offered at the session last evening to be called "The Memorial Tribute of 1832."

Resolved, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal send one copy to the family of the deceased brothers with the engrossed resolution, the balance to be sold at cost.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2562.

MEMORIZING RITUAL.

1664. Obligatory, when: The amplified third rank shall not be used unless the work is committed. (See Amplified Rank, Sec. 252.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 637.

1665. Memorizing Work, Matter for Lodge to Determine: There is no Law preventing a Subordinate Lodge from requiring its officers to memorize their respective parts. This is a matter entirely local with the Lodge.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, Act. G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1881, 15, 71.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.

1666. In Endowment Rank: Rules for: At the session of 1880, elaborate rules to be observed by medical examiners, were adopted, but these may now be somewhat modified by the Laws of the E. R.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2077, 2083.

1667. Medical Examiner: Form of Certificate of: (See E. R. Sec. 1059.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2286, 2478.

1668. Medical-Examiner-in-Chief: Office of Created: Appointment Approved: On recommenda-

tion of the committee the office of Medical-Examiner-in-Chief was created and the appointment of the S. C. was approved.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2076, 2080.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2283, 2478, 2486.

1669. Medical-Examiner-in-Chief; Decision of, Final: Construction of Law: Construing Sec. 4, Art. II. of the old Laws for the E. R. the Supreme Chancellor held that an applicant for admission to the E. R., once rejected by the Medical-Examiner-in-Chief, his rejection was final, and no new application should be received from him. This however was deemed to be a misconstruction of the Law; when it was held, that the word final in this clause of the Law, is intended to apply only to the particular application under inspection at that time; and showing the applicant's physical condition then, and that it means that no power can reverse the decision of the Medical-Examiner-in-Chief as to that particular application only, and is not intended to forever debar the party from re-applying.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2788, 3052, 2958.

1670. Medical-Examiner-in-Chief: Cannot be Interfered with by Supreme Chancellor: It is not within the province of the Supreme Chancellor to interfere with or overrule the decision of the Medical-Examiner-in-Chief, as to the physical fitness of an applicant for membership in the E. R.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

1671. Medical-Examiner-in-Chief: Must be a Member of Endowment Rank: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1074.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2478, 2486.

MINOR.

1672. Ranks Conferred on, Legalized: (See Curative Legislation, Sec. 733).

S. L. Jour., 1870, 191.

1673. Minor: Grand Chancellors Cannot Grant Dispensation to Admit: Grand Chancellors cannot grant a dispensation to receive or admit to membership persons under twenty-one years of age.—*Dec. of W. M. Stafford, G. C.*

G. L. Tex., Jour., 1876, 32.

MINUTES.

1674. Of Subordinate Lodge: Title of Members to Appear In : (See Official Title, Sec. 1803.]

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1876, 61, 76.

1675. Minutes: Of Subordinate Lodges Cannot be Approved Unless Written in Record Book: The proceedings of a Lodge cannot be approved unless written in, and read from the Record Book, not from slips of paper. The minutes can be taken on slips of paper, but must be transferred to the Record Book before being read.—*Dec. of A. B. Stevens, G. C.*

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1874, 12, 47.

1676. Minutes: Must be Read from the Book: The minutes of the preceding meetings must be read from the minute book for approval.—*Dec. of C. A. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., R. I., Jour., 1876, 16, 34, 35.

1677. Minutes: Of Subordinate Lodge Should be Written in the Book before Adoption: The K. of R. and S. should not read for adoption the minutes kept by him from slips of paper. They should be written in the books of records, or minutes, and read therefrom for adoption.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., Jan., 1881, 1232, 1261.

1678. Minutes: Cannot be Expunged: The minutes of a Lodge *cannot be expunged or stricken out* under any pretext whatever.*—*Dec. of A. G. Levy, G. C.**

G. L., N. Y., Jour., Jan., 1870, 251, 287.

1679. Minutes: Expunging Portion of May be Ratified by Grand Lodge: (See Expunging Minutes, Sec. 1147.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 537-576.

1680. Minutes: May be Corrected, but Nothing Expunged: Where it was conceded that the Lodge at a particular meeting had taken some action in violation of Law, and when at the next meeting it was proposed to expunge the record, of said action, *Held*, That the record, should show the action and proceedings of the Lodge, and it is immaterial whether the proceedings were of a legal character or not, so long as the minutes show *what* was done, and if any act was

*Expo. title "Expunging Record".

done illegally, it should be corrected at a proper time and in a proper manner. The record must stand, provided it is true.
—*Appeal of C. F. Zimmermann vs. Mt. Vernon Lodge.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1875, 419.

NAMING LODGE.

1681. After Living Persons Prohibited; That all state Jurisdictions under the control of this Supreme Lodge be prohibited from accepting the name of any living person as the name of a Lodge in their respective Jurisdictions.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 85, 95.

NAME.

1682. Of Subordinate Lodge: Can be Changed only by Grand Lodges: (See Subordinate Lodge Sec. 2512.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 844, 877.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1881, 449, 483.

1683. Name of Subordinate Lodge Cannot be Changed, when: The proper name of a Lodge in a territory under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge is the one designated in the warrant. The brothers cannot change this name without authority.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1884, 2776, 2988.

NAME OF ORDER.

1684. Public Use of Prohibited, when: (See Advertising, Sec. 256.)

S. L. Jour. 1870, 229.

1685. Name Of Order: Term “Pythian Dramatic Corps:” Unlawful Use of: Where the members of a Lodge organized a club to be known as the “Pythian Dramatic Corps.” *Held,* The term “Pythian” in this connection was such a use of the name of the Order, as to be a violation of Law.—*Dec. of L. Bass, G. C. sustaining R. H. McLean, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 19, 43.

1686. Name of Order: Cannot be Used in Getting Up Excursion without Dispensation: (See Dispensation, Sec. 841.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1232, 1261.

NOMINATIONS.

1687. Cannot be Made, when: The Grand Chancellor of Virginia had decided that nominations for the election of Grand officers could not be opened, that were duly and lawfully made at the July session, unless all the candidates for office, or offices, had declined, or had removed from the state. This ruling, the Grand Lodge reversed. Upon protest, the Supreme Lodge sustained the Grand Chancellor, as his decision was the Law governing such cases. (Protest of Hugh Latham.)
S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1688. Nominations: Of Grand Lodge Officers can be Made at Annual Sessions, when: (See G. L., Sec. 1295.)
S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

1689. Nomination: Necessary to an Election to Office: A brother though otherwise eligible cannot be elected to office unless nominated. He must be nominated to be a candidate. Ballots cast for members not nominated, must be recorded as scattering (blanks).—*Dec. of H. Lemmermann, G. C.*
G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1879, 16, 59, 61.

1690. Nomination: Not Necessary in the Election of Grand Officers, when: (See Election, Secs. 983, 998.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 535, 570.
G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1880, 15, 21.

1691. Nomination: A Second not Necessary: It is not necessary to second the nomination for any office in our Order.—*Dec. of J. H. Disque, G. C.*
G. L., Ala., Jour., 1883, 13, 48.

1692. Nomination: For Office May be Made of Member Absent, when: (See Absence, Sec. 268.)
G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 284.

1693. Nomination: Of a Member not Restricted to one Office, when: (See Election, Sec. 999.)
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1880, 658, 704.

1694. Nomination: Of Subordinate Lodge Officers: May be Made on the Night of Election: (See Election, Sec. 978, and note.)
S. L. Jour., 1872, 566, 625.

1695. Nomination: Of Subordinate Lodge Officer: Can be Made, when: Nominations for Subordinate Lodge officers can be made on the night preceding, and on the night of election.—*Dec. of F. H. Betton G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1877, 7, 36.

NON-RESIDENTS.

1696. Initiation of Illegal, when: *Resolved*, That Lodges of one Jurisdiction have no right to initiate residents of another Jurisdiction into the Order, except by consent of the Lodge nearest to which the applicant resides.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 580.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1697. Non-Residents: Initiation of: who Competent to Grant Permission: (See Initiation, Sec. 1449.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875 210, 219, 225.

NON-ATTENDANCE.

1698. Officer cannot be Fined for, when: (See Fines, Sec. 1208; Absence, 257.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 315.

1699. Non-Attendance: Fines may be Imposed for: (See Fines, Sec. 1204.)

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1881, 16, 71.

1700. Non-Attendance: Excuses for, Matter for Lodge to Determine: When the By-Laws provide a fine for non-attendance of officers, unless excused, *Held*, The reasonableness of the excuse is not a matter for the Chancellor Commander to decide; it belongs to the Lodge to say whether the excuse shall be accepted or not.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1872, 75-76.

NEW LODGE.

1701. Member of the Order Joining must Present Card: *Resolved*, That any member of the Order desiring to assist in the formation of a new Lodge and signing

* See Sec. 14. Art. VIII. Const. Appendix. Also Expo. title "Jurisdiction."

an application for such purpose must, upon the institution of such Lodge, present his withdrawal-card from his Lodge.*

S. L. Jour., 1870, 225.

1702. New Lodge: May Confer Ranks, when—

At the institution of Lodges, the parties must be initiated, proved and charged; the officers elected and installed; their dispensation delivered to the executive officer, after which they can receive applications and perform the work usual to a Lodge, but *not* before. It is *not* necessary that *all* applicants—or in fact any of them—should be members prior to making such application, but it is far better that there should be one or more who have the ranks before so doing. This decision applies only to Lodges under the control of the Supreme Lodge, as each Grand Lodge regulates its own territory in this respect. A party cannot be a member of two Lodges at one and the same time.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1703. New Lodge: General Instructions as to Organizing: (See Organization, Sec. 1770.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1453, 1455.

1704. New Lodges: Application for must be Endorsed by Deputy Supreme Chancellor: In districts or territories where no Grand Lodge exists, a petition to establish a second, in a city or town, does not require the consent of the Lodge already established, but must be recommended and endorsed by the Deputy Supreme Chancellor in charge of the district.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See Petitioner, Sec. 1829.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app., 39.

1705. New Lodges: Supreme Lodge cannot Authorize Member to Travel and Organize, when: (See Organization, Sec. 1775.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 427, 428.

1706. New Lodge: Cannot be Instituted by a Past Chaneellor, when: (See D. D. G. C., Sec. 802.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

1707. New Lodge: Cannot Admit Suspended Members, when: A new Lodge at its organization cannot

*This is now made the subject of a constitutional provision. See Constitution, S. L., Sec. 12, Art. VIII., Appendix.

admit to membership, a Knight of this, or any other Jurisdiction, who is supended for non-payment of dues from his Lodge.
—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 820, 899.

1708. New Lodge: Term of Officers of: Where new Lodges are organized after the expiration of the first half of the semi-annual term; *Held*, That the officers installed at the institution, should serve only to the end of the semi-annual term, to wit, June 30, when their successors should be elected and installed, and the officers so serving are entitled to the honors of the term.*—*Dec. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 6, 15.

NEW TRIAL.

1709. Will be Granted for Irregularities, when:
(See Trial, Sec. 2596.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 164, 228.

NEW BALLOT.

1710. Chancellor Commander: Has the Right to Order. when: Where the result of a ballot shows a less number of votes cast than members present, the Chancellor Commander has the right to order a new ballot, inasmuch as all members may be required to vote.†—*Dec. of W. A. Radcliffe, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1883, 200, 201.

NOTICE.

1711. In Appeal Cases: When Mailed to Accused in Time, no Ground for Appeal: (See Appeal, Sec. 123.)

S. L. Jour. 1880, 2070.

1712. Notice: Of Charges Pending, Member Entitled to: An officer cannot be removed without notice and trial. Offering a resolution and tabling the same for one

*This would seem to apply only to Jurisdictions having semi-annual elections. Under this view, the decision, is of course correct.

†The Grand Lodge of Missouri refused to affirm this decision, basing its action, as we think, upon a misconstruction of the Grand Chancellor's decision. The committee recommended a reversal of the decision, on the ground, that the ballot is not void if it shows a quorum of votes. We do not understand that the Grand Chancellor considered the ballot void simply because some members failed to vote, but the question was "Has the Chancellor Commander a right to order a new ballot" and the Grand Chancellor held that it had that right. The Law is well settled that the Chancellor Commander may compel every member to vote, even if it requires a new ballot to do so.

week, is not sufficient notice to any officer charged with dereliction of duty. The K. of R. and S., should notify the brother that such charge was pending.—*Dec. of A. Meyer, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1878, 544, 577.

1713. Notice; From Lodge to Section, of Suspension of Member, Legal Form of: (See E. R., Sec. 1108.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2586.

1714. Notice: What is Legal: How Time is Computed: In computing time, the day on which the notice is served is excluded, and the day on which it ends is included, the intervening time constitutes a legal notice. The fraction of a day is not recognized.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 839, 890.

1715. Notice: Of Trial, to Counsel is Sufficient, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2603.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1875, 158.

1716. Notice: Of Trial: Held Sufficient, if Left at Last Place of Residence: (See Trial, Sec. 2607.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1873, 34.

1717. Notice: To Sister Lodges of the Petition of an Applicant, Cannot be Ignored by Dispensation, when: Where the Law requires a notice to sister Lodges of the pendency of an application for initiation, and where a District Deputy Grand Chancellor granted a dispensation to have application referred to a committee, reported back, and the three ranks conferred on the same night; and this, without the required notice to sister Lodges; *Held*, That while the granting of dispensations by the D. D. G. C., is within the general duties of his office, * * * yet he is not authorized to grant a dispensation in such cases, until notice has been had by the sister Lodges.—*Rep of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 34, 35.

1718. Notice: Of Rejection of Applicant Sent to Other Lodges, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 75.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 221, 249.

NURSE.

1719. Brother Delinquent, Entitled to, when:
(See Pecuniary Benefits, Sec. 2052.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 122, 161, 163.

1720. Nurse: Vote Authorizing Committee to Employ Illegal, when: (See Construction of Constitution, Sec. 557.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1873, 593.

NOT GUILTY.

1721. Judgment of: May be Appealed From:
(See Appeals, Sec. 164, *et seq.*)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1879, 615, 643.

OFFICERS.

1722. Not Entitled to Mileage, when: Supreme Lodge officers are not entitled to mileage and expenses unless present at the close of the session, or are excused by the Supreme Chancellor. (See Rep. Sec. 2059.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 94.

1723. Officers: Of Grand Lodge Entitled to vote, when: The Grand Lodge of Kentucky decided that its officers were entitled to vote, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Lodge, on the following question: "Are the officers of this Grand Lodge who have not been elected Representatives to this Body this term, entitled to vote on all questions, and which was decided in the affirmative by the Grand Lodge;" the ground of the appeal was, under the Representative system that officers who were not Representatives could vote; *Held*, On report of the Committee, that the officers were entitled to vote, and the Grand Lodge was sustained.—*Appeal of J. B. Sarles, vs. G. L. of Ky.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 361, 391.

1724. Officers: Should be Governed by Instructions: All officers, high and low, should be governed by any instructions they may receive.—*Appeal of Lincoln Lodge No. 3, vs. G. L. Del.* (See Trustees, Sec. 2569.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 374, 395.

1725. Officers: Promotion of, Honors Retained:

Upon the query, "can an officer be promoted and retain the honors of his former office." The Committee of the State of Instructions Order, answered, "yes." S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585.

1726. Officers: Of Supreme Lodge Entitled to Seat, Though not Members of any Lodge, When:

Where the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal in his returns reported the S. M. A. as not entitled to his seat in the Supreme Lodge, as he did not claim membership in any Lodge; *Held*, That the S. M. A. was entitled to full recognition by this Supreme Body, he being in possession of an official receipt to Aug. 1st, and having the Semi-Annual Pass Word.—*Case of A. Ewing, of Texas.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1481.

1727. Officers: Of Supreme Lodge not Entitled to Seat, when: When a Supreme Lodge officer ceases to be a member of the Order, he is not entitled to his seat in the Supreme Lodge. (Case of S. I. G. Moyston, of Tenn.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1481.

1728. Officers: Of Subordinate Lodge: Attendants are not Regular: (See Attendants, Sec. 242.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2448, 2477 2568.

1729. Officers: Acting Pro Tem. Authority of: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 628, K. of R. and S. Sec. 1524.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1870, 34.

1730. Officers: Cannot be Fined for Non-Attendance, when: (See Fines, Sec. 1208; Absence, Sec. 257.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 315.

1731. Officers: Appointive: Cannot be Elected, when: The inner and outer guards are appointive officers, and they cannot be elected, even if the Chancellor Commander waives his prerogative.—*Rul. of J. J. Monell, jr., G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1875, 319.

1732. Officers: Terms of in New Lodge: (See New Lodge, Sec. 1708.)

G. L., Nev., Jour. 1883, 615.

1733. Officers: Elect, Not Officer in Fact, Until Installed: (See Installation, Sec. 1431.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1884, 19.

1734. Officers: Of Subordinate Lodge Cannot be Suspended by Grand Lodge Officers, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2394.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1872, 48, 49.

1735. Officers: On Entering Lodge when Open Must Assume Stations: When the Chancellor Commander fills an office *pro tem.*, it is the duty of the regular officer, upon entering, to assume his station.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 216, 265.

1736. Officers: Entering Lodge After Roll Call Must Assume their Stations: Officers of a Lodge entering after roll call, are entitled to their position without question or hindrance. It is the duty of the officer *pro tem.* to at once, vacate the position.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1876, 451, 548.

1737. Officers: Elect, Cannot be Installed, when: An officer elect cannot be installed if there are dues, fines, and assessments, outstanding against him, of whatsoever nature.—*Dec. of J. F. Caldwell, G. C.*

G. L., D.C., Jour., Jan., 1875, 674, 690.

1738. Officers; Right of to Speak, when out of Station, by Permission: On the query as to the right of an officer to speak, when absent from his station: *Held*, It is the duty of an officer to attend the Lodge and perform the functions of his office, but this rule does not prevent a Lodge from excusing an officer from filling his station at a particular time; and where a Lodge grants permission to an officer to leave his station, the acceptance of such permission does not impose on the officer any disabilities. It is the exercise of a privilege granted by the Lodge, and the officer, while exercising that privilege, may still participate in the business of the Lodge as a member.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 53, 113.

1739. Officers: Duty of on Entering After Roll Call: An officer, entering after roll call, should assume his

station. He may, of course, participate in the business of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 53, 113.

1740. Officers: Rights and Duties of in Respect to Lodge Privileges: It is the right of an officer coming in after roll call to take his seat as an officer of the Lodge. It requires no motion to allow him to do so. He can take his regalia and occupy his position without asking permission. It is the duty of officers to be clothed in the regalia of the office they hold, and they must occupy their chair or station in the Lodge in order to participate in the proceedings thereof.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 118. July, 1873, 568.
Approved, Feb., 1874, 739.

1741. Officers: Advancement of by Dispensation Does not Annul Election Laws: Where under peculiar local election Laws providing for the advancement of officers, and when a dispensation is granted to so advance certain officers; *Held*, That the granting of the dispensation does not annul the election Laws; that an officer advanced, must also be elected to the office.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 25, 176.

1742. Officers: Regular, may act pro tem. for Prelate, when: (See Prelate, Sec. 2050.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1874, 101, 114.

1743. Officers: May be Excused by Vote of Lodge on Request for Leave of Absence: Where a Lodge by vote excused the Chancellor Commander for three months on account of business engagements; *Held*, The Lodge committed no error in excusing the brother for the remainder of the term, as that action would relieve him from fines, and take from the Lodge the right to declare his office vacant for non-attendance.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1876, 353, 355.

1744. Officers: Of Grand Lodge: Charges Against, where Preferred: (See Charges, Sec. 674.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1872, 81.

OFFICE.

1745. Service in, is the Base of Honor in the Order: Principle Recognized: (See P. G. C., McMullan's Case, Sec. 1874.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 861, 867.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1127, 1129.

1746. Office: Of Subordinate Lodge: Consolidation of: Grand Chancellor has no Authority to Permit: (See Consolidation, Sec. 716.)

G. L., La., Jour., 1883, 26, 64.

1747. Office: Cannot be Created by a Subordinate Lodge: (See Attendants, Sec. 244.)

G. L., Texas, Jour., 1879, 120, 125.

1748. Office: More than one cannot be Held by the Same Officer, when: (See C. C., Sec. 617.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 31, 177.

1749. Office: In Division Must be Filled by Member Thereof: (See Division, Sec. 883.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

ORDER.

1750. Using Name of Prohibited, when: (See Advertising, Sec. 256.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 229.

1751. Order: For Semi-Annual Pass Word to be Retained by Lodge, when: A brother who obtains the Pass Word, from another Lodge, by an order from his Lodge, has no right to retain the order for future use. It is the property of the Lodge to which it is presented.—*Dec. of H. L. Howard, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1874, 8, 42.

1752. Order: For Grand Lodge Pass Word, Requisite of: Where a Past Chancellor presented an order for the G. L. P. W., which was signed only by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, *Held*, The order was not in legal form, and the Word could not be communicated on it.—*Rul. of E. L. Cole, G. C.* (See P. C., Sec., 1922.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1873, 8, 9.

1753. Order: Chancellor Commander May Communicate Semi-Annual Pass Word on, when: (See S. A. P. W., Sec. 2434.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1754. Orders: From Supreme or Grand Lodges Shall be Obeyed at once: (See Official Orders, Sec. 1802.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 35.

1755. Orders: On the Master of Exchequer may be signed by Chancellor Commander Pro Tempore: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 629.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1874, 118, 180.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 156, 212.

1756. Order: On the Master of Exchequer, may be recalled, when: A Lodge has the power to recall an order drawn by the Chancellor Commander in pursuance of a vote of the Lodge, at any time before payment thereof and it may rescind a vote authorizing the payment of money at any time before the money is actually paid.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.*

G. L., Me., Jour., 1877, 167, 237.

1757. Order: May be Drawn by the Presiding Officer, when: The presiding officer is authorized to draw orders on the Master of Exchequer during the absence of the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of J. F. Tarr. G. C.* (See C. C. Sec. 628.)

G. L., Me., Jour., 1875, 57, 68.

1758. Orders: On Master of Exchequer: Duty of to Pay: (See Master of Exchequer, Sec. 1653.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1875, 598, 689.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1759. Each Lodge may Provide for Itself: Each Lodge is authorized to adopt an Order of Business for itself, conforming to the Laws and usages of the Order.

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1875, 98, 99.

O. B. N.

1760. Adoption and Purpose of: The Maryland Case: After much exciting legislation in respect to the conclaves of the S. P. K. the Supreme Lodge at the session of

March 1870 adopted, as an amendment to the Ritual, an obligation designated as the O. B. N. to be taken by the candidate in the ante-room before initiation and by every member of the Lodge (Pro. Secret Session, S. L., Mar., 1870, 218; 1871, 252.) It was afterwards modified as now found in the Revised Ritual. The Jurisdiction of Maryland proved the most recalcitrant in its opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the O. B. N., and the Supreme Chancellor was authorized to resort to extreme measures in his endeavors to preserve and assert the authority of the Supreme Lodge in that Jurisdiction. (S. C. Report, March 1871, 248.) The action of the Supreme Chancellor in this respect was fully concurred in upon report of the committee on Unwritten Work and the O. B. N. was continued in force.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 386.

1761. O. B. N.: Extraordinary Powers Conferred on Supreme Chancellor, Concerning: For the purpose of completing the legislation as had and made in the matter of enforcing the legislation of this Supreme Body at this session covering the application of the qualified O. B. N. extraordinary powers were conferred on the Supreme Chancellor to be exercised during the vacation. Among them was the right to order the immediate conforming to said legislation within a specified time, to declare the charters of contumacious Grand Lodges forfeited, to form new Grand Lodges, to appoint Deputy Grand Chancellors; to take charge of Subordinate Lodges until new Grand Lodge is formed; to suspend any disloyal Subordinate Lodge or element in it.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 419, 421.

1762. O. B. N.: Lodges Suspending Member for Subscribing to, Ordered to Reinstate the same: Where a certain Lodge had suspended members for subscribing to the O. B. N., they were ordered to forthwith reinstate the same, and were not permitted to enforce the payment of any dues or penalties during said suspension, and Grand Lodges were ordered to carry this into effect.

S. L. Jour. 1871, 427.

1763. O. B. N.: Members, Suspended for Refusing to Subscribe to, May be Reinstated, How: (See Reinstatements, Sec. 2158.) G. L., D. C., Jour., 1878, 153, 170, 173.

1764. O. B. N.: Of Endowment Rank, Not Dispensed with in Ontario: The Supreme Lodge at its last session, (1882, 2557), did not dispense with or abrogate the O.B.N. in the Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario. It is still required of applicants for certificates in the Endowment Rank, in that province.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, G. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

OBLIGATORY LAWS.

1765. Construction and Meaning of: *Resolved*, That the provisions of the Laws of the Supreme Lodge, relating to the Constitutions of Grand and Subordinate Lodges, to the effect that matter *italicised* is obligatory, means simply that those bodies have no option as to accepting them, but do not mean that the italicised words must be printed in their Constitutions. (See Constitution, Sec. 545.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 734.

1766. Obligatory Laws: Must be Constitutional to be Binding: (See Laws, Sec. 1530.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1232, 1302.

1767. Obligatory Laws: Are Applicable to all Subordinate Lodges: (See Constitution, Sec. 545.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 536, 579.

OBLIGATION.

1768. The Word "Affirm," Cannot be Substituted for any Other Word in: (See Affirm, Sec. 272).

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1872, 8, 23.

ORGANIZATION.

1769. Of Supreme Lodge: The Supreme Lodge was organized upon a plan submitted by a convention of delegates for that purpose. (See Supreme Lodge, Sec. 2264.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 10.

1770. Organization: Of Lodges: General Instruction for: Subordinate Lodges come into existence by virtue of dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor,

or by the Grand Chancellor under whose jurisdiction the same may be granted.

MANNER OF PETITIONING FOR DISPENSATION.

Not less than nine Knights in good standing may apply to the Supreme Chancellor, where no Grand Lodge exists, to establish a new Lodge. Said application must be accompanied by a fee of not less than fifteen dollars, and if coming from Knights, must be further accompanied by their cards of withdrawal from the Lodge or Lodges of which they were last members.

In places where no Lodges of the Order exist, the applicants need not be Knights. In that case they must be white, male citizens of good moral character, sound in mind and body, and of the legal age prescribed by the Laws of their place of residence.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Supreme Chancellor of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World:

The undersigned, residing in, and not within the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge of the Order, respectfully petition that a dispensation may be granted them to establish a Lodge of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, to be located in, county of, and, to be known as Lodge, No. of the Knights of Pythias and under your immediate jurisdiction.

Fee \$15.00 herewith.

(Signed.)

.....

In all cases the necessary expenses of the instituting and installing officers must be paid by the applicants in addition to fees otherwise prescribed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO INSTITUTING OFFICERS.

The instituting officer on reaching the place for instituting the new Lodge, will, as soon as possible, proceed to the discharge of his duties as follows:

1st. He will examine the room proposed to be used, very carefully, and assure himself that it is secure in every way.

2d. Having called together the applicants, he will, after showing his commission and the dispensation, use all possible

means to satisfy himself of the identity of those present with the signers of the petition.

3d. He will proceed to collect from each candidate the necessary fees for all of the Ranks.

4th. He will then exclude from the Lodge room all not members of the Order, and will make due preparations for conferring the Ranks.

5th. He will then confer the Ranks of the Order on the applicants as required by the Ritual.

6th. He will then order an election of officers for the Lodge; said election to be by ballot, and under his supervision.

7th. He will duly install the officers elect.

8th. He will declare the Lodge duly instituted as.....
.....Lodge, No., of....., County of
....., and.....

9th. He will then, as soon as possible, make out his report, embodying a statement of the discharge of his duties as herein designated, and promptly forward the same to the Supreme Chancellor. This latter duty must be performed as soon as the duties enumerated herein shall have been discharged; there must be no delay; all money collected except as much as is required for expenses, must be remitted with the report.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1453, 1455.

1771. Organization: of Lodges, Requisites to Entitle Members to do Work: (See New Lodges, Sec. 1702.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1772. Organization: of Lodges, Expenses of, how paid: (See Expenses, Sec. 1023; also Ante, Sec. 1770.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 737, 753.

1773. Organization: Of Lodges, Application for must be Endorsed by Deputy Supreme Chancellor: (See New Lodge Sec. 1704; Petitioners, Sec. 1829.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

1774. Organization: of Lodges, Instructions to Officers: Construction of Clause V: Clause V. of the general instructions to instituting officers (See ante, Sec. 1770) reads as follows: "He will then confer the ranks of the Order on the applicants as required by the Ritual." *Query, Is*

it requisite for a quorum (7) of regularly made Knights to be present in order to work the Ranks in full upon the charter applicants for a Lodge? or can a Deputy under the direction of a Grand Lodge, or a Grand Chancellor, go by himself, and regularly and legally institute Subordinate Lodges, without any assistance from, or need of, other members of the Order? If the *latter*, what would be his necessary course of procedure? *Ans.*, In cases where it is impossible or inexpedient to procure such assistance, the instituting officers can legally institute a Subordinate Lodge without the assistance from other members of the Order, conferring the Ranks himself upon the applicants.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1987, 2005.

1775. Organization: Of Lodges: Supreme Lodge has no Authority to Authorize Member to Travel for: On the resolution to authorize the Grand Lodge, or the Grand Chancellor of California, to appoint a competent brother to travel over the state and the Pacific coast to organize Lodges, the said Grand Chancellor to issue dispensations and charters, the expenses of the brother to be deducted from the charter fees, and the Grand Chancellor allowed to have the work of the Order translated into the French and Spanish languages, etc. The chair ruled, That the resolution is an invasion of the Law of the Supreme Lodge and is consequently out of order.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 427, 428.

1776. Organization: of Lodges: Construction of Law Concerning: On the question as to whether the Three Ranks in North America can not be conferred except as in Paragraph 8, Section 2, Art. VIII., Supreme Lodge Constitution apply in the case of the institution of new Lodges; and as to whether, in General Instructions to Instituting Officers, Paragraph 9, of Revised Official Digest, pp. 107, 108, requires the fees for the Ranks, to be forwarded and included in the report of the instituting officer, *Held*, 1. Paragraph 8, Sec. 2 of Art. VIII. of Supreme Lodge Constitution does apply to the institution of new Lodges. 2. The fees for the Ranks are not to be included in the report of the instituting officer.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* (See Organization, Sec. 1770.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2957, 2993.

OUTER GUARD.

1777. Duty of: In Respect to Clearing Ante-Room: (See Admission, Sec. 211; Ante-Room, 168.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

1778. Outer Guard: Should Inform Members of the Rank in which Lodge is working: It is the duty of the outer steward (O. G.) to state what degree the Lodge is working in, that no errors may occur in giving the signs, etc.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

1779. Outer Guard: Duty of in Respect to Notifying Members: It is the duty of the Outer Guard to notify members before entering the Lodge room what Rank the Lodge is working in.—*Dec. of S. J. Millett, Act. G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1875, 262, 322.

1780. Outer Guard: Appointive: Cannot be Elected: (See Officer, Sec. 1731.)

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1875, 319.

1781. Outer Guard: Not Compelled to Remain in Ante-Room: The O. G., may enter the Lodge room without giving signs, first properly securing his door, and occupying a position convenient thereto.—*Dec. of J. F. Seavey, G. C.*

G. L., N. H. Jour., 1876, 24, 45.

1782. Outer Guard: May Remain in Hall, when: Where C. C., decided that the O. G., must be at his post; that he had no right to remain in the hall, *Held*, That outside of the inner door was his station when necessary for action, but the ante-room being secured, courtesy should allow the O. G., to remain in the hall.—*Dec. of E. W. Canfield, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1875, 7, 35.

OFFICIAL MEMORIAL CHART.

1783. To be Furnished as Other Supplies: Resolved, That the Official Memorial Chart and Patent of Membership shall hereafter be furnished by the Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and through them to the several Subordinate Lodges in the same manner as all other supplies.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1155.

1784. Official Memorial Chart: Adoption of: For Sale to Members: (See Certificate of Membership, Secs., 667, 668.) S. L., Jour., 1874, 979, 980.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

1785. None Recognized by Supreme Lodge: *Resolved*, That while the Supreme Lodge is pleased to encourage all reputable publications in the interest of the Order, it does not recognize any publication of whatever name as its official organ. S. L. Jour., 1873, 721.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

1786. Of Proceedings of Supreme Lodge to be Printed for Use of Members: (See Jour., Sec. 1480, and Note.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 223.

OFFICIAL RECEIPT.

1787. Adoption of: Issue Authorized: The Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal were authorized to issue receipts to all Grand and Subordinate Lodges at \$2.00 per hundred, these receipts to be authoritative evidence to the Order throughout the world, not only of membership, but of good standing in the Order, and that no other receipt should be authoritative evidence of payment of dues, assessments or other claims of the Lodge, and that the same go into effect July 1st, 1875. S. L. Jour., 1875, 1165.

1788. Official Receipt: Chancellor Commander May Demand, when: On presentation of an order for the S. A. P. W. a Chancellor Commander may demand the official receipt. (See Visitor, Sec. 2700.)—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1227, 1296.

1789. Official Receipt: Must Accompany an Order for the Pass Word: The Supreme Chancellor, explaining his former decision: *Held*, That the official receipt *must* accompany an order for the Pass Word. That a Chancellor Commander could not communicate the Pass Word, on an order therefor, without the official receipt.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427.

*This decision was made by way of explaining and modifying the decision contained in the preceding section. In the one it is held that the C. C. *may* "require"

1790. Official Receipt: No Other Legal; Only this official receipt can be recognized as legal. (See Visitors, Sec. 2700 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1227, 1296.

1791. Official Receipt: Not Essential, but may be Required, when: The official receipt for dues should only be required of a visiting brother in possession of the S. A. P. W., when doubts exist as to his being a member of the Order.*—*Dec. of J. J. Acker, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 15, 51.

1792. Official Receipt: Possession of not Essential: It is not imperatively necessary for a visiting brother, in possession of the S. A. P. W. and proving himself in the secret work, to produce an official receipt to gain admission into a Lodge, but the Lodge (C. C.) may demand it as an evidence of membership and good standing.—*Dec. of Max J. Alwens, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 10, 33.

1793. Official Receipt: May be Demanded, when: A Chancellor Commander may require a member to exhibit the official receipt for payment of dues before investing him with the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.*

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

1794. Official Receipt: Lodge Cannot Charge for: A Lodge has no right to exact a payment for an official receipt. A member when entitled to it is entitled to it without being compelled to pay for the same.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1231, 1261.

1795: Official Receipt: Lodge Cannot Charge for: It is not proper for a Lodge to charge a brother for an official receipt when he is entitled to one by paying his dues.—*Dec. of G. H. Kidder, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1880, 1164.

1796. Official Receipt: Is not Sufficient as a Visiting Credential: Where the Grand Chancellor decided that a member was entitled to admission upon his official re-

the official receipt; in other words, he "must." The latter must be regarded as the law, while the former certainly accords with the practice in the majority of Jurisdictions. (See Exposition, title Official Receipt; see also decision of Supreme Chancellor Lindsay, Sec. 2530.)

*This is in accord with the current of authorities now, that the official receipt is not essential but that it *may* be required. The opposite theory is now sufficiently exploded, that the official receipt is necessary, notwithstanding the possession of the other qualifications

ceipt, and without the S. A. P. W. *Held*, That as applied to a visiting brother, it is not the Law. That official receipt is the highest and best evidence of good standing in the Order, yet, the possession of the S. A. P. W. is necessary.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 19, 63.

1797. Official Receipt: Price of: On the report of the committee on finance, the price of the official receipt was fixed at 75 cents per hundred, with 5 per cent. off to Grand Lodges; also that they be furnished, leaving blank space for the name and number of the Lodge, and sold at 50 cents per hundred receipts, with ten per cent. discount to Grand Lodges, when ordered in lots of 1,000 or more.—*Rep. of com. on Finance.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2949, 3028.

1798. Official Receipt: How far Binding Upon the Lodge Issuing Same: An official receipt properly signed and under the seal of the Lodge is *prima facie* evidence that the member has paid all the demands acknowledged in said receipt to have been paid by him; but as between the Lodge and the member such receipt is not conclusive upon the Lodge, if, in point of fact such demands, so acknowledged, have not been paid. S. L., Jour., 1882, 2567.

1799. Official Receipt; No Penalty for Not Using: Duty of Grand Lodges to Comply with Legislation of Supreme Lodge Concerning: The Supreme Lodge refused to decree a penalty for the non-use of the official receipt, but grand officers were requested to call the attention of Subordinate Lodges to the enactments of the Supreme Lodge on this subject and require their compliance therewith. S. L. Jour., 1878, 1561, 1606.

1800: Official Receipt: Deposit of in Lieu of Card; *Appeal of G. H. Mitchell vs. G. L., of Ontario.* (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2790.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1625.

1801. Official Receipt: Recommendation of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal not Adopted: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt the recommendation of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal in respect to furnishing the official receipts to Subordinate Lodges, only through their respective Grand Lodges.—*Rep. of Com. on Law.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2797, 2990.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

1802. From Supreme or Grand Lodges must be Obeyed at once: An official order from the Supreme Lodge or Grand Lodge to any Subordinate Lodge of the Order, and in the order as here given, takes precedence over *all* other business, and when notified of its being there—unless while working one of the Sections of a Rank, and should such be the case the Lodge must be brought to its proper working rank—the contents made known and acted upon *at once* prior to proceeding with any other business. Should the order be irregular, exceptional, or even arbitrary, the after course will be to obey it until remedied through the proper channels.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 35.

OFFICIAL TITLES.

1803. Must be Affixed to Names of Members, when: A Lodge has the right to order the K. of R. and S. to affix to the names of members appearing in the minutes, such official title as the person named therein may be entitled to. G. L., Ill., Jour., 1876, 61, 76.

OFFICIAL HONORS.

1804. Installation into Office Necessary to Convey: (See Installation, Sec. 1432, 1433.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

1805. Official Honors: Brother Serving Unexpired Term Entitled to: On a query propounded, *Held*, A brother filling and serving an unexpired term in a Subordinate office, is entitled to all the honors that would accrue to him, the same as if he filled a full term.—*Dec. of J. W. Thompson, Act. G. C.* G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1869, 215.

1806. Official Honors: Officer Entitled to for Service, when: An officer who serves in the position in which he was last installed until the end of the term, without being removed for non-attendance or other cause, is thereby entitled to the honors of the term, and to advancement, whether he has served a majority of the nights in the term or otherwise.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 447, 546.

OBITUARY LIST.

1807. Placing Member's Name on: Local Legislation: The Grand Lodge of New Jersey by resolution placed the name of a deceased brother on the obituary list. It was afterward discovered that the brother was not in good standing at the time of his death, but the Grand Lodge refused to erase the name from the list. On appeal, the Supreme Lodge refused to decide as to the propriety of the action of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, holding it to be a matter for local legislation.—*Appeal of Friendship Lodge vs. the G. L. of N. J.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1628, 1669, 1640, 1677.

OPENING CEREMONIES.

1808. Motion to Dispense with Improper: A motion to dispense with the opening ceremonies of a Lodge is improper and ought not to be entertained. The Ritual is Law and must be observed.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

1809. Opening Ceremonies; No Form of Public Installation: No form of opening the Lodge in public, is permitted at a public installation of officers, except such ceremonies as are laid down in the installation work for public use, with accompany forms, etc.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

1810. Opening Ceremonies: Are Obligatory: The opening and closing ceremonies as prescribed in the Ritual of the Order are not optional, but are obligatory.*—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* G. L., Me., Jour., 1878, 283, 343.
G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1878, 18, 23.

1811. Opening Ceremonies: Must be Observed in Due Form: A Chancellor Commander has no right to order his Lodge opened or closed without going through the ritualistic ceremony. He must open and close in due form.—*Dec. of J. D. Pappe, G. C.* G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1881, 575, 598.

*This is now modified by the new Ritual. Portions of the ceremony are no longer obligatory.

OPENING LODGE.

1812. In Absence of Chancellor Commander, Who Qualified to Preside: In the absence of the executive officers of a Lodge, the Senior Past Chancellor present shall preside; if no Past Chancellor be present the Lodge may call a Knight to the chair and he may appoint officers *pro tem*. Of a necessity, a Lodge must have officers.—*Dec. of J. W. Wheeler, G. C.* G. L., Kan., Jour., 1878, 8, 26, 34.

1813. Opening Lodge: Legality of Proceedings When Chairs are not Filled: It is not imperative that all the chairs be fill in opening a Lodge, it is proper that they should, and this is one reason for prescribing that seven shall be a quorum. The proceedings, however, would be legal and binding when all the offices, *necessary* to the working of a Lodge are filled.—*Dec. of D. J. Holland, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1883, 9, 23.

1814. Opening Lodge: Illegal After the Chancellor Commander has Declared it Closed: (See C. C., Sec. 620.) G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1873, 497, 498.

1815. Opening Lodge: Duty of Master at Arms: (See M. A., Sec. 1657.) G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 18, 63.

1816. Opening Lodge: Illegal if Prelate's Station is Unfilled: (See Prelate, Sec. 2049.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1877, 46.

ONTARIO.

1817. Board of Control for: To Manage Affairs of Endowment Rank: (See E. R., Sec. 1068.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2557.

1818. Ontario: O. B. N. of Endowment Rank, not Dispensed in: (See O. B. N., Sec. 1764.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789. 3052.

OFFENSES.

1819 A Member who Sues his Lodge for a Claim Guilty of Offense, when: A member who has a claim against his Lodge, upon which payment is refused, is guilty of

an offense when he places it in the hands of attorneys—not members of the Order, for collection, and is subject to charges for violation of his obligation. His proper course is to appeal.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 978, 979.

1820. Offenses: Criticising Grand Chancellor: Addressing letters to the Grand Chancellor, criticising him for actions while in the discharge of his official duties, is held to be of the gravest character, and merits the severest condemnation.

G. L., Ill., Jour. 1882, 788, 888.

1821. Offenses: Against Other Societies, Candidates Not Accountable for, when: (See Candidate, Sec. 747.)

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1872, 59.

ORPHANS.

1822. Liability of Lodge for School Bills of Children After Marriage of Widow: On the query: "Is a Lodge responsible for the school bills of the orphans of a deceased brother after the marriage of his widow." *Held*, Yes. The marriage of the widow does not affect the relation of the Lodge to the orphan.

G. L., Md., Jour., 1878, 533, 565.

OBJECTIONS.

1823. To Illegal Meeting of Division, Must be Taken, when: (See Division, Sec. 880.)

G. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

PETITION.

1824. Of Ladies for Side Degree, Tabled: (See Ladies' Degree, Sec. 1534.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 16.

1825. Petition: Of Colored Citizen: Action Deferred: In reference to an application from a number of colored gentlemen from Philadelphia for a charter, your committee cannot recommend its adoption, as we deem it entirely inexpedient to take any action on it at present for many and obvious reasons.—*Rep. of com. on U. W.* (See Colored Lodges, Secs. 538, 539, 540.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 96.

1826. Petition: For Membership: A Vote not Necessary to Receive: (See Application, Sec. 105.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 454, 485.

1827. Petition: For Membership: Law Requiring to Lie over two Weeks not in Conflict: Where the Law requires that, in cities or towns having more than one Lodge, petition for membership shall lie over two weeks, and notice sent to the other Lodges of the pending of said petitions, *Held*, That the Law is not in conflict with the Law on petition as promulgated by the Supreme Lodge, where such Law has received the approval of the Supreme Chancellor.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 246.

PETITIONERS.

1828. Restrictions as to Nationality: The Constitution provides that “no person shall be initiated into a a Lodge of this Order * * * * unless he be a white male, etc.” Under this, Supreme Chancellor Berry decided that citizens of the Hawaiian Islands had the right to petition for the establishment of Lodges, provided it was recommended by the Deputy Grand Chancellor, but later the Supreme Lodge refused the petition of Oahu Lodge No. 1, of Honolulu, for permission to initiate natives of that Island.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1037, 1129.

1829. Petitioners: Opposition to, by Existing Lodges: Duty of D. G. C. Notwithstanding any opposition to the petition of citizens to institute a Lodge, by Lodges already working in the same place, it is the duty of the D. G. C. to forward all applications made to him, and he must approve, or disapprove of the same in writing. He has no right to agree to any “*side stipulations*” in the premises, and Lodges objecting thereto must file their objection in writing over their seal with the D. G. C., which must be forwarded to the Supreme Chancellor. This applies to Jurisdictions under the control of the Supreme Lodge. When there is a Grand Lodge, the question becomes a matter for local legislation.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.—Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

PASS WORD.

1830. Origin of: *Resolved*, That all pass words in the Order shall emanate from the Supreme Lodge, and shall be uniform throughout the country.* S. L. Jour., 1869, 101.

1831. Pass Word: Instruction of Supreme Chancellor to Pennsylvania in Respect to: The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania issuing a Pass Word of its own, was instructed by the Supreme Chancellor to adopt the one in use in the other Jurisdictions. This being in conformity with the intention of the Supreme Lodge in dispensing with visiting cards.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1869, 67.

1832. Pass Word: Reference Thereto in Laws to be Stricken out: It was *Resolved*, That the words, "the pass words shall be semi-annual, and shall be the same throughout the country," wherever they appear in the Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Lodges Constitutions, they shall be stricken out, as they belong properly to the Unwritten Work. S. L. Jour., 1869, 118.

1833. Pass Word: Brother Holding Card Entitled to, when: (See S. A. P. W., Secs. 2454-2455.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 467, 613.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app., 36.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

1834. Pass Word: Of the Ranks: Chancellor Commander not Authorized to Communicate, when: (See C. C., Sec. 608.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

1835. Pass Word: Of the Ranks: Chancellor Commander Authorized to Communicate on Order: (See C. C., Sec. 608; S. A. P. W., Sec. 2434.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

1836. Pass Word: Of the Ranks: Brother Entitled to without order, when: A visiting brother who is not in possession of the S. A. P. W. is entitled to admission though he may not be in possession of the Rank Pass Word. This latter is permanent and to be a Knight, he must

*In 1875 the Supreme Chancellor was authorized to issue a universal S. A. P. W. (Jour. 1875, 1145), but this matter is now regulated by the Const., Art. XVI.

of necessity have been invested with it. If he has forgotten it, the C. C. can and should communicate it to him that he may work his way into the Lodge. No order therefore, as in the case of the S. A. P. W. is necessary. It is due to him as incident to his rank.* *Dec of E. T. Sykes, G. C.*

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1881, 7, 68.

1837. Pass Word: Duty of Master at Arms in Respect to: Must take Same as from Outer Guard:

It is the duty of the Master at Arms to receive the Pass Words from the O. G. at the opening of the Lodge. He is expected to visit the officers at their respective stations. The O. G. is no exception.—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.*

G, L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1475-6, 1512.

PAST SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

1838. Seniority of: Inquiry into ordered:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to determine and fix the status and seniority of the Past Supreme Chancellors of the Order, and report at the next annual session.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1293.

1839. Past Supreme Chancellor: Rank and Seniority of: The special committee appointed to determine and fix the status and seniority of Past Supreme Chancellors, submitted an exhaustive report, which was adopted, fixing the rank of the Past Supreme Chancellors as follows:

FOUNDER AND PAST SUPREME CHANCELLOR,

JUSTUS H. RATHBONE.

Elected by the Supreme Lodge, August 11, 1868.

PAST SUPREME CHANCELLORS BY SERVICE.

Samuel Read, became P. S. C. March 9, 1870.

H. C. Berry, “ “ April 23, 1874.

S. S. Davis, “ “ August 23, 1876.

*This has been decided differently in at least one Jurisdiction, but this seems to be the better rule. The possession of the Rank Pass Word has never been a test of good standing. The G. C. commenting upon this decision—bottom page 12, Jour., Miss., 1881—admits that it is in direct conflict with the ruling of the Supreme Lodge, but says: “For the reasons given in my ruling, I was so impressed with the illogical deduction of the former that I made my ruling as a means of getting the question before the Supreme Lodge again, where I believe it will reverse its former decision, as a *non sequitur*.”

HONORARY PAST SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

W. P. Westwood,	per Resolution,	August 11, 1868.
Joseph T. K. Plant,	“ “	March 9, 1869.
Edward Dunn,	“ “	March 9, 1869.
Wilbur H. Meyers,	“ “	March 9, 1869.
Hugh G. Divine,	“ “	April 19, 1873.
Wm. Blancois,	“ “	April 19, 1873.

The committee drop the name of Clarence M. Barton from the list of P. S. Cs. for the reason that he had been declared, by resolution, a P. S. C. by reason of having been the G. C. of the G. L. of D. C., but upon investigation it was discovered that the Grand Lodge of D. C. during that period was defunct, and “he, the said Barton, had no Grand Lodge to be Grand Chancellor of.”—*Rep. of com.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1574, 1578.

PAST SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

1840. Recommendation as to Rank, and Badge for: The Supreme Lodge considering the recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor, refused to create the rank and title of Past Supreme Representative and to permit such to wear the jewel of the Supreme Representative.*—*Rec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1229, 1296.

1841. Supreme Representatives: Jewel for Adopted: (See Jewels, Secs. 1496, 1497.)
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1566, 1619.
S. L. Jour., 1880, 1860, 2057.

PAST GRAND CHANCELLOR.

1842. Rank of will not be Conferred, when: A Grand Vice Chancellor who may serve as Grand Chancellor to fill vacancy in that office does not thereby become entitled to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor.—*Rep. of com. on R. and C.* (See G. V. C., Secs 1351, 1353.) S. L. Jour., 1871, 340.
Jour., 1880, 2035.

1843. Past Chancellor: Not Entitled to Rank, when: The Grand Vice Chancellor of a new Grand Lodge

*In 1878, the S. K. of R. and S., was instructed to prepare and submit a jewel regalia &c., for a Past Supreme Representative. In 1880 the designs were submitted and adopted. See Jewels, Secs. 1496, 1497. The Supreme Lodge, while it does not, by this, create the rank and title of Past Supreme Representative, it does, however, give that official a distinguishing rank. A full sized drawing of the Past Supreme Representative's Jewel may be found in the printed By-Laws of the Supreme Lodge.

serving in that office is not thereby entitled to a Past Grand Chancellor's credential nor a seat in the Supreme Lodge, he not having been elected to said degree or a Past Grand Chancellor. (So held on report of com. on R. and C. in case of C. D. Lucas, of Mo.) (See G. V. C., Sec. 1351.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 446, 447.

1844. Past Grand Chancellor: Grand Lodge has no Authority to Elect, when: Where a Grand Lodge re-elects a Grand Chancellor it has no authority to elect a Past Grand Chancellor to receive the honors of the term. (Action in respect to the application of the Grand Lodge of Michigan to confer the rank on P. C., C. A Mack.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1354, 1425.

1845. Past Grand Chancellor: Further Creation of Inexpedient: On the resolution that all G. K.s of R. and S. who shall have served a term of five consecutive years, shall be entitled to the honors of P. G. C. *Held*, That it is inexpedient to provide for any other method for obtaining the rank of P. G. C. than the customary one of service in the chair of G. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1134, 1152.

1846. Past Grand Chancellor: Creation of: Implied Prohibition against: Construction of Constitution: On the resolution to confer the rank of Past Grand Chancellor on a brother, the committee report as follows: "That the facts set forth in preamble and resolution show that the Grand Lodge of Indiana, in the election of P. C., William F. Myers as a Past Grand Chancellor, were justified, under the circumstances; that since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, there is no authority for a Grand Lodge to elect a Past Grand Chancellor: although, there is no express, there is no implied prohibition of such action; that, as a general provision, there is not only propriety but a necessity, so far as the same is practicable, to keep the honors that are coupled with past services strictly within and confined to those that have performed the services for the constitutional period. In view of the particular circumstances the committee recommended the adoption of the resolution.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1283, 1286.

*At the session of April, 1884, the Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a Constitutional amendment as well also a resolution granting to G. K. of R. and S. who had served five consecutive years the right to receive the rank of P. G. C. Jour. 1884, 2991.

1847. Past Grand Chancellor: Emeritus Rank of no Longer Confered by the Supreme Lodge: On the proposition to confer the rank of Past Grand Chancellor on a certain brother for meritorious services ruled by the Supreme Chancellor that no proposition to create a Past Grand Chancellor *Emeritus*, could be entertained by the Supreme Lodge, so long as the present Law relating to that subject remains in force.—*Rul. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1357, 1376.

1848. Past Grand Chancellor: Right of Grand Lodge to Create, denied, when: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution declaring that a grand Lodge has the power to elect a P. G. C. in place of one who may be suspended for an offense,

S. L. Jour., 1873, 723.

1849. Past Grand Chancellor: Creation of in new Jurisdiction no Longer Necessary: Since by the Constitution a P. C. is eligible to the office of Grand Chancellor it is not necessary that six Past Grand Chancellors be given to new Jurisdictions.—*Rul. of Com. on Law.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 537, 557.

1850. Past Grand Chancellor: District Deputy Grand Chancellor for German Lodges, Entitled to Rank, when: The committee on credentials and returns, finding a brother entitled to the rank of P. G. C., so reported which report was adopted by the Supreme Lodge, subsequently the committee on irregularities in the creation of P. G. C., reported adversely to the right of the brother to the rank, when it was moved that the name of the brother be placed upon the list of P. G. Cs.; whereupon a point of order was raised that the Supreme Lodge had acted upon the credentials of the brother during yesterday's session. *Held*, That the point was well taken, and that the P. G. C., was entitled to be entered upon the Roster of the Supreme Lodge.—*Rul. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* (Case of J. H. Schomburg, of D. C.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2262, 2416, 2419.

1851. Past Grand Chancellor: Rule in Preceding Section Adhered to: The rule laid down in the preceding section was adhered to in two other cases at the same sessions, to-wit: Where the credentials have been acted

upon, the brother is entitled to the rank. (Case of C. H. Schmidt, of Wis. Case of S. C. Williams, of Ohio.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2420.

1852. Past Grand Chancellor: Brothers Entitled to Rank: Precedent: In respect to the right of a D. D. G. C., for German Lodges to the rank of P. G. C., the committee on irregularities in the creation of P. G. C., report: "The extent of the jurisdiction in this case was over *two Lodges in his own town*. His service was not such as contemplated by Law. His *claim* should not be allowed." This report was stricken out and the brother declared to be entitled to admission to the Supreme Lodge.* (Case of B. Schal, of W. Va.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2417, 2420.

1853. Past Grand Chancellor: When Entitled to Rank: Supreme Chancellor Berry having decided that a retiring Grand Chancellor was not entitled to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor unless he was present at the installation of his successor, and was officially passed to his proper chair, and even then, not eligible to the office of Supreme Representative, until he had been obligated as a Past Grand Chancellor. (S. L. Jour., 1874, 845.) This decision not having been actually reversed by the Supreme Lodge, Supreme Chancellor Davis attempted to enforce the same, and the matter coming before the Supreme Lodge, on his report, it was *Resolved*, That the decisions of the Supreme Chancellor relative to Past Grand Chancellors were warranted by the construction of Law as heretofore made by his predecessor.

Resolved, That hereafter any Grand Chancellor who has served a full term in that office, and against whom no charges are pending, shall be entitled to the rank and title of Past Grand Chancellor, as soon as his successor is installed.

Resolved, That a Grand Chancellor, on being re-elected, shall be entitled to the rank and title of Past Grand Chancellor immediately after his second installation.

Resolved, That no one is eligible to election as Supreme Re-

*It is difficult to reconcile this action with the provision of the Constitution as it existed at the time, and the legislation of the Supreme Lodge, (See Ante). There is no material difference between the section of the Constitution as it stood then and as it exists now, both required that the jurisdiction of the D. D., should be co-extensive with his state and that he should serve three years. (See Sec. 590, Dann's Digest.) In none of the cases cited in the last three sections were these requisites fully complied with. See Supreme Lodge Const., Art. XXI, Appendix. See post Sec. 1870.

presentative until he is entitled to the rank and title of Past Grand Chancellor. (See G. C., Sec. 1336.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1115.

1854. Past Grand Chancellor: Officer at Institution of Grand Lodge Entitled to Rank, when: The Supreme Chancellor propounds the following query as suggested by Art. XXI of the Supreme Lodge Const., viz.:

“Will the Past Chancellor who shall be elected as officiating Past Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge (at its institution) take that rank at the close of the term for which he is elected?” Upon which the committee report, construing the Constitution, as follows: “That under Section 3, Article VI of the Supreme Lodge Constitution, upon the organization of a Grand Lodge in a new Jurisdiction, a Past Grand Chancellor is required to be elected to fill that office in the Grand Lodge, we are, therefore, of the opinion and would report, that upon such election, and after service in said office until the election and installation of a successor at the regular election and installation of officers, in such Grand Lodge, the Past Grand Chancellor would be entitled to take rank thereafter as a Past Grand Chancellor.”—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1365, 1423.

1855. Past Grand Chancellor: Power of Supreme Lodge to Confer Emeritus Rank Declared: On the resolution: That the Supreme Lodge has no power to confer the rank of *emeritus* P. G. C. and no Grand Lodge has the power to confer the rank of *emeritus* P. C; *Held*, That it is in the power of the Supreme Lodge to confer the rank of P. G. C. for meritorious services, and in regard to state Jurisdictions conferring the rank of Past Chancellor this Supreme Lodge has decided that it was a matter for local legislation.* (See P. C., Secs. 1920, 1924.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1146, 1156.

1856. Past Grand Chancellor: Entitled to rank Though not Present at Installation: *Query;* At the installation of Grand Lodge officers, does not the retiring Grand Chancellor become the V. G. P. and pass to the rank of P. G. C. by virtue of service in office, though he is not pres-

*The Supreme Lodge has by subsequent legislation denied to itself the right to exercise this privilege, but so far as it refers to Grand Lodges it may be considered the Law, as the Supreme Lodge has never attempted to deny to the Grand Lodges the right to confer the emeritus rank of P. C. (See Expo, P. C.)

ent at the time of the installation of his successor. Ans. Yes.—
Rep. of Com. on Law. S. L. Jour., 1873, 710, 735.

1857. Past Grand Chancellor: Rank of not Conferred for Unexpired Term of Grand Chancellor, when: Where, on the death or resignation of a Grand Chancellor, the G. V. C. serves as Grand Chancellor the remainder of the term, he is not by reason of such service entitled to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor. S. L. Jour., 1876, 1276, 1287.

1858. Past Grand Chancellor: Certain Grand Lodges Authorized to Create: *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodges of New York, Virginia, Nebraska, Connecticut, California, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Indiana, be allowed six additional Past Grand Chancellors, to be elected from the Past Chancellors in good standing at the next session of said Grand Lodges.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 189.

1859. Past Grand Chancellor: Names of Stricken from the Roll: Upon recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor the names of certain Past Grand Chancellors were stricken from the rolls, they having been found guilty of crime, and an infraction of the Laws of the Order. (Case of Noble J. York and A. H. Allen.)—*Recom. of H. C. Berry*.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 719, 746, app. 12.

1860. Past Grand Chancellor: Irregularities in Creation of: Subject of Inquiry: The Supreme Lodge in 1875 instituted an inquiry into the creation of P. G. C's. with a view to preparing a roster of those legally entitled to the rank.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1157.

1861. Past Grand Chancellor: Further Time Granted to Committee on Irregularities in Creation of: The committee being unable to make definite report asked for further time to search records, which was granted.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1160.

1862. Past Grand Chancellor: Irregularities in Creation of: Roster Prepared: The committee of the whole, have had under consideration the "Report of the

Special Committee on Irregularities," and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee rise, and report to the Supreme Lodge, that, in the judgment of the committee, any brother who has heretofore been acknowledged as a Past Grand Chancellor and received as such by the Supreme Lodge, is entitled to that rank;

Resolved, That the special committee prepare a roster of such Past Grand Chancellors, and also such recommendations as they may deem advisable as to all applicants or claimants for the rank who have not already been admitted to the Supreme Lodge, or upon whom the rank has not already been conferred by the Supreme Lodge; and recommend that each of those whose right to the rank is questioned, be cited to appear to answer the charge made, provided, that the roster shall show the present standing of each in the Order.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1554.

1863. Past Grand Chancellor: Authority Given to Committee to Call for Records &c.: *Resolved*, That the "Special Committee on the Irregularities in the Creation of Past Grand Chancellors," be authorized to demand, through the proper Supreme Lodge officers, certified copies of all records in the possession of the several Grand Lodges, relative to the title of these Brother Knights whose title of Past Grand Chancellor is questioned, also, that brethren claiming the title of Past Grand Chancellor, and whose claims thereto are questioned, be requested to send up to this special committee the grounds on which they base their claims.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 579

1864. Past Grand Chancellor: Report of Committee on Irregularities in Creation of: At the session of 1880, the above named committee submitted an exhaustive report on the creation of Past Grand Chancellors in the various Grand Jurisdictions which was amended and modified to some extent by the Supreme Lodge and adopted, and the committee instructed to make a final report at the next session. At the session of 1882, the committee submitted its final report containing a roster of the P. G. Cs., up to 1882. This was again modified and amended, when the roster as thus prepared was adopted and a motion to discharge the

committee and never to create another of like intent and purposes was unanimously carried.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1954, 1971.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2413, 2421.

1865. Past Grand Chancellor: Credentials of: To Show Dates of Service: In the future the credentials of a P. G. C., shall set forth the date on which the Grand Chancellor entered upon the duties, and the date on which his duties terminated, and the S. K. of R. and S., shall prepare and issue the proper forms. *Rec. of com. on credentials.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2015.

1866. Past Grand Chancellor: Rank of Conferred on Grand Vice Chancellor Serving unexpired Term of Grand Chancellor: In the case of George H. Morrison, of Nevada, the committee on returns and credentials report that G. H. Morrison is entitled to the rank of P. G. C., by virtue of having been elected Grand Chancellor, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Grand Chancellor of Nevada. This was objected to on the ground that it was in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Lodge in the case of Owen and Duff. (See ante, Sec. 1340.) It seems that G. H. Morrison was the G. V. C. at the time of his said election, and for this reason, the Supreme Lodge refused to adopt the report of the committee.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2261.

1867. Past Grand Chancellor: Grand Vice Chancellor not Entitled to Rank, when: (See G. C. Sec. 1340.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2035.

1868. Past Grand Chancellor: Not Entitled to Sit in Supreme Lodge, when: A P. G. C. to be entitled to sit in the Supreme Lodge must be a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 444.

1869. Past Grand Chancellor: Right of Grand Lodge to Annul Election of: Where a Grand Lodge exercising its authority, elects a P. C. to receive the rank of P. G. C., and said P. G. C.'s credentials have been acted upon by the Supreme Lodge, and where the Grand Lodge subsequently

*This is evidently in accordance with the previous legislation of the Supreme Lodge, holding that a Grand Vice Chancellor elected to the office of Grand Chancellor to fill a vacancy is not thereby entitled to the rank of P. G. C. In this particular case, however, the committee afterwards reported upon the correctness of the credentials of G. H. Morrison who was then admitted to the Supreme Lodge as a P. G. C. Jour. or 1882, 2263.

concludes that the P. C. was not a member of the Order at the time, and the election was void, and declares a vacancy, and proceeds to elect another in his stead, *Held*, On appeal, that the Supreme Lodge having acted upon the credentials of the P. G. C. first elected there was no vacancy, and the Grand Lodge had no right to elect another.—*Appeal of J. B. Miller, vs. the G. L. of Ohio.* S. L. Jour., 1874, 932.

1870. Past Grand Chancellor: Construction of Law Concerning Creation of: In order to definitely settle the Law concerning the creation of Past Grand Chancellors, it was held that the following constitutional provisions were established, and only in accordance therewith could the rank be conferred, to wit:

1st. Any Knight commissioned as a D. S. C. where no Grand Lodge exists, and serving as such to the time when a Grand Lodge shall be instituted in the Jurisdiction under his supervision, shall receive at the hands of the Supreme Lodge the rank of Past Grand Chancellor;

2d. Any German D. D. G. C., whose Jurisdiction is co-extensive with his state, elected or appointed by the Grand Lodge and serving three successive years, shall be entitled to the rank of Past Grand Chancellor;

3d. Service as Grand Chancellor, and passing from that official station to that of P. G. C., as required by the Laws;

4th. As provided in Sections 3 and 4 of Article VI. of the Constitution.*—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1376, 1429.

1871. Past Grand Chancellor: Creation of: Construction of Constitution: It was moved that the rank of P. G. C. be conferred upon a brother in recognition of valuable service rendered the Supreme Lodge. A point of order being raised that the resolution to create a P. G. C. in any other manner than that prescribed in the Constitution, was not in order; *Held*, Well taken.—*Rul. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*

S. L. Jour. 1882, 2540.

1872. Past Grand Chancellor: Petition to Create Declared out of Order: A petition from the

*In respect to the second provision as above given an additional restriction has been placed upon the right of a German D. D. G. C. to the rank of P. G. C., that of requiring him during the three years to have at least three Lodges working in the German language under his charge. See Art. XXI, Supreme Lodge Constitution, app.

Grand Lodge of Indiana, asking that the rank of Past Grand Chancellor be conferred upon the G. K. of R. and S., of that body, was declared out of order by the Supreme Chancellor.—
Rul. of S. S. Davis, S. C. S. L. Jour., 1878, 1562.

1873. Past Grand Chancellor: Rank of Cannot be Conferred, when: On the resolution to confer the rank of Past Grand Chancellor on a brother for meritorious services, *Held*, That according to Sec. 301, Official Digest, the rank could not be conferred. S. L. Jour., 1880, 1982, 2013.

1874. Past Grand Chancellor: May Have Credential Annulled, when: Where a Grand Lodge, after charges and trial, deposed its Grand Chancellor, and afterward by resolution, recalled the P. G. C.'s, certificate issued to him, and declared him to be not entitled to the rank of P. G. C., the Supreme Chancellor decided the proceedings irregular, and that the Grand Chancellor was entitled to his rank of P. G. C. The matter having been referred to, and reported upon, by a special committee, *Held*:

1st. That the Grand Lodge having deprived the brother of his certificate of P. G. C., and suspended him for three years, this was decisive of the question, unless the matter was brought before the Supreme Lodge by appeal in proper form,

2d. While no brother should be punished for a violation of our Laws until fairly convicted under, and by the forms of our Laws, and no brother elevated to office should be deprived of his honors, save in cases of absolute necessity, yet no Lodge, Supreme, Grand, or Subordinate, is compelled to keep and maintain in official position, one openly guilty of offense &c.;

3d. That under the Law, the Grand Lodge was justified in its action; that under a Constitution, requiring all business of a general nature, affecting the interest of the Order, to be transacted at the annual Session, it was not a violation of it to charge, try, and depose a Grand Chancellor at the semi-annual session;

4th. That while there is no obligatory rules for conducting trials of Grand Lodge officers, the right to try, suspend, and remove them, does, perforce, exist; it not only has the power, but it is its imperative duty to cleanse and purge itself of the unclean, etc:

5th. That service in office is the base of honor in the Order;

that one who serves a full term in the office is, *prima facie*, entitled to the honors of that term; but this does not prevent the Supreme Lodge from barring its portals against the entrance of an improper person. (Case of W. J. McMullan of Penn.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 861, 867.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1127 1129.

1875. Past Grand Chancellor: Sitting: Holds Over, when: (See Construction of Law, Sec. 558 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 380, 392.

1876. Past Grand Chancellor: Grand Vice Chancellor Entitled to Rank of, when: (See G. V. C. Sec. 1351.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3063.

PAST CHANCELLOR.

1877. Badge for Adopted: (See Badge, Sec. 487.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 224.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1373, 1423.

1878. Past Chancellor: Certificate of Adopted: On report of the committee on state of the Order, a form of Past Chancellor's certificate as designed by Past Chancellor George T. Perry of Pennsylvania was adopted. (See Kt., Sec. 1519.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 222.

1879. Past Chancellor: Office of, May be Declared Vacant: How filled in such Case: A C. C. may for sufficient cause, subject to the action of the Lodge, declare the P. C.'s chair vacant, and in such case the Lodge may elect from among the Past Chancellors, or if there are none who will accept the same, then the chair may be filled by appointment *pro tem.* of a Knight.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan. 1877, 2677.

1880. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Is an Officer of the Lodge: (See Sitting Past Chancellor, Sec. 2541.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 221, 222.

1881. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Knight not Eligible to Office of, when: In case the Junior P. C. resigns the Lodge cannot elect a Knight to fill the office.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 191, 202.

1882. Past Chancellor: Filling Chair of on Re-Election of Chancellor Commander: Duty of Installing Officer: When a C. C. has been re-elected, it is the duty of the installing officer to install the P. C., who was elected as Sitting P. C. for the term, otherwise the Lodge would not be properly officered.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1882, 1672, 1745, 1753.

1883. Past Chancellor: Chair of Filled by Election on Re-election of Chancellor Commander: The retiring Chancellor Commander becomes the Sitting Past Chancellor unless re-elected. In that event the Lodge must elect some existing Past Chancellor to the office of Sitting Past Chancellor.—*Dec. of T. Essex, G. C.*

G. L., Ark., Jour., 1882, 55, 82.

1884. Past Chancellor: Chair of Filled by Election: On the re-election of a C. C. the Lodge may elect a Sitting P. C. from among the P. C's.—*Rep. of com. on S. of O. Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1878, 1224, 1250.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

1885. Past Chancellor: Chair of How Filled: In case of the inability of the retiring C. C. to fill the Chair of P. C. any P. C. is eligible.—*Dec. of E. L. Cole, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1873, 12, 37.

1886. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Vacancy in Office How Filled: When a C. C. is re-elected the chair of P. C. may be filled by election from among the P. C's.—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 419, 462.

1887. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Vacancy in Office of, Filled by Election: In the event of a vacancy in the office of Sitting P. C., by reason of death, removal from the city, or otherwise, the Chair is filled by election from among the P. C's. of the Lodge.—*Dec. of J. H. Hobart, G. C.*

G. L., Tex., Jour., 1878, 73, 86.

1888. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Chair of How Filled During Absence: In the absence of the Sitting Past Chancellor, any member from the floor can occupy the of-

fi ce, pro tem., otherwise the Lodge could not be opened.—*Dec. of J. J. Scott, G. C.** G. L., Louisiana. Jour., 1881, 39, 101.

1889. Past Chancellor: Chair Filled by Election, when: In case of a permanent vacancy in the office of Past Chancellor, from any cause, a Lodge may fill the office by an election from the Past Chancellors of the Lodge.

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1877, 237.

1890. Past Chancellor: Elected: May Fill Chair, when: An elected Past Chancellor may occupy the chair of Sitting Past Chancellor.†

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 386, 472.

1891: Past Chancellor: Rank of May be Conferred for Meritorious Services, when: The Grand Lodge may, on request of a Lodge confer the rank of Past Chancellor on a Knight for meritorious services, and upon the confessed inability of the Knight to pass the chairs of said Lodge.

Jour. of Ill., 1881, 706, 724.

1892. Past Chancellor: Chair of may be Filled pro tempore, by a Knight: In the absence of the Sitting Past Chancellor and all other Past Chancellors, any Knight present may occupy the Chair.—*Rul. of W. A. Cotter, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1873, 91.

1893. Past Chancellor: Office of in Lodge: Qualification for: None but a Past Chancellor can be elected to fill the office. (See following Sec.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1234, 1302.

1894. Past Chancellor: Status of Officiating: Local Legislation: Upon the following questions submitted by the Supreme Chancellor as having arisen during the year; to-wit: 1st. Can a Sitting Past Chancellor decline serving in his official position while a member of the Lodge, and so situated that he could serve if he would? 2d. Can he be suspended from serving in that office for inefficiency, or neglect.

*Instances have occurred where Lodges have permitted this seat to remain vacant during the opening ceremonies, because there was no P. C. in the room to fill it.

†A District Deputy Grand Chancellor, upon a query propounded to him, *Held* that none but actual P. C's. after the first term of a Lodge could fill the station of P. C. The Grand Lodge overruled him, establishing the above rule.

to attend to the duties of the office? 3d. Can he resign as sitting P. C.? 4th. In case of a vacancy from any cause, how shall the office be filled? 5th. Is he an officer of the Lodge? 6th. When the By-Laws of a Lodge impose a fine on all officers of the Lodge absent from the meetings of the Lodge, or require a removal from office, if absent three or four consecutive meetings, can said penalties be applied to Sitting P. C.?

It was *Resolved*, That the status of officiating Past Chancellors, and the subject referred to under that head in the Supreme Chancellor's report, are proper subjects for local legislation, provided that no one but a Past Chancellor can be directly elected to fill the position, in case of a vacancy for any cause occurring in said position.—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1234, 1302.

1895. Past Chancellor: Officiating: Chair of may be filled, how: A Lodge may elect a Past Chancellor on the roster to fill the chair of Past Chancellor in case of vacancy.*—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 521, 546.

1896. Past Chancellor: Officiating: Right of, to Inspect Ballot when: (See Ballot, Sec. 338.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1871, 41, 156.

1897. Past Chancellor: Right of when Clothed in Regalia of Knight: (See Regalia, Secs. 2071, 2072.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, 178,

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1873, 48.

1898. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Is an Officer and Subject to Fine: The Sitting Past Chancellor of a Lodge was fined for non-attendance under a By-Law, providing such penalty for non-attendance of officers. On appeal sustaining the Grand Lodge; *Held*, That a sitting Past Chancellor, was an officer of the Lodge and liable to fine for non-attendance as other officers.†—*Appeal of S. L. Terry, vs. the G. L., of Cal.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1617.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1306.

*It is the Law in Illinois that in case of the re-election of a Grand Chancellor the Sitting Past Grand Chancellor holds over. This is in accordance with an early decision of the Supreme Lodge. The same rule is made to apply in case of re-election of a Chancellor Commander, the sitting Past Chancellor holds over. We doubt whether this is the usage in a majority of the Jurisdictions. See Ante, Construction of Laws, Sec. 558, and note. See also Exposition, title "Sitting P. C."

†Under the old *regime* the retiring Chancellor Commander passed to the chair of the Venerable Patriarch, and assumed the duties now incumbent upon the Prelate.

1899. Past Chancellor: Sitting: Does not hold over on Re-Election of Chancellor Commander, and is not Subject to Fines for Absence: A Sitting Past Chancellor, who serves a full term as such, after retiring from the chair, does not hold over,—on the re-election of the Chancellor Commander,—as the Junior Past Chancellor, and so is not liable to fines for absence.*—*Dec. of E. H. Hibben, G. C. Appeal of C. Finn vs. J. Eckart, D. D. G. C., Iowa.*

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1882, 654, 760.

1900. Past Chancellor: Eligible to Office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor when: A Past Chancellor, who has not taken the Grand Lodge rank is eligible to the office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor, though it is better than he should have taken that rank.—*Dec. of W. C. Caldwell, G. C.*

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 68, 96, 98.

1901. Past Chancellor: Lodge cannot Elect, when: A Subordinate Lodge has no right to elect a Knight to the rank of Past Chancellor, except by authority of the Grand Lodge, otherwise it is acquired only by service in the chair of the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of T. S. Jukes, G. C.—Dec. of W. P. Robertson, G. C.*

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1874, 66, 91.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1876, 203, 226.

1902. Past Chancellor: Office of may be Declared Vacant, as a Penalty, when: Upon inquiries propounded, it was *Held*, That, a P. C., was an officer of the Lodge, that he had duties to perform, that for non-performance thereof, his office could be declared vacant as a penalty; that any P. C., was eligible to fill such vacancy.*—*Dec. of S. W. Hoffman, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1877, 400, 439.

1903. Past Chancellor: Creation of in Certain Cases: The creation of a P. C., from the floor in the event of the re-election of a C. C., or the election of a P. C., to that office, was held to be a subject for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 734.

It was not strictly speaking, an elective office. It could be filled, however, by election under the same restriction that now appertains to the office of Past Chancellor. Notwithstanding, it was an office to be filled by the retiring Chancellor Commander, it was nevertheless regarded as an office amenable to the same laws that governed the other officers of the Lodge, and it was held, that where the By-Laws of a Lodge imposed fines upon officers for neglect of duty, that this included the V. P., that he was subject to fines as other officers. G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 125.

*This seems to be in accord with the later decisions. The Grand Lodge, however, reversed that part of it in respect to declaring the office vacant. But see Sec. 2542.

1904. Past Chancellor: Creation of Local Legislation: On a resolution declaring that certain officers of a Subordinate Lodge shall be made Past Chancellors after three years continuous service, and on which the committee reported adversely, the Supreme Chancellor ruled, on a point of order raised, that it was purely a local matter and could not be considered by this Supreme Lodge in the manner or shape as presented.—*Rul of H. C. Berry, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 721.

1905. Past Chancellor: Creation of: Held to Subject of Local Legislation: (See Local Legislation, Sec. 1537.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 699, 710, 721, 734, S. L. Jour., 1875, 1132, 1140.

1906. Past Chancellor: Creation of: Grand Lodge May Authorize: The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, at the session of February 1873, adopted a resolution authorizing the several Lodges within its Jurisdiction to elect two Past Chancellors in addition to the number to which they are already respectively entitled, on appeal, "*Held*, That the action is a local subject within the province of each Grand Jurisdiction, though we advise that such power be used cautiously." Appeal dismissed.—*Appeal of Alliston and Moyston vs. G. L. of Tenn.* S. L. Jour., 1873, 732, 733.

1907. Past Chancellor: Right of Lodge to Create: Where a Lodge, elects a Past Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander it has the right to elect a Knight from the floor to receive the rank of Past Chancellor, and the same where a Chancellor Commander is re-elected, the Lodge is entitled to create a Past Chancellor at the end of his second term, and it does not forfeit its right by a failure to elect at the end of the term—*Action of Woodson Lodge sustained.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1875, 45, 46.

1908. Past Chancellor: Lodge has the Right to Create, when: A Lodge having re-elected its Chancellor Commander is entitled, at the close of his second term, to elect a Past Chancellor from its members to the credentialed to the Grand Lodge, to receive that rank.*—*Dec, of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.* G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

*So much as is here given, is certainly good Law, and should be common, but the Grand Chancellor added a proviso, as follows: "Provided the candidate has served one full term in an elective or appointive office in the Lodge." The rule requiring of-

1909. Past Chancellor: Elected: Entitled to Honors, when: (See Honors, Sec. 1391.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1876, 113, 139.

1910. Past Chancellor: Creation of by Subordinate Lodges: A Lodge that has elected a Past Chancellor to the office of Chancellor Commander, or has re-elected a Chancellor Commander for a second term, but omitted at the close of such second term to elect a member to the rank of Past Chancellor, has the right, subsequently at the constitutional session for the election of officers, to create a Past Chancellor by election to supply the vacancy.—*Dec. of H. C. Peabody, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1876, 113, 139.

1911. Past Chancellor: Cannot be created by Dispensation: A Grand Chancellor has no authority to create a Past Chancellor by dispensation.—*Dec. of J. H. Pierson, G. C. E. L. Cole, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1873, 12, 37.

1912. Past Chancellor: Conferring Rank of, on Certain Officers for Service, a Matter for Local Legislation: On the resolution authorizing a Grand Lodge to confer the rank of Past Chancellor on the Keeper of Records and Seal and Master of Exchequer, who may have served as such for five consecutive years, the committee on Law, report that it is a matter for local Jurisdictions.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1132, 1140.

1913. Past Chancellor: A Chancellor Commander Entitled to Rank of, When Lodge Surrenders Charter on Last Night of Term: Where a C. C., has served a full term, but his Lodge surrenders its charter on the last night of his term held, he is entitled to the rank of P. C., by service, and where he takes his card and deposits it in another Lodge, his course is to petition the Grand Lodge to confer the rank upon him.—*Dec. of S. L. Terry, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1538, 1602, 1604.

1914. Past Chancellor: Any Knight Eligible to Rank of, at Organization of Lodge: At the organi-

ficers to qualify themselves for promotion by service in an inferior office, has long since ceased to have any reason to support it, and so ought not to longer prevail. There is much more harmony and a better, and more qualified officary where the rule does not exist.

zation of a new Lodge, any Knight in good standing may be elected Past Chancellor, afterwards the out going Chancellor Commander takes the position of Past Chancellor, and at the installation of his successor as Chancellor Commander, is entitled to the rank and title of Past Chancellor.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

1915. Past Chancellor: First Officer Serving out the Term, Entitled to Rank of, when: Where, during the first official term of a Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, the master of Finance, Vice Chancellor, Keeper of Records and Seal, and Prelate resigned, and officers were elected to fill the unexpired term, those brothers last elected were entitled to the rank of P. C., provided they served to the end of the term.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2775, 2988.

1916. Past Chancellor: Rank of, Earned by Service, Not Interferred with by Re-Election: Where, under local Law, the first Chancellor Commander, Vice Chancellor, and Prelate of a new Lodge, are entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor, their right to the rank is not interfered with by a re-election to those positions.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.* G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 216, 265.

1917. Past Chancellor: Rank of May be Conferred on Certificate of Supreme Chancellor, when: The Grand Lodge may confer the rank of Past Chancellor on a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, upon a certificate of the Supreme Chancellor showing the brother entitled to receive the same.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1874, 556, 539.

1918. Past Chancellor: Grand Lodge has no Authority to Confer, when: The Grand Lodge has no authority to confer the rank of Past Chancellor on a member of a Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, upon the request of such Lodge, and the Deputy Supreme Chancellor for that locality.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 687, 698, 712.

1919: Past Chancellor: Rank of, Conferred on Request of Supreme Chancellor, when: As the result of the query propounded by Suwanee Lodge, No. 4, of

Florida, it was, *Resolved*, That if requested by the Supreme Chancellor, any Grand Lodge shall confer the rank of Past Chancellor on any member of a Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, who presents the proper credentials that he has become entitled to the rank.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2935, 2958.

1920. Past Chancellor: Power of Grand Lodge to confer Emeritus Rank of: The power to confer the rank of Past Chancellor for meritorious services was held to be a matter for local legislation. (See P. G. C., Sec. 1855, also P. C., Sec. 1924.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1146, 1156.

1921. Past Chancellor: A Member Entitled to Rank of for Service, when: A member serving as C. C. a majority of the night's of his term, no vacancy in the office having been legally declared, although absent the last night of the term, upon the installation of his successor is entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor, and to receive his certificate therefor.—*Haskell vs. Damocles Lodge.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1879, 1303, 1351, 1357.

1922. Past Chancellor: Conferring Rank of on Foreign Member: Requisites of Certificate: Where a certificate is presented to a Grand Lodge, certifying that the bearer is a member of a foreign Jurisdiction, but is entitled to the Grand Lodge rank, and requesting the Grand Lodge to confer the same, which certificate is signed only by the G. K. of R. and S. of said foreign Jurisdiction, *Held*, The certificate is not in legal form, and the rank could not be conferred.—*Rul. of E. L. Cole, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., July, 1873, 8, 9.

1923. Past Chancellor: Eligible to any Office in Grand Lodge, when: Any Past Chancellor of the Jurisdiction in good standing is eligible to any Grand Lodge office, including that of Supreme Representative, at the formation of a Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

1924. Past Chancellor: Rank of: Right of Grand Lodge to confer, not Restricted, when: A Grand Lodge has the authority to confer the Past Chancellor's Rank on all such Knights as may be recommended to the

Grand Lodge by the Subordinate Lodges. This was held, sustaining the Grand Lodge of Virginia in overruling the Grand Chancellor, who held that the Grand Lodge could not confer the rank of Past Chancellor *ad libitum*, without consent of the Supreme Lodge or Supreme Chancellor.—*Protest of Hugh Latham*.
S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1925. Past Chancellor: Rank of: Where and How conferred; It is not competent for a Grand Lodge to order that the rank of Past Chancellor may be conferred on applicants in the ante-room by the G. V. P. It is a ritualistic degree and must be conferred in the Grand Lodge with its attendant ceremonies.
S. L. Jour., 1874, 913, 935.

1926. Past Chancellor: Rank of Conferred in Another Jurisdiction, when: A brother who may be entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor in his own Jurisdiction may have the same conferred upon him in another Jurisdiction on a certificate certifying that he is entitled to the same.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 732, 799.

1927. Past Chancellor: Chancellor Commander Entitled to Rank where Records Fail to Show Installation: (See C. C., Sec. 585.)
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1447.

1928. Past Chancellor: Entitled to Rank and Eligible to Office of Grand Representative, when: (See Grand Representative, Sec. 1356, also Sec. 1923.)
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

1929. Past Chancellor: On Re-election of Chancellor Commander, Lodge cannot create, when: Where on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander, the Lodge proceeded to elect a Knight from the floor—to receive the rank of Past Chancellor—to fill what was regarded as a vacancy: *Held*, That the Lodge had no such right, as there was no vacancy until the close of the Chancellor's second term.—*Dec. of W. E. Moore, G. C.*
G. L., N. H., Jour., 1880, 18, 19, 34.

1930. Past Chancellor: Elected from the floor, when: A Lodge should elect a Past Chancellor from the

floor at *the end* of the term for which the Chancellor Commander, or another Past Chancellor is re-elected, to fill the chair of the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of C. A. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1876, 1634-35.

1931. Past Chancellor: May wear Regalia Though not a P. C. in Full, when:—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* (See C. C., Sec. 584.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 468, 613.

1932. Past Chancellor: Chancellor Commander Not Entitled to Rank of, when: Where a Lodge surrendered its Charter two months after the election of officers, *Held*, That the Chancellor Commander was not entitled to the rank of Past Chancellor for such service.—*Appeal of J. Frank, vs. G. L. of Kan.* S. L. Jour., 1877, 1439.

1933. Past Chancellor: Not Entitled to Withdrawal Card, when: Any Past Chancellor charged (for offenses) in a Grand Lodge, notice of which has been given to the Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member, ought not to be granted a Withdrawal-Card, but if done so either wilfully or innocently it can be annulled or recalled by action of the Lodge, or order of the Grand Chancellor.—*Dec of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See Note to Sec 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

1934. Past Chancellor: Must Present Credential when Affiliating: The past official rank of Past Chancellor or Past Grand Chancellor, must be evidenced by a certificate signed by the proper grand officers, duly attested with the Grand Lodge seal, prior to said official rank being recognized when affiliating by card in any other Lodge than the one in which being a member where said rank was attained.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36,

1935. Past Chancellor: Rank of, First Officers Entitled to: At the installation of a Lodge, working under the immediate supervision of the Supreme Lodge, the Past Chancellor, Chancellor Commander, Vice Chancellor, Prelate, Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Finance, and Master of

*None of the decisions of Past Chancellor Berry as appearing in his report, appendix to the Journal of 1873, commencing on page 34, appear to have been either affirmed or revised by the Supreme Lodge. Since it is provided that the rank shall be stated in the card, it may be a question whether this decision is now the Law. (See W. C. Sec. 2308.)

Exchequer, take the rank of Past Chancellor, *Provided*, They serve to the end of their official term. After this the rank is obtained only by service as Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114,

1936. Past Chancellor: Does not Hold Over on Re-Election of Chancellor Commander: The Grand Chancellor decided that on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander, the sitting Past Chancellor retains his station. This the Grand Lodge reversed as being in conflict with the Constitution.*—*Dec. of T. H. Mannen, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1879, 587, 637.

1937. Past Chancellor: May be Recognized when Clothed as a Knight: A Past Chancellor who holds no office in the Lodge may enter his own Lodge and speak and vote as a Knight while wearing the insignia of a Knight. While wearing such insignia, he should receive no consideration other than is his right as a Knight.—*Dec. of W. P. Savage, G. C.*

G. L., Texas., Jour., 1880, 146, 157, 158.

1938. Past Chancellor: Not Compelled to Wear Regalia of Rank, when: A Past Chancellor has a right to sit in a Subordinate Lodge clothed either with or without a Past Chancellor's regalia, except the Sitting Past Chancellor of his Lodge, who must wear a Past Chancellor's regalia while officiating as such.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

1939. Past Chancellor: By Election: Entitled to Equal Rights and Privileges: A member of a Lodge who was legally elected Past Chancellor, is entitled to all the privileges accorded a Past Chancellor who has acquired the rank by service.—*Rul. of W. P. Savage, G. C.*

G. L., Texas, Jour., 1880, 174.

1940. Past Chancellor: No Difference in as to Standing: There is no difference in the standing of a Past Chancellor whether the title is acquired by service or otherwise.—*Dec. of J. H. Hertz, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour. 1883, 376, 393.

*The Constitution of Kentucky, provided that on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander, the Lodge might elect from the floor a member in good standing to fill the office of Past Chancellor. This is a complete breaking away from the old doctrine, and is in accord with the spirit of the legislation of the Supreme Lodge which fixes the identity of the Past Chancellor as an officer of the Lodge. (See Exposition, "Sitting Past Chancellor.")

1941. Past Chancellor: Has no Right to Correct an Officer in Working Ranks: It is neither the duty nor the privilege of a Sitting Past Chancellor to interrupt or correct an officer of the Lodge when proving or charging a candidate in the ranks.—*Dec. of E. F. Duer, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1873, 17, 54.

1942. Past Chancellor: Has no Right to Occupy the Chancellor Commander's Chair at the "Scrutiny," After Having Acted as Attorney: It is improper for the Past Chancellor to fill the chair of the Chancellor Commander at the "scrutiny," when he has acted as the prosecuting attorney at the meeting of the committee when the evidence was taken, and he has no right to decide the question when there is a tie vote.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1883, 249, 333.

1943. Past Chancellor: Credential of Necessary on Deposit of Card: (See W. C., Sec. 2747.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 6.

1944. Past Chancellor: Entitled to Certificate Without Having Served Majority of Nights, when: The Grand Chancellor held, that where a Chancellor Commander elected at the beginning of the term, failed to attend the stated meetings of his Lodge for a majority of the Knights therein, he is not entitled to a certificate as Past Chancellor. This the Grand Lodge reversed; *Holding*, That the brother was entitled to his certificate, provided his office had not been declared vacant during his term.†—*Dec. of B. Shanley, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1880, 8, 29.

1945. Past Chancellor: Entitled to Certificate for Serving Unexpired Term: A brother who is elected to the Chancellor Commander's station to fill a vacancy, is entitled to a certificate as Past Chancellor, even if a majority of the nights of the term has expired prior to his election.—*Dec. of B. Shanley, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1880, 7, 29.

*The word "scrutiny" here is used in its local or technical sense. It is not a word known to our Pythian Law, and its use is confined to a very few Jurisdictions. In Ontario the term "scrutineers" is applied to the committee charged with the taking of evidence in the trial. Why the action of the Lodge on the report of the committee should be called a "scrutiny" instead of a "trial" does not clearly appear. This seems to be the sense in which it is used above.

†The action of the Grand Lodge in this matter presents the true rule, an officer is certainly entitled to all the honors of his term, if permitted, to serve it out.

1946. Past Chancellor: Not Entitled to Certificate Before Installation: A Past Chancellor is not entitled to receive a certificate as such, before his installation.—*Rul. of A. C. Withers, G. C.* G. L., Va., Jour., 1882, 55.

1947. Past Chancellor: Suspended for any Cause, is not Thereby Deprived of Rank: A Past Chancellor who is suspended from the Order for cause, or for non-payment of dues, would, on reinstatement, retain, and be entitled to, his rank as Past Chancellor.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 61.

1948. Past Chancellor: Improper to Preside During Pendency of Charges, when: Where, by the Law, the Junior Past Chancellor is *ex officio* prosecutor, it is improper for him to preside as Chancellor Commander during the pendency of charges against a member.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L. Ind., Jour., July 1877, 27.

PROTEST.

1949. Right of Grand Lodge to Reject, Denied, when; (See G. L., Sec. 1292.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1950. Protest: Against Order of Grand Chancellor, will not be Considered: A protest, which is in effect an appeal, will not be considered if informal. (See Appeals, Sec. 161.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 684, 774.

1951. Protest: Against the Action of a Grand Lodge, Considered:—Protest of Hugh Latham: (See Nomination, Sec. 1687.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

1952. Protest: Against Forming New Lodge: Duty of Deputy Grand Chancellor: (See D. G. C., Sec. 779 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

1953. Protest: Against Initiating Charter Members, Duty of Deputy Grand Chancellor in Respect to: (See D. G. C., Sec. 779 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

1954. Protest: Against Election of an Officer, too Late after Installation: (See Election, Sec. 1014.) G. L., Mo., Jour., 1881, 14, 61.

1955. Protest: May be entered Against a Candidate, to bar his Receiving Ranks: (See Applicant, Sec. 60.) G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 452, 485.

PROCEEDINGS.

1956. Proceedings: Of Supreme Lodge: Reading of: (See Journal, Sec. 148.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

PRINTING

1957. Of Supreme Lodge Journals: Recommendation Concerning: The S. K. of R. and S. recommended the revision and reprinting of the first proceedings. It was so ordered. (See Journal, Sec. 1478.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 165, 213.

1958. Printing: Committee on: Duties of: *Resolved;* That the committee on Law be authorized to report a Law defining the duties of the printing committee; *Report:* Your committee report the following Law; That the duty of the Committee on printing is to have general supervision of all matters of printing that may be referred to them by this Supreme Lodge. S. L. Jour., 1872, 604, 613.

1959. Printing: Duty of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal in Respect to: (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2320.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

PYTHIAN PERIOD.

1960. Date and use of Term, Defined: *Resolved,* That hereafter the term "*Pythian Period*" shall be used immediately after any date given, of day, year, or month of the vulgar era as follows:

"This the---day of---, A. D., 187—, and of *Pythian Period* the—," and all official documents, dispensations, or charters emanating from, or issued by this Supreme Lodge, or Grand Lodge under its Jurisdiction; and be it further *Resolved:* That the date of the "*Pythian Period*" shall date back, and commence on the 19th day of February 1864, and each and every year thereafter, and to come, shall succeed in regular numerical order, commencing on the 19th day of February of each year. S. L. Jour., 1871, 364, 385.

1961. Pythian Period: Declared to be the Anniversary: (See Anniversary, Sec 235.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1131, 1149.

PROVE AND CHARGE.

1962. Terms Substituted for "Passed" and "Raised": The Supreme Lodge adopted these terms instead of Passed and Raised, and recommend the same to Grand and Subordinate Lodges. (See following Sec.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 365, 385.

PHRASEOLOGY.

1963. Change in: Prove and Charge Substituted: *Resolved*, That this Supreme Lodge does, as also recommend all Grand and Subordinate Lodges of this Order to abjure and drop the words "Passed" and "Raised" and substitute therefor the words "Prove" and "Charge" in all official documents, dispensations or charters hereafter issued, as also recommend said rectification to those already issued, whenever possible or practicable so to do.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 365, 385.

PAGE.

1964. Should not be Charged Dues: (See Dues, Sec. 952.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 465, 468, 613.

1965. Page: Not Subject to Dues: Pages and Esquires are not subject to dues. If they were they would be entitled to benefits also. They are not Knights of Pythias until they have taken the Knight's rank, then they are subject to all the rights and privileges, and advantages of the Order.*—*Dec. of G. Stevenson, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1873, 141, 163,

1966. Pages: Cannot be Suspended for Non-Payment of Dues: Pages and Esquires cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues, no dues being charged against members until they have attained the rank of Knight. *Dec. of M. E. Kuhn, G. C.* (See Dues, Sec. 954, 955.)

G. L., Ohio, 1879, 549, 584.

*This does not accord with the practice in some of the Jurisdictions, but it seems to be the better, and more equitable rule. See Exposition, title "Dues."

1967. Page: If Able to Write his Name, may Advance: When it was discovered that a charter member after he had received the Page rank was unable to write except so far to write his name, it was held he might be permitted to advance.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 687, 768.

1968. Page: May Receive Rank in Another Lodge, how: A Subordinate Lodge may confer the rank of Esquire and Knight on a Page who has received rank in another Lodge, in the same or another Jurisdiction, by a written official request of his Lodge certifying that he has received the rank of Page, and has paid for the other ranks, and been elected thereto. The Lodge conferring those ranks, should, when the rank, or ranks, are conferred, send to the Lodge making the request, an official notice of the ranks having been conferred, with date, and he shall be entered on their books holding rank accordingly.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* (See W. C. Sec. 2796.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114, 1121.

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 384, 471.

1969. Page: Entitled to Withdrawal-Card, when, Where an applicant has received the first rank and his Lodge becomes defunct, and the Page desires to join a Lodge in another Jurisdiction, and receive the ranks, he is entitled to a Withdrawal-Card from the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction of which he was a member, which he may deposit in another Jurisdiction as in other cases.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311, 1314.

1970. Page: Applying to Another Lodge Must have Card: A member of the Page's rank, whose Lodge is defunct, must obtain withdrawal-card in order to get the ranks in another Lodge.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1231, 1261.

1971. Page: Chargeable with Per Capita Tax to Supreme Lodge, when: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2020.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

1972. Page: Per Capita Tax Chargeable for, when: Local Legislation: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2019.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2002, 2039.

1973. Page: Transfer of Membership of: A transfer of membership, of Pages and Esquires, from one Lodge to

another, is only by withdrawal-card, the same as with Knights, their rank being stated in the card.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1878, 1506, 1607.

1974. Page: Rejection of: May Renew Application, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 311.)
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

1975. Page: Deposit of Withdrawal-Card by: Fee Required: (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2810.)
G. L., Mass., Jour., 1881, 1199, 1232.

1976. Page: Does not Forfeit Fee for Rank, when: (See Ranks, Sec. 2222.)
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 820, 899.

1977. Page: Name may be Dropped from Rolls by Majority Vote, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2401, and note.)
G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 90.

1978. Page: Subject to Charges: (See Charges, Sec. 673.)
G. L., N. H., Jour., 1881, 15, 31.

1979. Page: Advancement of: Barred By Objections, when: (See Ballot, Sec. 297.)
G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 515, 585.

1980. Page: May be Admitted into Lodge, when: (See Esquire, Sec. 963.)
S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

1981. Page: Rights of, in Lodge Meeting: Pages and Esquires cannot remain in the Lodge room and assist in transacting the business of the Lodge until they have taken the Third Rank, as the Law requires all business to be transacted in that rank. But a Page or Esquire might remain in the Lodge room to see the rank of Page conferred, and an Esquire might remain to see that rank conferred.—*Dec. of W. B. Hoke, G. C.*
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1878, 529, 540.
Jour., 1877, 472, 507.

1982. Page: Must Pay the Increased Fee for the Ranks, when: (See Fees, Sec. 1230.)
G. L., Ky., Jour., Sept 1874, 258, 287.

1983. Page: Not Entitled to Benefits: (See Benefits, Sec. 432.)
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

1984. Page: May be Suspended, when: (See Suspension, Sec. 2400.)* G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.
S. L., Jour. 1884, 2939.

1985. Page: Rights of, when Failing to Make Application for the Ranks: (See Esquire, Sec. 971)
G. L., Va., Jour., 1884, 17, 22.

1986. Page: Is Entitled to Advancement Even After a Lapse of Years. Although Over Age: (See Ranks. Sec. 2214.) G. L., Cal., Jour., 1884, 2079, 2084.

1987. Page: Applying to Another Lodge for Rank, Must Have Card. A member of the Page's rank whose Lodge is defunct, must obtain a withdrawal-card in order to get the ranks in another Lodge.—*Dec. of H. W. Long, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1881, 1231, 1261.

1988. Page: May be Permitted to Advance Notwithstanding Disqualification, when: On the query, "Can a Page receive the Esquire's rank when it becomes known that he is unable to?" *Held*, The brother is entitled to proceed, if no other disqualification appear than the one referred to, as it is too late to deprive a brother of advancement in the Order, since the qualifications for membership should have been ascertained under the Constitution.—*Dec. of J. W. Thompson, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1870, 244, 260.

1989. Page: Membership not Affected by Rejection, as Esquire: Right to Visit: Returning of Fee Improper: Where an applicant was reported upon favorably, was elected and initiated, made application for Esquire's rank and was rejected, whereupon on motion, his fee for the first and second ranks was returned to him, and the right to visit as Page denied him; *Held*, That the brother is a Page of the Lodge, and is entitled to admission when the Lodge is working in that rank, and he may renew his application for advancement, (within the time prescribed by Law), if he preserves his good standing as a Page. That the return of the fee for membership was, therefore improper, but it does not affect the brother's membership.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 65, 117.

*The Supreme Lodge Journal does not show that this was acted upon, but see Exposition, title, "Suspension."

PROMOTION.

1990. Of Officers: Honors Retained: (See Officer, Sec. 1725.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585,

PICNIC.

1991. Wearing Regalia at: (See Regalia, Sec. 2068.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 619, 628; 1875, 1032, 1124.

1992. Picnic: In Name of the Order, Lodge May pay Expenses of: (See Funds, Sec. 1269.) G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1537, 1601.

POSTAL ROUTES.

1993. Book of, to be Procured: (See Mileage, Sec. 1591.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 747.

PARADE.

1994. Authority of Supreme Lodge to Order Denied: On a resolution submitted by the Grand Lodge of Delaware, asking the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge, to order a parade to occur in the city of Philadelphia during the Centennial year, *Held*, That the Supreme Chancellor has no power to order such demonstration; nor is it a matter upon which the Supreme Lodge should legislate. Any Subordinate Lodge desiring to appear at such a time, should obtain a dispensation from the Grand Chancellor of its Jurisdiction.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 899, 933.

1995. Parade: Invitations to, Declined: (See Public Celebrations, Sec. 2015.) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1432.

1996. Parade: Of Division of Uniform Rank: Dispensation Unnecessary, when: (See Division, Sec. 882.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

PAST RANK.

1997. Evidence of, when Affiliating: Necessary: (See P. C., Sec. 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

1998. Draft for Public Use Authorized: On recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor concerning a declar-

ation of the Principles of the Order, it was held on the report of the committee, that, there is a necessity for an open, candid statement and declarations of the principles of the Order; that the same should be concise and well digested, and to secure this end the committee recommend that a special committee be appointed to prepare a draft of the principles and purposes of the Order for public use, with instructions to report at the next regular session of this Supreme Lodge.—*Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1876, 1236, 1274.

1999. Principles of the Order: Adoption of: Declaration of the Principles of the Knights of Pythias; Recognizing the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world within its Jurisdiction, intended solely and only to disseminate the great principles of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government, are its cardinal principles. Misfortune, misery and death, being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble Order was instituted to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity: to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter and defense; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue party spirit, and by the sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and opinions.

The brightest jewels which it garners, are the tears of widows and orphans; and its *imperative* commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widow and educate the orphan; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; to stop the circulation of slander and rebuke the slanderers; to defend the most bitter enemy when unjustly assailed; and to protect the PRINCIPLES OF KNIGHTHOOD unto death.

Its Laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought, and life, and love of truth, and loyalty to the government under which we live; its intention is peace on earth, and good will toward man.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1419.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD.

2000. Right of Lodge to Establish, in Respect to Benefits after Reinstatement: Is a subject for local legislation. (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2147; Benefits Sec, 389, et seq.) S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

2001. Probationary Period: Member not Subject to, on Reinstatement, when: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2133.) G. L., Del., Jour., 1883, 424, 426.

2002. Probationary Period: In Respect to Reinstated Member: On the query as to whether a reinstated member has the same time to wait before he becomes beneficial as a new member; *Held*, Probationary periods are such as the By-Laws prescribe. If the By-Laws do not fix any period when a reinstated member shall become beneficial, he is beneficial *immediately* on reinstatement.—*Rep. of com. on Law*. G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 66, 117.

2003. Probationary Period: In Respect to Benefits: Grand Lodges may prescribe probationary periods, providing for the payment of the minimum amount.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See Benefits, Sec. 386.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

2004. Probationary Period: Lodges have no Right to Fix, in Respect to Funeral Benefits, when: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1169.) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1373, 1428.

2005. Probationary Period: Begins only, when Arrearages are paid in Full: When the By-Laws provide that a brother cannot become beneficial until three months after his arrearages are paid in full, and where the brother pays his arrearages in installments, *Held*, That the probationary period does not begin until he has paid in full.* G. L., Md., Jour., 1883, 245, 333.

2006. Probationary Period: Cannot Operate to Deprive Member of Minimum Benefits: The Supreme Lodge, intended by its Laws, that no Lodge should deprive any of its members of the benefits of one dollar per

*See title, "Benefits" for the Law in respect to the Probationary Period.

week, in case of sickness, and twenty dollars in case of death, during the probationary period, but this does not apply to members debarred from receiving benefits on account of non-payment of dues.* (See ante., Sec. 2003.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1883, 320, 334.

2007. Probationary Period: Member Entitled to Benefits at the Expiration of: (See Benefits, Sec. 393.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1876, 45, 62.

2008. Probationary Period: In Respect to Benefits: Lodge Cannot Declare, when: (See Benefits, Sec. 391.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1879, 1354, 1376, 1378.

2009. Probationary Period: In Respect to Benefits: Subordinate Lodges may provide for, when: A Grand Lodge has the power to authorize a Probationary Period in respect to benefits.†—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 37, 70.

2010. Probationary Period: Application of the Law to New Members: (See Benefits, Sec. 398.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1881, 294, 303.

PYTHIAN JOURNALS.

2011. Encouragement of Recommended: Resolved, That we recognize the powerful aid of the press of our land in the building up, and maintaining our beloved Order; and we recommend and enjoin in our membership, the propriety of encouraging our Pythian Journals in every legitimate manner.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311; Jour., 1877, 1456.

PAST OFFICER.

2012. Deputy of, to Fill Chair: At the opening of the session, the Supreme Chancellor laid down this rule: That the Law governing Subordinate, Grand and Supreme Lodges, provided that the retiring executive officer *shall* fill the

*The above decision as actually reported seems to convey the impression that the Supreme Law requires the minimum benefits to be paid from the date of initiation, in case the Page should be taken sick at that time. This is not warranted by any legislation of the Supreme Lodge, and is certainly not the practice. See Pages, Esquires, Dues.

†There can be no serious doubt about the authority of the Grand Lodge in this respect, so far as it applies to benefits above the minimum amount. Ontario has declared against it, however, and Lodges are not permitted to prescribe probationary periods in respect to benefits. (See Benefits, Sec. 387.)

office and chair of the Past Officer, and in case of their absence the Junior Past Officer should fill that position.*—*Rul. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1877, 1351.

PRESIDING OFFICER.

2013. Must be an Officer of the Lodge, when:
(See C. C., Sec. 624.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

2014. Presiding Officer: May Draw Orders in Absence of Chancellor Commander: (See Orders, Sec. 1757.) G. L., Maine, Jour., 1875, 57, 68.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION.

2015. Invitations to Declined: *Resolved*, That in all future sessions of the Supreme Lodge, any and all invitations to attend public celebrations, parades, banquets, or other exercises, outside the regular business of the Supreme Lodge, shall be peremptorily declined by the Supreme Lodge, except such public exercises as are fixed for the first day of the session.
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1432.

PUBLIC DISPLAY.

2016. In Uniform, Improper when: No Lodge or any member of it, has the right to appear outside of the castle hall in the uniform of the Order, except to attend funerals, or with the permission of the proper Grand officer.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1877, 169, 237.

2017. Public Display: In Uniform: Dispensation to Attend Theatre Refused: The Grand Chancellor of Maine advised his District Deputy to refuse a dispensation, permitting a Lodge to attend a theatre, in uniform, to witness the play of "*Damon and Pythias*," holding that, "too frequent appearance of our Lodges in public is an injury."*

* * "That the Order should appear in public only on occasions when it has something pertaining to itself to do, and

*The Supreme Chancellor made this ruling, owing to the absence of both the Past Supreme Chancellors, who had previously retired from office, deeming it necessary to have some excuse for appointing a Past Supreme Chancellor *pro tempore* for the session. The Supreme Lodge acquiesced in the ruling, but perhaps without considering the effect of it, as applied to Subordinate Lodges.

possibly at some important public celebration."—*J. H. Drummond, G. C.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1877, 167, 237.

2018. Public Display: On Horseback, Permitted: A Lodge may make a public display on horseback.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

PER CAPITA TAX.

2019. Page, and Esquire, Chargeable for, when: On the proposition as to whether or not, it is legal to charge per capita tax, for Pages and Esquires, *Held*, To be a matter for local legislation.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 2002, 2039.

2020. Per Capita Tax: Payable on Pages and Esquires: Per capita tax is due and payable to the Supreme Lodge on every member of each Subordinate Lodge working under the immediate Jurisdiction thereof, and Pages and Esquires are to be considered members for this purpose.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2021. Per Capita Tax: Not Chargeable for Pages and Esquires: In respect to the per capita tax payable by Subordinate Lodges upon its members, it was held that Pages and Esquires should not be counted as members. G. L., Col., Jour., 1883, 150, 151.

2022. Per Capita Tax: Chargeable only for Knights. A Lodge is not required to pay per capita tax on any one who has not received the three ranks.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.* G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 87, 220.

2023. Per Capita Tax. Payable on Knights Only: Per capita tax is due the Grand Lodge on Knight membership only.—*Dec. of H. R. Lovell, G. C.* G. L., Mich., Jour., 1881, 13, 49, 50.

2024. Per Capita Tax: Right of Grand Lodge to Levy on Suspended Members: The right of a Grand Lodge to require the payment of per capita tax on suspended members was upheld on appeal.—*Appeal of G. H. James, et al vs. G. L. of New Jersey.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 180, 206.

*As to whether Pages and Esquires should be charged dues, see Dues, Sec. 952; Page, Sec. 1965; also Exposition, title "Dues."

2025. Per Capita Tax: Payable on Member in Arrears: Lodges are compelled to pay the per capita tax on members in arrears until they are suspended.—*Dec of E. L. Closse, G. C.*
G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 762, 806.

2026. Per Capita Tax: Payable on all not Suspended: The per capita tax must be paid on all members who have not been suspended from the Lodge on or before the last meeting night in the term.—*Dec. of R. B. Innes, G. C.*
G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1871, 66, 86.

2027. Per Capita Tax: Payable on all Members not Suspended: Subordinate Lodges should pay the per capita tax on all members on their roll who have not been suspended.—*Dec. of E. E. Bowns, G. C.*
G. L., Conn., Jour., Jan., 1872, 41, 60.

2028. Per Capita Tax: Payable Upon Whom: Per capita tax is payable upon all members not actually suspended, regardless of their standing as to dues.*—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 522.

2029. Per Capita Tax: Chargeable on Delinquent Member, when: (See Delinquent, Sec. 906.)
G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 448.

2030. Per Capita Tax: Payable on all Members Not Suspended: A Lodge is liable for the per capita tax on all members not suspended.—*Dec. of R. B. Foss, G. C.*
G. L., N. H., Jour., 1881, 15, 31.

2031. Per Capita Tax: Cannot be Remitted by a Grand Chancellor: A Grand Chancellor cannot remit the per capita tax and rank fees to a Subordinate Lodge. It is a matter that must be submitted to the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of C. D. Little, G. C.*
G. L. Mich., Jour., 1878, 10, 38.

2032. Per Capita Tax: Authority of a Grand Lodge to Levy for Buiding Purposes Sustained: Where a Grand Lodge adopts a resolution as follows: *Resolved, That the levy of per capita tax, for the year 1875, shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents per member, semi-annually, one-fifth of the amount to be made a sinking fund to aid in the*

*This is now made a constitutional provision in Illinois. See Jour. 1880, 572. Also in Nebraska.

purpose of building of a Pythian castle, and in the event of the building not being commenced in five years, the amount paid in by each Lodge, and the interest which has accrued thereon, shall be returned to it. The objection to it being the retention of one-fifth for the purpose of building a hall. On appeal to the Supreme Lodge, *Held*, That the resolution is in accordance with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, that the appeal be dismissed. *Joint appeal of several Lodges vs. the G. L. of Maryland.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1148, 1149,

PROXY.

2033. Installation by, Disapproved: (See Installation, Secs. 1415, 1416.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1139.

2034. Proxy: Not Allowed: A resolution to amend the Grand Lodge By-Laws, providing for the appointment of substitute representative in case of the absence of the regular representative, was ruled out of order, on the ground that it was an infringement of the Supreme Law referring to proxies.—*Rul. of D. A. Cashman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1872, 43.

2035. Proxy: Installation by not Allowed: (See Installation, Sec. 1417.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

2036. Opening Ceremonies of the Lodge, not to be Used at: (See Opening Ceremonies, Sec. 1809.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

PENALTIES.

2037. Cannot be Inflicted by Mere Resolution, when: Where a Subordinate Lodge sought to impose a duty upon the K. of R. and S. and fixing a penalty for a failure to perform that duty, *Held*, Whilst it is in the province of a Lodge to give instructions to its officers to perform duties which are of a benefit to the Lodge, yet it has no right to inflict penalties by a simple resolution for a violation of duties prescribed by that resolution and originated in it. This should be engrafted in the By-Laws.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1871, 546; Jan., 1872, 31.

POINT OF ORDER.

2038. Not Debatable Until Appeal From Ruling on: (See Appeal, Sec. 139.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 664.

PAPERS.

2039. Belonging to the Lodge: Reading of May be Demanded, when: (See Evidence, Sec. 1142.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 125.

PHYSICIAN.

2040. Unlawful for Lodge to Elect: On a resolution authorizing Lodges to elect a Physician for the Lodge, provided he be a Knight in good standing, *Held*, That the resolution is contrary to Law

G. L., Oregon, Jour., 1883, 211, 216.

2041. Physician: For the Lodge: Need not be Member, when: A Lodge has the right to select its Physician from without, when none belongs to it.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1883, 1823, 1925.

PARAPHERNALIA.

2042. May be Improvised, or Manufactured by a Lodge, When: (See Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2521.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 67, 96, 98.

PROPERTY.

2043. Of Subordinate Lodge: What Can Not be Sold: (See Subordinate Lodge, Sec. 2515 and note.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1882, 1248, 1298.

2044. Property: Of Subordinate Lodge: What Does Not Revert to Grand Lodge, on Forfeiture of Charter: A hall, belonging to a Subordinate Lodge, would not become the property of the Grand Lodge in case of surrender or forfeiture of charter.—*Dec of W. C. Caldwell, G.C.* (See Exposition, title, Property.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 68, 96, 98.

2045. Property: Of Subordinate Lodge, Not Unlawful to Sell, when: A Chancellor Commander refused to entertain a motion to sell the altar and flag belonging to the Lodge. On appeal, *Held*, There is no Law against such a motion.—*Dec. of J. W. Mavity, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1876, 433, 451.

2046. Property: Of Defunct Lodge: Members Have No Right to Sell: (See Defunct Lodges, Sec. 895.)

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 143, 220, 225.

2047. Property: Of Subordinate Lodge, Reverts to Grand Lodge: When a castle hall is built out of the funds of a Subordinate Lodge, or by the subscription of its members, which subscriptions are managed and controlled by the Lodge, that in the event of the dissolution or suspension of the Lodge, all such property and effects belonging to, or in which the Lodge is interested, must be turned over to the Grand Chancellor or his deputy.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, act. G. C.*

G. L., Ala., 1881, 16, 71.

PRELATE.

2048. Entitled to Rank of P. C., when: (See P. C., Sec. 1915.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2775, 2988.

2049. Prelate: Station of Must be Filled: It is imperatively necessary that the Prelate's station be filled in order to legally open the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1877, 46.

2050. Prelate: Station of Must be Filled: Duties of Cannot be Dispensed with: On queries propounded, *Held*, The Prelate's part in the opening ceremonies can in no case be dispensed with; it is lawful for any officer to fill that station when called upon by the Chancellor Commander, in the absence of said officer, the necessity requires such action. The officer so appointed must assume the Prelate's station and the regalia of that office.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1874, 101, 114.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

2051. Minority Report of Committee is no Report: (See Report, Sec. 2105 and note.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1883, 1390, 1423.

PECUNIARY BENEFITS.

2052. Pecuniary Benefits: Term Construed: Right of Member to Care, During Probation: When the general Laws provide that, "All dues, fines and assessments must be paid on or before the last stated meeting of each term; and, in default of such payment, the delinquent shall forfeit all pecuniary benefits for thirteen succeeding weeks." And where there is no other Law bearing on the question: *Held*, That a delinquent brother after paying his arrearages and during the thirteen weeks probation, is entitled to be nursed in sickness. That nursing a sick brother cannot be considered furnishing him "*pecuniary benefits*." It is simply an extention to him of that brotherly love and sympathy due to any brother, and which he does not forfeit except by suspension.—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 122, 161, 163.

PRIZES.

2053. Offered to Stimulate an Increase of Membership, Disapproved: Where a Grand Chancellor had offered two personal prizes to the members to induce efforts to increase membership, *Held*, That the action of any Grand Chancellor in offering prizes to stimulate brothers in endeavors to increase our membership be not approved, believing that such stimulants are not in accordance with the principles of Pythianism, nor are they calculated to produce a healthy and enduring membership.

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 626, 682.

QUESTIONS.

2054. For Decision by Supreme Lodge, Submitted How: WHEREAS It is apparent that many trifling inquiries are presented at every session of this Body, from different sections, and thereby preventing its legitimate legislation: therefore, be it *Resolved*, That on and after this session the various Jurisdictions shall present their matters of inquiry through the Grand Keepers of Records and Seal to the committee on Law and supervision at least three weeks before the session of the Supreme Lodge, and all matters not presented before the assembling of the Supreme Body shall be presented

at once to the chairman of the committee on Law and supervision, and every matter thereafter presented shall be subject to pass over to the subsequent session. S. L. Jour., 1873, 768.

2055. Questions: Hypothetical: Not Answered, when: *Resolved*, That neither the Supreme Chancellor, nor this Supreme Lodge, will hereafter receive or answer any hypothetical propositions or questions, submitted to them, either in recess or during the session of the Supreme Lodge, except the same come from a Grand Lodge or a Subordinate Lodge under the Jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and under the seal thereof.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311.

QUORUM.

2056. Lodge Left Without, by Members Retiring: Effect of: If a Lodge is left without a quorum by reason of members retiring, the business that is before the Lodge cannot be finished if the question is raised that no quorum is present, and so determined by call of the Lodge. The only business or work in order, is to proceed to close; but if the question is not raised, the order of business may be called and acted upon.†—*Dec. of D. D. G. C. G., E. Allen reversed.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1880, 522, 591, 599.

2057. Quorum: Presence of Necessary to Elect Applicant: (See Applicant, Sec. 83.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 12, 40.

2058. Quorum: Persons Constituting, must be Members of the Lodge: On the query, as to whether a Lodge could open, having a quorum of Knights present, but who were not all members of the Lodge, *Held*, No Lodge can open without seven of its own members being present.—*Dec. of Wm. Winder, G. C.* G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1876, 8, 23, 26, 29.

REPRESENTATIVES.

2059. Not Entitled to Mileage and Expenses, when: *Resolved*, That no Supreme Lodge officer or Grand

*The Supreme Lodge has repeatedly re-affirmed this decision. The various actions thereon will be found as follows: Jour. 1877, 1433, 1445; Jour. 1878, 1559, 1561, 1605; Jour. 1880, 2023, 2037; Jour. 1882, 2428, 2469, 2464, 2568.

†This is undoubtedly a wise and proper rule, and should be observed, when business affecting the Lodge is to be transacted. But it would not seem at all improper for a Lodge to remain in session, even without a quorum, for the purpose of giving instructions or exemplifying the work.

Representative* shall receive his mileage and expenses unless he is present at the close of the session or is excused by the Supreme Chancellor.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 94.

2060. Representatives: Elected to Office: Not Entitled to Mileage for both: *Resolved*, That no representative to this Supreme Lodge elected to office in this body shall receive mileage etc., for both offices.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 221.

2061. Representatives: To Supreme Lodge: Certificate of, Forwarded, when: *Resolved*, That the several Grand Keepers of Records and Seal, be, and they are hereby directed to forward the certificates of the Grand Representatives, and Past Grand Chancellors, to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal at least twenty days before the session of this Supreme Lodge.†

S. L. Jour., 1871, 410.

2062. Representatives: When not Entitled to Vote or Speak: *Resolved*, That Representatives and Past Grand Chancellors from Jurisdictions which have not paid all dues and demands against them, shall not be entitled to vote or speak in this Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 426.

2063. Representatives Accorded Right to Speak and Vote, Although Grand Lodge is in Arrears: Where, by a lavish expenditure of money by a Grand Chancellor, the Grand Lodge is plunged into a large debt to the Supreme Lodge, and where, an arrangement was affected, whereby the debt should be cancelled only when money for such supplies is realized, under such circumstances the Representatives of a Grand Lodge may be allowed to speak and vote in the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 447.

2064. Representatives: To Grand Lodge, Cannot be Appointed, when: (See Grand Rep. Sec. 1363.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 556.

REPRESENTATION.

2065. Supreme Lodge may Determine When a Grand Lodge is Entitled to: The question whether any

*During the early sessions of the Supreme Lodge, Representatives from the Grand Lodges were sometimes termed "Grand Representatives," hence the above expression in the text.

†As to forwarding Returns and Tax, see Const. Art. X, App

Jurisdiction can obtain representation in the Supreme Lodge, while its representative tax is unpaid, is a matter for which the Supreme Lodge can determine for itself at any session.*—*Query of S. K. of R. and S.* (See ante, G. L. Sec. 1302.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1529, 1641.

2066. Representation: Ratio of: Construction of Constitution: A Jurisdiction having but 28,120 members is entitled to but two Supreme Representatives.†—*Case of Pennsylvania.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2036.

REGALIA.

2067. Of Supreme Lodge: In Charge of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: It is the duty of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to take charge of the regalia of the Supreme Lodge. (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2312.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 100, 121.

2068. Regalia: Wearing of in Public Prohibited: In 1872 the Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution prohibiting the wearing of the working regalia at picnics or in public, holding it to be a matter for local legislation. In 1875 the Supreme Lodge took this right away from the Grand Lodges by sustaining the Supreme Chancellor in his decision prohibiting the wearing of the regalia in public.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 619, 628.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1032, 1124.

2069. Regalia: Must be Worn by Grand Lodge Officers, when: (See G. C., Sec. 1333.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 615, 627.

2070. Regalia: Must be Worn by Subordinate Lodge Officers, when: Officers of the Subordinate Lodge must wear their official regalia in the Lodge room while working, regardless of fact of being in full *outside* "Uniform or Parade dress."—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

2071. Regalia: Of Knight: Rights of Past Chancellor when Clothed in: Any Knight in good

*As to the payment of Supreme Representative tax. See Supreme Lodge Constitution, Art. X, Appendix.

†See Sec. 1, Art. II, S. L. Const., App.

standing having attained the rank of Past Chancellor, has a right to take part in a debate in a Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member, clothed in either a Past Chancellor or Knight's regalia, except he hold the office of Past Chancellor, in which case he must wear a Past Chancellor's regalia.—*Dec. of J. S. Farrington, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, 178; Jour., 1873, 218, 220.

2072. Regalia: Of Knight: Past Chancellor may Speak and Vote when Clothed in: A Lodge cannot refuse to allow a Past Chancellor to speak or vote, upon the ground that he is clothed in the regalia of a Knight.—*Appeal of Wm. Throckmorton, vs. Cosmopolitan Lodge of Mo.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1873, 48.

2073. Regalia: Must be Worn, when: When the Lodge is at work the members must be clothed in proper regalia.—*Dec. of S. A. Lowe, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1875, 125, 159.

2074. Regalia: Must be Furnished by the Lodge for its Past Chancellor: A Lodge must furnish regalia to its Past Chancellors. If it has not sufficient regalia it must procure jewels.—*Dec. of B. W. Morris, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1881, 745, 809.

2075. Regalia: Not Necessary in Lodge Room when Uniformed: It is not required of a Knight to wear a collar on entering or sitting in a Lodge when equipped in the full uniform of a Knight.—*Dec. of W. M. Stafford, G. C.*

G. L., Texas, Jour., 1876, 32.

2076. Regalia: Of Grand Lodge, Cannot be Worn in Public: On a query propounded: *Held*, That the regalia of the Grand Lodge could not be worn in a public parade, neither could the Grand Chancellor grant a dispensation permitting it.—*Rul. of J. Mackintosh, Act. G. C.* (See ante, Sec. 2068.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1874, 148.

2077. Regalia: Cannot be Worn at Funerals: (See Funeral, Sec. 1159.)

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1883, 866, 928.

RITUAL.

2078. Translation in all Languages, Authorized: *Resolved*, That the committee on Unwritten Work be

authorized to have the ritual translated in the French, Spanish, Danish, Swedish, and all other languages required, and hand the work over to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal at as early a day as possible after the close of the session.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 379, 385.

2079. Ritual: Memorizing of: Action of Supreme Lodge in Respect to: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution urging on all officers and members, the propriety and necessity, of memorizing the Ritual.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 401, 418.

2080. Ritual: Lodges may Require Memorizing: There being no general Law bearing upon the memorizing of the ritualistic charges, it rests clearly in the province of the Subordinate Lodge to declare in what space of time the officers shall, by memorizing, be able to deliver the same "orally."—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app., 37.

2081. Ritual: Memorizing of Requested: Grand Lodges are requested to use their best efforts to procure the memorizing of all lectures, and charges on the part of officers of Subordinate Lodges.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1106, 1153.

2082. Ritual: Price of: The price of rituals per set of five was fixed at \$2.50.

G. L. Jour. 1882, 2592.

2083. Ritual: Number Lodge is Entitled to: A Lodge is only entitled to one set of five rituals, and it is improper and illegal to furnish any one Lodge with more than that number.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour 1884, 2776, 2988.

2084. Rituals: Furnished, How: New rituals, at the price of \$2.50 per set, can only be furnished to Grand Keepers of Records and Seal at the rate of five rituals per set for every living and working Lodge in their respective Grand Jurisdictions†—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

*The ritual up to date has been translated into several languages, but the above resolution has never been literally complied with. Translations have been authorized in several instances where the expense has been provided for by the Lodges desiring the translation. For legislation in respect to translation of the Ritual, see Journals as follows: 1868, 55; 1869, 107, 116; 1870, 191; 1871, 382, 402, 418; 1872, 620; 1882, 2577, 2578.

†As to the exclusive right of Supreme Lodge to furnish rituals, forms, etc., see Sec. 1311.

2085. Rituals: Exchange of Old for New: WHEREAS, The Supreme Chancellor has decided that new rituals could only be supplied to Grand Keepers of Records and Seal at the rate of one set for every living and working Lodge, which decision entails considerable loss to Grand Lodges; therefore, *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal be and is hereby instructed to furnish the several Grand Lodges new rituals, of the old form, at the exchange price of \$2.50 per set.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3022.

2086. Ritual: Language and Instructions of, Must be Strictly Followed: The language and instruction of the Revised Ritual as promulgated, must be strictly followed in exemplifying and explaining the unwritten work. The Prelate, and all other officers of the Lodge, must conform to the language of the ritual in the opening and closing ceremonies. They have no right to make any interpolations or their own, and a Lodge is correct in preventing this.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2777, 2988.

2087. Ritual: Duty of Chancellor Commander Concerning: That in the judgment of the committee, the proper place for the keeping of the Rituals and other private work, is in the Castle Halls of the Order: that it is the duty of the Lodge to provide a suitable box, or other receptacle, with a sufficient lock, the key of which shall be in charge and keeping of the Chancellor Commander; and that it is hereby made his duty to prevent their removal from Castle Hall.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1152.

2088. Ritual: Copying of, Prohibited: *Resolved*, That it is hereby ordered by the Supreme Lodge that all officers and members of the Subordinate Lodges are prohibited from copying, in any manner, any part or parts of their several charges or other ritualistic ceremonies.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1106, 1134.

2089. Ritual: German: Revision of: The Supreme Chancellor was "given power to act," on the subject of revising the German Ritual; also of translating names of the officers into German.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 707, 741.

2090. Ritual: Revision of: Action of Supreme Chancellor Approved: The action of the Supreme Chan-

cellor in appointing the committee on Unwritten Work as the committee on the revision of the ritual, was approved and adopted.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1233, 1315.

2091. Ritual: Of Amplified Third Rank: Adoption of: The amplified third rank as reported by the committee on Unwritten Work was adopted by a vote of 29 to 23. The adoption thereof, on a point of order raised, was ruled by the chair not to be an amendment to the Constitution.—*Rul. of C. L. Russell, S. V. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 609.

2092. Ritual: Of Amplified Third Rank Shall be Memorized: (See Amplified Rank, Sec. 252.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 637.

2093. Ritual: Amplified: Right of Lodge to use: On the query; May a Subordinate Lodge demand the amplified ritual after the Grand Lodge (which is a representative body), as declared by a majority vote that the Supreme Lodge shall use its discretion in permitting the use of the same. The Supreme Chancellor ruled, that the Subordinate Lodges had the unqualified right to select for themselves, according to the direct legislation of this Supreme Body.—*Rul. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 718.

2094. Ritual: Ceremonies of, Must be Observed: (See Opening Ceremonies, Sec. 1808.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

2059. Ritual: Improper to Omit any Portion of, when: It is improper and illegal to omit any portion of the ritualistic ceremony in conferring the ranks.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 819, 899.

2096. Ritual: Of Old and New Third Rank: Optional with Lodge Which it Will use: It is optional with the Lodge, in conferring the Third Rank, which form it will use, *Dec. of C. D. Lucas, G. C.* (See Amplified Rank, Sec. 252.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1876, 182, 218.

2097. Ritual: Chancellor Commander has no Authority to Change, Alter or Omit: A Chancellor Commander has no right to alter, change, erase or omit intentionally, any of the ritual work in conferring the ranks, and if

persisted in, a member should object, and appeal from the decision of the Chancellor Commander, and if the Chancellor Commander is sustained, appeal to the Grand Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on S. of O.* (See Opening Ceremonies, Sec. 1810, 1811.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1052, 1087, 1090.

2098. Ritual: Grand Lodge Cannot Prohibit use of: But Subordinate Lodges may: On the recommendation of the committee on state of the Order, that, after the close of the current term the use of the Ritual be prohibited, and that hereafter no officer be installed until he has memorized the charges, obligations, instructions, &c. *Held*, That the rituals were private property of the Subordinate Lodges, and their grand Lodges could not pass a Law compelling them to dispense with their use. But the Subordinate Lodges could by their own act, in their By-Laws, provide for such dispensation of the rituals, and memorizing the same.—*Rul. of H. C. Berry, S. C., in the G. L., of Wis.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1874, 35, 37.

2099. Ritual: Grand Chancellor, not Authorized to Deprive Lodges of, in Order to Induce memorizing: Under the decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry, (See Sec. 2080,) to the effect that Lodges may require officers to memorize ritual, it is not competent for a Grand Chancellor to require officers of Lodges in his Jurisdiction to memorize the ritual within a specified time after their installation, and after that, to deprive the Lodges of their rituals, until the next installation.—*Rul. of H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 756.

2100. Ritual: Duty of Lodges to Adhere to Strictly: (See Secret Work, Sec. 2475.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

REPORTS.

2101. Of Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, to be Printed: *Resolved*, That the reports of the Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, be printed previous to the annual session.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

2102. Reports: Of Grand Chancellor: Right of Grand Lodge to Mutilate, Denied: (See G. L., Sec. 1293.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 185, 199.

2103. Reports: Of Grand Keepers of Records and Seal: Form Prescribed: The Reports of the Grand Keepers of Records and Seal, shall be made on forms to be furnished by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. (See Blanks, Sec. 474.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 698, 716.

2104. Reports: Of Grand Officers: Committee on Distribution of may Recommend Action: (See Committee, Sec. 530.) G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1881, 47.

2105. Reports: Of Minority of Committee: Lodge not Bound to Act on: Where a Lodge appoints a committee, and only a minority of the committee make a report, *Held*, That it is no report and the Lodge is not bound to take action upon it.*—*Dec. of W. B. Trenchard, G. C.*
G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 1390, 1428.

2106. Reports: Of Division: Must be Furnished, when: (See U. R., Sec. 2654.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

RESOLUTIONS.

2107. Presented in Supreme Lodge Shall be in Writing: (See Motions, Sec. 1598.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 224.

2108: Resolutions: Subject Matter of to Appear in Daily Journal: *Resolved*, That hereafter the subject matter of all resolutions shall appear in the printed daily journal. S. L. Jour., 1884, 2951.

RULES.

2109. Of Supreme Lodge as to Resolutions: (See Motions, Sec. 1598.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 224.

*This accords with the well known principle of Parliamentary Law, that a minority report is no report, and further, that a minority report cannot be considered until a report from the committee has been submitted.

RULES OF ORDER.

2110. The Rule in Respect to Papers and Documents Sent to the Committee to be Enforced: The Supreme Chancellor announced that the rule requiring papers and documents sent to committees, to be *made in duplicate*, would be enforced hereafter.*—*Rul. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2428.

2111. Rules of Order: Subordinate Lodges have power to Adopt: Subordinate Lodges have the power to adopt such rules as are in conformity with the usual parliamentary usage†—*Dec. of H. Armstrong, G. C.*
G. L., Va., Jour., 1873, 15.

RE-ELECTION.

2112. Of Grand Chancellor: Effect of: Where a Grand Chancellor is re-elected the G. V. P. (P. G. C.) holds over another term.—*Appeal from the G. L. of Mass.* (See Construction of Laws, Sec. 558, also Exposition titles, P. G. C., Eligibility.)
S. L. Jour., 1871, 380, 392.

2113. Re-Election: Of Grand Chancellor: Effect of: If the G. V. P. declines serving the second term, the vacancy must be filled from among the Past Grand Chancellors.—*Dec. of Samuel Read, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1872, 469.

2114. Re-Election: Of Chancellor Commander: Eligibility of: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 640.)
G. L., Kan., Jour., Sept. 1873, 11, 31.

REMOVAL.

2115. Of Officers for Cause: Right of Supreme Chancellor in Respect to: The right of the Supreme Chancellor to remove members of Supreme Lodge committees for cause was acknowledged. The Supreme Chancellor removed a member of the committee on unwritten work on account of his opposition to the O. B. N. and authority of the Supreme Chancellor.
S. L. Jour., 1871, 386.

*See Rule 44 S. L. Const.

†Some Grand Lodges have assumed the authority to adopt Rules of Order for Subordinate Lodges. (N. C., Jour., 1873, 29.) This authority may well be denied. Others have denied to Subordinate Lodges the right to make, alter or amend the Rules of Order. (N. J., Jour., 1878, 965.)

2116. Removal: Right of Grand Lodge to Remove Officers Upheld: (See P. G. C., McMullan's case, Sec. 1874.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1127.

2117. Removal: Of Supreme Representative: Right of to a New Trial (See Sup. Rep., Sec. 2305.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1125.

2118. Removal. From one Jurisdiction to Another does not Forfeit Rank: (See Rank, Sec, 2210.) G. L., Mo., Jour., 1873, 316.

2119. Removal: From State, does not Vacate Office, when: A brother who is elected Grand Representative and then removes from the state, may retain the position of representative.—*Dec. of T. R. Hicks, G. C.* (See Absence, Sec. 267.) G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1882, 13, 40.

2120. Removal: For Absence: Not Permitted, when: A Chancellor Commander cannot be removed from office for absence, under a By-Law authorizing such removal, unless he had notice, and the proceedings are strictly legal.—*Dec. of A. Meyer, G. C.* (See Notice, Sec. 1712.) G. L., Neb., Jour., 1878, 544, 576.

2121. Removal: From Office: Right of Lodge to Provide for: A Subordinate Lodge has the right to make provisions in its By-Laws relative to the removal of officers for continued neglect of the duties appertaining to their stations.—*Dec. of J. B. Grayson, G. C.* G. L., Ala., Jour., 1882, 13, 76.

2122. Removal: Of Chancellor Commander for Absence: Notice and Opportunity to Plead Excuse, Necessary: WHEREAS, A Chancellor Commander was absent for three consecutive meetings whereupon, the acting Chancellor Commander, without notice to the delinquent officer to show same summarily declared the office vacant, under a By-Law providing that an absence for three successive meetings (unless excused by the Lodge) shall vacate an office, and the Lodge thereupon provided to fill the vacancy by an election; *Held*, That the proper construction of said Law requires that any officer coming within its provision should be notified

by summons to show cause or otherwise, and thus afforded an opportunity to present an excuse for his absence, before his office can be declared vacant. Where this is not done, an election held to fill a vacancy, thus created, is illegal and therefor void.
—*Appeal of Damon Lodge vs. D. Larke.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1882, 46, 47.

REINSTATEMENT.

2123. Subordinate Lodge may be Directed to Reinstall Members, when: (See O. B. N., Sec. 1762.)
S. L. Jour., 1871, 427.

2124. Reinstatement: Manner of, After Indefinite Suspension: Any member of a Lodge indefinitely suspended for cause, may be reinstated in his Lodge on the presentation of a written application, said application being referred to a committee and receiving a favorable report, and by passing a regular ball ballot.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2125. Reinstatement: Manner of: Local Legislation: (See Local Legislation, 1574.)
S. L. Jour., 1874, 902, 909.

2126. Reinstatement: Manner of, in Lodges Under Control of Supreme Lodge: "A member suspended for non-payment of dues wishing to be reinstated, should pay the amount of one year's dues and all assessments charged during that year. Beyond this, it is discretionary with the Lodge. This decision applies only to Lodges working under the direct control of the Supreme Lodge."—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

2127. Reinstatement: Action of Lodge Necessary, when: A brother Knight suspended from his Lodge for non-payment of dues, cannot be reinstated by simply paying his dues up to the time of his suspension, without a ballot. There must be this action of the Lodge.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1874, 93, 96.

*It was sought to overturn this rule by placing a construction upon the Constitution which would authorize suspension and reinstatements under it, without action of the Lodge, but this failing, the rule as above given remained in force. Jour. of Ga., 1875, 167.—See *Exposition*, titles "*Suspension*" and "*Reinstatement*."

2128. Reinstatement: What Action Necessary to Effect: The Grand Lodge of Kentucky decided on appeal, that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, upon the payment of all arrearages *stands* reinstated to membership without written application or further action on his part. This was held, construing the the following section of the local Law: "*Provided, however, A brother suspended for non-payment of dues shall be reinstated by paying up all arrearages.*" Upon appeal to the Supreme Lodge, this construction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky was sustained.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 566, 567, 588.

2129. Reinstatement: Application and Ballot for, not Necessary, when: On the *query*: "Is a member, suspended for cause, obliged to apply for reinstatement and be balloted for in open Lodge?" *Held*, That it was not necessary, in case of suspension for a definite time, if the brother kept his dues paid up.—*Rul. of Wm. Wilson, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 868.

2130. Reinstatement: Amount of Payment Necessary: In no case can a brother be reinstated for less than one year's dues, and such sum cannot be applied to his credit as payment of dues in advance. It is the same as an initiation fee.—*Dec. of J. F. Spalding, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1877, 241, 297.

2131. Reinstatement: May Occur without Ballot, when: On the *query*, to wit: When a member is suspended for a year, and the year has expired, how is he to be reinstated? *Held*, The term of suspension from the Lodge is the punishment in the judgment or sentence of the Lodge, and at the expiration of that time he is entitled to admission without ballot.—*Dec. of W. B. Hoke, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1878, 529, 540.

2132. Reinstatement: No Ballot Required for, when: A member is suspended for a definite time, is reinstated at the expiration of said time, without action or vote of the Lodge, but by virtue of the expiration of the term of suspension.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1873, 42, 50,

2133. Reinstatement: After Definite Suspension, no Action Necessary: A member suspended for a definite period is not required to make application and the payment of one year's dues for reinstatement, nor is a ballot necessary. He becomes reinstated at the expiration of his term of suspension without action. His dues should be paid from the time of suspension, after the expiration of his term of suspension he is not required to serve a probationary period in respect to benefits.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Del., Jour., 1883, 424, 426.

2134. Reinstatement: After Suspension for Cause: Where a member has been suspended for a definite period, and the period has expired, *Held*, It is not necessary that he make application for reinstatement, or for the Lodge to take action. Having served out his sentence he regains his good standing, and stands on the same footing as other members.—*Dec. of J. T. Caldwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1874, 646, 663.

2135. Reinstatement: After Suspension for Cause no Action Necessary: Where a member has been suspended for a term of years, he may, at the expiration of his term, return to the Lodge as a member thereof, without any action on the part of the Lodge. The Lodge, may, however, begin to charge him dues the moment his term of suspension expires and he may thereafter be suspended for non-payment of dues, although he may never have returned to the Lodge after his suspension expired.*—*Dec. of C. E. Miller, G. C.*

G. L., D C., Jour., July, 1882, 420, 442.

2136. Reinstatement: No Formal Application Necessary: Where a member, absent from the Jurisdiction, remits through another member of the Order, a sum sufficient to reinstate him, and place him in good standing, and intimating a desire to be reinstated; *Held*, All the Lodge requires of a member wishing to be reinstated, is to remit the amount of money required to reinstate him, together with his address, and his desire to be reinstated. The Lodge should then appoint a committee of investigation, and upon its report a ballot

*This accords with the decision of Grand Chancellor Miller, to the effect that dues cannot be charged to a member during suspension, (See Exposition, title Dues,) and while it conflicts with the decisions in some other Jurisdictions, it seems to be the better rule.

should be taken, if favorable, he shall be considered reinstated.
—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan. 1873, 110, 111.

2137. Reinstatement: Occurs Without Action, when: If the time of the suspension of a Knight has expired, and he has paid his dues, it does not require any action of the Lodge to reinstate him. G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1883, 664.

2138. Reinstatement: Two-Thirds Vote, Necessary to Effect, when: In the absence of any direct Law, usage has made two-thirds, voting in the affirmative, necessary to reinstate a brother.—*Dec. of J. T. Caldwell, G. C.* G. L., D. C., Jour., July 1874, 648, 663.

2139. Reinstatement: By-Law in Force at the Time of Application Fixes Amount of Payment Necessary: Where a brother was suspended, at a time when the By-Laws fixed the amount of payment necessary to effect re-instatement at \$5.20, before the brother applied for reinstatement the By-Laws had been amended, increasing the amount: *Held*, The brother must pay the increased amount fixed in the By-Laws in force ^{at} the time of application.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 555, 588.

2140. Reinstatement: Fees for: Amount Prescribed in By-Laws at Date of Application Governs: Where the By-Laws of a Lodge provided that "no member shall be reinstated in this Lodge for a less amount than stands charged against him as dues on the books of the Master of Finance, etc., under which certain members were suspended; subsequently the Law was amended so as to require of all members, who have stood suspended for over one year, the payment of one dollar additional for each and every year he stands suspended; and where the members suspended under the *old* Law make application for reinstatement under the new; *Query*, Under which can they be reinstated? *Held*, The old By-Laws became null and void on the adoption of the new, and those in force at the time of the application for reinstatement govern the case.*—*Dec. of J. Mackintosh, G. C.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 26, 77, 183.

*This is not the rule in some Jurisdictions, but it is in analogy with the rule in respect to the fees for the ranks where they have been increased during the progress of the initiate's advancement. See Fees, Secs. 1227 to 1231.

2141. Reinstatement; Amount of Payment Necessary to Effect; On the *Query, to wit*, "A suspended member applies for reinstatement, will six dollars, the amount of one year's dues, be sufficient while our By-Laws require three dollars to accompany the application? or is he required to pay nine dollars before he is reinstated? *Held*, You have no right to demand more than the amount of one year's dues.*—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1475, 1512.

2142. Reinstatement: Under the Old Law, Amount of Payment Necessary: Where, under the old Law, a member six months in arrears was suspended, *Held*, That he could be reinstated by the payment of six months' dues, unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge.—*Dec. of D. Gregg, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 262, 285.

2143. Reinstatement: Amount of Payment Necessary: Where Lodge Fails to Suspend at End of Year: Where a Lodge permitted dues to be charged against a member beyond the time at which he should have been suspended, *Held*, That the Lodge could not exact from him the full amount standing against him at the time of his suspension, as a condition of his reinstatement; that in accordance with the Laws of the Supreme Lodge a member is only liable for the amount of dues prescribed therein. A suspended member cannot be held responsible for the omission on the part of the Lodge to suspend him at the time prescribed by the Constitution.—*Dec. of R. Goodhart, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1872, 382, 414.

2144. Reinstatement: Amount to be Charged for: If a Lodge fails to suspend a member when twelve months in arrears, it cannot, because of its failure to comply with the Law, charge more than twelve month's dues to an applicant for reinstatement.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2145. Reinstatement: What Payments Required: A member suspended for non-payment of dues, must pay the one year's dues for which he was suspended, and all

*The G. L. refused to approve this decision, presumably on the ground that it vitiated a By-Law requiring an applicant to pay three dollars for the privilege of making an application. The decision, however, seems to be in accord with the policy of our Laws and a majority of the decisions.

other indebtedness on the books against him at the time of his suspension.—*Dec. of J. J. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., La., Jour., 1881, 38, 101.

2146. Reinstatement: Amount a Lodge May Demand on: It being the duty of a Lodge to suspend a member who is twelve months in arrears, it is not authorized, should it allow the time to pass, to demand—on an application for reinstatement—any more than the sum of twelve months dues.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 390, 448.

2147. Reinstatement: Right of Lodge to Provide for in By-Laws: The Supreme Lodge refused to answer the following query, holding it to be a subject for local legislation: "Is it not lawful for a Subordinate Lodge, with the approval of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Chancellor, to prescribe in its By-Laws that a member suspended for other reasons than nonpayment of dues, and desiring reinstatement, shall not be admitted except upon application and ballot, the same as application for initiation, on payment of the amount standing against him at the time of suspension; also that such member so reinstated shall not become beneficial for six months after restoration."

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300

2148. Reinstatement: Subordinate Lodge: May be required to Comply With Certain Terms and Conditions: Where a Lodge was suspended for refusing to comply with the terms of the O. B. N., the Grand Chancellor proposed the terms upon which the Lodge could be reinstated, upon appeal it was *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey shall propose to Nonpareil Lodge, No. 11, the following conditions of reinstatement; 1st. That said Lodge, as existing on the 28th day of May, 1870, shall be recognized as *the Lodge* to be reinstated when such members, and said Lodge shall fully comply with the Law of the O. B. N., as now in force, and shall make payment in full of its indebtedness to the Grand Lodge at time of suspension. 2d., That all persons initiated during the suspension of said Lodge, may be received as members, by each being obligated in each degree, after said Lodge has been duly reinstated. (Appeal of Nonpareil Lodge vs. G. L. New Jersey.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 608.

2149. Reinstatement. Dues Paid on, Returned in Case of Rejection or Death of Applicant: In case an applicant for reinstatement is rejected, the amount of dues paid on his application shall be returned, as also in case he should die while his application is pending and before he is restored to membership.—*Rep. of com. on state of Order.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 68.

2150. Reinstatement: Dues Paid on to be Returned, when: Dues paid on an application for reinstatement should be returned to a brother in case of an unfavorable ballot. The payment, being conditional, it should be returned unless reinstatement follows.—*Dec. of S. J. Willet, G. C. Reversed by com.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1876, 28, 82.

2151. Reinstatement: Must Occur Before Card can be Granted, when: A member suspended for non-payment of dues must first make his application to his Lodge for reinstatement before a card can be issued to him.—*Dec. of A. Meyer, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1878, 548, 576.

2152. Reinstatement: Ballot on, Cannot be Reconsidered: Membership Begins on Announcement of Result: There is no Law that will sustain a Lodge in reconsidering a vote by which an applicant for reinstatement was declared elected. The applicant becomes a member of the Lodge with all its rights and privileges, and there is no Law requiring an applicant for reinstatement to be introduced into his Lodge before becoming a member, but he becomes a member immediately upon the announcement of the Chancellor Commander declaring him elected.—*Appeal of J. A. Barnett vs. Stoddard Lodge.* (See Membership, Sec. 1639, 1640.)

G. D., Md., Jour., 1883, 237, 238.

2153. Reinstatement: Of Members Over Age: A Lodge can reinstate a suspended member for non-payment of dues, who is over fifty years of age without asking a dispensation.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.* (See Admission, Sec. 216.)

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

2154. Reinstatement: Legal Requirements of, Cannot be Waived by Resolution: Where the Constitutions and the Laws, prescribe the qualifications for reinstatement,

ment, they cannot be annulled or changed by motion. A Lodge has no right to donate a portion of the dues for which a member was suspended, and to reinstate him for a less sum than prescribed by Law.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July 1873, 565.

App., Feb. 1874, 738.

2155. Reinstatement; Ballot on: Duty of Chancellor in Announcement of: too Late to Reconsider, when: Where, upon an application for reinstatement, the applicant was declared duly elected, and no objection was made to the announcement, until the next meeting, when the brother applying for admission was denied, upon several members stating that they had voted black balls; *Query*, "Can they investigate a secret ballot, or can they appeal from the decision of the Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander in a secret ballot?"

"Does the Law compel the Chancellor Commander to state the number of balls, white and black, cast?" *Held*, The election of a candidate having been duly declared by the Chancellor Commander without any apparent objection at the time, it was too late, at a subsequent meeting, to appeal from the decision of the Chancellor Commander, upon the fact of election. The Chancellor Commander should state the number of white and black balls in the ballot, if asked. A Lodge may investigate the number of balls, black and white, in a ballot, but cannot inquire who cast them.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 536, 574.

2156. Reinstatement: Of Applicant Over Age: Lodge has no Right to Refuse, when: Where a member has been suspended for non-payment of dues, and subsequently makes application for reinstatement, when it is discovered that he is over fifty years of age, whereupon, the Chancellor Commander refuses to order a ballot and reinstate the member; *Held*, The Lodge has no right to refuse to ballot on the application on the sole ground that the applicant is over age.—*Appeal of A. Lynch, vs. Mt. Vernon Lodge.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., 1879, 201, 202.

2157. Reinstatement: Of Suspended Member, Must be Effected in his own Lodge, when: A suspended member desiring to reconnect himself with the Order, in

a Jurisdiction other than his own, must first be reinstated in his own Lodge, then obtain a withdrawal card which he may deposit.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 734, 799.

2158. Reinstatement: After Suspension for Refusing to take O. B. N. may be Effected, how: Where a member was suspended, for refusing to subscribe to the O. B. N. may now be reinstated upon the payment of all dues and assessments charged against him at the time of his suspension—*Dec. of W. T. Baily, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., 1878, 153, 170, 173.

2159. Reinstatement: Right of Brother to, after Consolidation of his Lodge with Another: Where a member is suspended for non-payment of dues, and during his suspension his Lodge is consolidated with another Lodge, *Held*, The member cannot claim reinstatement in the consolidated Lodge, for the reason that he was never a member thereof. His course is to obtain a card from the Grand Lodge which he may deposit in any Subordinate Lodge under the laws.—*Dec. of W. T. Baily, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., 1878, 152, 170, 173.

2160. Reinstatement: Presence of Member not Necessary: Dues Become Chargeable, when: It is not necessary for a member on being reinstated to present himself to the Lodge. His dues begin to accrue when he is reinstated.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., 1882, 530, 570.

2161. Reinstatement: Of Member, who Becomes Maimed During Suspension: A Subordinate Lodge cannot reinstate a suspended brother who has become maimed subsequent to his suspension, except upon a dispensation from the Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1017, 1073, 1085.

2162. Reinstatement: Of Members in Endowment Rank: Manner of: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1118.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

2163. Reinstatement: Of Members in Endowment Rank over Fifty Years of Age: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1119.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

2164. Reinstatement: Of Section of Endowment Rank: Manner of: (See E. R. Sec. 1113.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2480, 2491.

2165. Reinstatement: In Endowment Rank, Cannot be had After Expiration of Card :: Where a member of a defunct section took a clearance card good for six months, and who was afterwards suspended for non-payment of assessments, and applied for reinstatement after the expiration of his card. *Held*, That the brother is not entitled to reinstatement after the expiration of his card.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2789, 3052.

2166. Reinstatement: Necessary Before Joining Another Class in Endowment Rank: Where a member of but one class in the Endowment Rank has been suspended for non-payment of assessment, it is necessary that he be reinstated in said class in order to connect himself with other classes.—*Rep. of com. on E. R.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2958, 2959.

2167. Reinstatement: In Division, Manner, and Conditions of: A Sir Knight suspended from his division for non-payment of dues, can be reinstated in his division by passing a fair ballot, and paying the amount fixed by the By-Laws of the division, provided he produce an official receipt showing he is in good standing in his Lodge.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2168. Reinstatement: In Uniform Rank: Rule Concerning: A member of a division suspended for a definite time, at the expiration of that time may regain his membership without a ballot, provided he pays all his arrearages.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2169. Reinstatement: Membership Dates From, when: (See Membership, Sec. 1639, and ante, Sec. 2152.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1877, 241, 397.

RELIEF.

2170. General Bureau of: For States: (See Local Legislation, Sec. 1567.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 688, 722.

2171. Relief: For Lodges Suffering from Misfortune: (See Relief Fund, Sec. 2186.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1501, 1624.

2172. Relief: Furnished to Members of the Order: Their Lodge Liable for, when: (See Benefits, Sec. 471.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1989, 2005, 2009.

2173. Relief: Liability of Lodge for when Furnished to its Members: A Lodge is liable for expenses incurred by another Lodge, for the care of a sick brother.*—*Dec. of Geo. A. Steere, G. C.*

G. L., R. I., Jour., 1882, 9, 29.

2174. Relief; Furnished to Members out of the Jurisdiction: Liability of Lodge for: Where a Lodge's By-Laws provide for nursing the sick and there is no restriction as to residence, *Held*, That the Lodge must pay for nurse hire for one of its members taken sick out of the Jurisdiction.—*Dec. of H. Wellenvoss, G. C., on appeal of Lambert vs. Clay Lodge.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1877, 471, 510.

2175. Relief: Extent of Lodge's Liability for to its Members: A Lodge's By-Laws should provide a stated sum for sick and funeral benefits. Aside from this, and in the absence of any Law, it becomes a matter of option on the part of the Lodge based on the worthiness of the recipient, and the condition of the Lodge's finance.—*Dec. of C. A. Mack, G. C.*

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1882, 7, 50.

2176. Relief: Member Asking, Under his Shield, must be in Possession of Semi-Annual Pass Word: When a member who holds a traveling shield goes into another Jurisdiction and there becomes disabled, it is necessary for him in making application for benefits to be in possession of the S. A. P. W., or an order for the same.—*Dec. of E. L. Closse, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 763, 806.

2177. Relief: May be Furnished to a Member of a Suspended Jurisdiction, when: Although a Lodge may not communicate the S. A. P. W. to a member of a suspended Jurisdiction, even though he may have a properly attested certificate of his good standing, etc. Yet if such a mem-

*This is true when the expenses incurred come within the rule laid down by the Supreme Lodge. See ante, Sec. 471.

ber is sick and in need of relief, he has claims upon us as a Knight independent of Jurisdiction, and as such, is entitled to relief and assistance.—*Dec. of E. B. Rice, G. C.*

G. L., Del., Jour., 1873, 85, 91, 92.

2178. Relief: A Lodge May Grant to a Suspended Member when: Where, upon a proposition to relieve a member who was suspended for non-payment of dues, an appeal was taken on the broad ground that "A Lodge has no right to bestow charity on a suspended member of the Order;" *Held*, That a Lodge may relieve such a member; That the position of the appellant is not tenable.—*Dec. of S. L. Terry, G. C., on appeal of H. A. Holland vs. Live Oak Lodge.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1881, 1539 1587, 1588.

2179. Relief: Issue of Circulars for, Prohibited: (See Circulars, Sec. 723.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 3044.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

2180. Rules and Regulations Concerning: Matter for Local Legislation: The Grand Lodge of Ohio presented to the Supreme Lodge for adoption, a set of rules with the following title: "Rules and Regulations for the Creation, Guidance and Protection of Relief Committees." Pending discussion a point of order was raised that the matter is strictly under the control of the Grand Lodge of Ohio being a matter for local legislation; and it was so held.—*Rul. of S. Reed, S. C.* (See Benefits, Sec. 376; Dues, Sec. 908 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 535, 578.

2181. Relief Committee: Request to Grand Lodges Concerning: On the resolution: "*Resolved*, That a relief committee shall be established in all cities and towns having two or more subordinate Lodges, for the purpose of relieving transient brothers in distress." The committee on the state of the Order report that the several Grand Jurisdictions be requested to consider the subject and take such steps toward carrying out the proposed relief system as in their judgment may be deemed consistent and practicable.

S. L., Jour., 1875, 1134, 1142.

2182. Relief Committee: Subordinate Lodges Must Define and Regulate Duties of: It is a matter

entirely within the power of the Subordinate Lodges to fix the number, qualifications and duties of the relief committee. The By-Laws of the Lodge should be explicit on this point, and strictly adhered to.—*Dec. of H. Lemmermann, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1879, 19, 59, 61.

2183. Relief Committee: Duty of in Reporting Members Entitled to Benefits: It is the duty of the relief committee to visit the sick and report at any stated meeting the condition of those under their care, also who are, and who are not entitled to benefits. It is then the duty of the Lodge to act on the report and to say whether the brothers are entitled to benefits by being in good standing.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 473, 484.

2184. Relief Committee: Report to by Sick Brother, is Same as Report to Lodge: It is the same to report to the relief committee, as it would be to the Lodge, as they are officers of the Lodge, specifically charged with that special duty during the recess of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 389.

RELIEF FUND.

2185. Compulsory Assessments for, Not Approved: (See Funeral Benefits, Sec. 1185.)

S. L., Jour., 1876, 1288.

2186. Relief Fund: Creation of, by Supreme Lodge Refused: The Supreme Lodge refused to concur in the recommendation of the Supreme Chancellor to take steps looking to the establishment of a relief fund for Lodges suffering from unavoidable misfortune.—*Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1501, 1624.

RELIEF MEASURES.

2187. Recommendation of Supreme Chancellor Concerning: (See Fees, Sec. 1237.)

S. L., Jour., 1876, 1229, 1286.

RESIGNATION.

2188. From the Order: A member cannot resign his membership as a Knight of Pythias—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 977.

2189. Resignation: From the Order, Not Permitted: A member duly qualified must, on application, have a withdrawal-card granted him, which severs his connection with the Lodge, whether taken or not, but a Lodge cannot receive a resignation from the Order.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1870, 536, 576.

2190. Resignation: Of Chancellor Commander During Term Permitted: (See C. C., Sec. 648.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 585.

2191. Resignation: Of Subordinate Lodge Officer: Lodge Has No Right to Request: Where a Lodge passed a resolution requesting an officer to resign for a supposed infraction of the Law: *Held*, A Lodge has no right to adopt a resolution to that effect. Should an officer not attend to his duty, charges may be preferred against him.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 476, 484.

2192. Resignation: Should be Accepted by the Lodge When Tendered: Chancellor Commander has no Authority to: The Chancellor Commander cannot accept the resignation of an officer, it can only be accepted by a vote of the Lodge. The Lodge cannot compel an officer to serve, and therefore when the resignation is tendered it should be accepted if the brother insists upon it.—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 28, 176.

2193. Resignation: May be Tendered Orally: When an officer is present in the Lodge, and tenders his resignation, it is not necessary that it should be submitted in writing,—*Dec. of J. M. Price, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1879, 7, 34.

RETIRING FROM LODGE.

2194. Officer or Member Need Not Give Sign, when: Any officer or member retiring from the Lodge under "an order," from the Chancellor Commander, or entering it again, after having performed the duty for which being sent out of the Lodge, is not required to give the sign on retiring or entering, but must "work" his way through the door.*—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934; See Entering Lodge, Sec 1139.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

*Kentucky and Maine have followed this decision. Jour., of Ky., 1870, 10, 42; Jour., Me., 1878, 283, 343.

2195. Retiring from Lodge: Right of Chancellor Commander to Prevent: The Chancellor Commander has the right to prevent members from leaving the Lodge, if it is likely to leave the Lodge without a quorum.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, G. C.* G. L., Md., Jour., 1874, 153, 195.

2196. Retiring from Lodge: Not Permitted, when: No one can be admitted or allowed to retire while working in any of the ranks, except between the several sections of the same by the permission of the Chancellor Commander. Neither can a brother retire while the Lodge is at ease, it must be called to order to be able to permit any brother to retire from the same.—*Dec. of H. Lemmermann, G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1879, 17, 59, 61.

2197. Retiring from Lodge: Prohibited, when: No member is allowed to enter or retire from the Lodge room during a recess, or during initiation.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 449, 547.

REJECTION.

2198. What Amounts to: Construction of Term: *Query:* "Does not the dropping of a name from the list of applicants for dispensation, by ballot by all the applicants, amount to a rejection of the name so dropped?" *Answer.* It virtually has that effect among those who are interested at the time, yet does not estop the party whose name has been "dropped" from applying in a regular way and taking the chances of legal ballot when, or after, the Lodge is legally instituted. Neither does the "dropping" of the name in the first instance constitute him a blackballed or rejected party, or prevent him from applying to that, or any other Lodge of the Order, in a regular way, under the local Laws of the Jurisdiction or territory where residing.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See Note to Sec. 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 40.

2199. Rejection: Of Page or Esquire: Renewal of Application: (See Ballot, Sec. 311.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

2200. Rejection: Of a Person Prevents his Becoming a Charter Member, when. (See Charter Member, Sec. 579.) G. L., Miss., Jour., 1880, 89.

2201. Rejection: Of an Applicant: May Apply to Another Lodge, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 48.)

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1880, 90.

2202. Rejection: Of Candidate after Election:

An applicant for membership having been elected to receive the Page rank, but is found unworthy before instruction therein, may be rejected by a majority vote.—*Dec. of J. H. Lumsden, G. C., as modified by committee.**

G. L., Ontario, Jour., 1881, 7, 18, 25.

2203. Rejection: For Advancement: Notification to Sister Lodges Unnecessary: The K. of R. and S. need not notify sister Lodges when an applicant is rejected for advancement, but must notify the applicant and return the fee.—*Dec. of J. S. Davidson, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1874, 81, 95.

2204. Rejection: On Deposit of Card: Law as to Making new Application: When a member of the Order deposits his card and is rejected; in the absence of any positive Law, defining the time within which a new application can be made, the Law governing application for initiation would govern the case.

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 164, 166, 171.

2205. Rejection: Of Applicant Over Age: Dispensation: Fee to be Returned: (See Dispensation, Sec. 839.)

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1882, 8, 9, 32.

RAFFLES.

2206. In the Name of the Order, Prohibited: *Resolved*, That no Grand Lodge, nor Subordinate Lodge of this Order, nor any individual member of any Lodge, shall, in the name of the Order, resort to, institute, or promote any scheme of raffles, lotteries, gift enterprises, or schemes of chance of any kind. Any Grand Lodge violating this rule, shall forfeit its charter to the Supreme Lodge. Any Subordinate Lodge violating this rule, shall forfeit its charter to its Grand

*The G. C. was asked whether a Lodge could reconsider a ballot electing an applicant to membership, if before his initiation he was found to be unworthy, which he answered in the negative, but held that the Lodge could, by majority vote, reject the applicant, and thus prevent his taking the rank. The G. L. confirming this decision instructed the committee to report a resolution covering the point, which was so reported as above given. Some Jurisdictions require charges to be preferred against an elected applicant who may be found unworthy, but this rule of Ontario seems to be the more reasonable.

Lodge. Any individual member of any Lodge who shall violate this rule, shall be suspended from the Order.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1264, 1299.

2207. Raffles: Resolution of Supreme Lodge Concerning: Intention of: The resolution of the Supreme Lodge relating to "raffles, lotteries, gift enterprises, or schemes of chance," was not intended to prevent the holding of a legitimate fair, gotten up to benefit the Lodge and the Order.—*Dec. of Wm. Wilson, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 833, 865, 868.

RANK.

2208. Term Adopted in lieu of Degree: *Resolved*, That the word "degree" and "degrees" be stricken out wherever appearing in the Ritual, Laws, Installations, or Odes, or when used in connection with the Order of Knights of Pythias, or its legislation and workings, and the word *Rank* be inserted in lieu thereof.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 561, 598.

2209. Rank: Rights of Members not Clothed in Regalia of: (See Regalia, Secs. 2071, 2072.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, 178.

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1873, 48.

2210. Rank: In Order not Forfeited, when: A brother removing from one Jurisdiction to another does not lose his rank.—*Dec. of R. E. Cowan, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1878, 316.

2211. Rank: Members to be Designated by the Highest Attained: The members of this Order shall be known and designated by the highest rank they have attained, or the official position which they occupy.

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1869, 25.

RANKS.

2212. Conferred in Another Jurisdiction, when: (See Page, Sec. 1968.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

2213. Ranks: Conferring of, After Lapse of Three Years: On the *Query*, "An applicant who has been elected and taken the Page rank, and then refuses to go fur-

ther, but after a lapse of three year applies for the Esquire's and Knight's ranks, can the Lodge confer them without a new application and election for the same?" The committee report that it does not contain matter necessary to be considered by this Supreme Lodge.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1265, 1300.

2214. Ranks: Conferred on Page, After Lapse of Years, and who is Over Age: Where a Page neglects for nine years to apply for advancement, at which time he is over forty years of age, *Held*, That the remaining ranks could be conferred upon such Page.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1884, 2079, 2084.

2215. Ranks: Conferring of Legal, when: The Chancellor Commander may call any duly qualified member of the Order to the chair, when conferring the ranks.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See C. C., Sec. 624; Business, Sec. 505.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2003.

2216. Ranks: Lodge may Refuse to Confer, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 64.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

2217. Ranks: Fees for: Right of Grand Lodge to Regulate by Resolution, Notwithstanding Constitution:—*Appeal of G. W. Lindsay vs. G. L. of Md.* (See Appeals, Sec. 149.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 205, 206.

2218. Ranks: Ballot for, Necessary, what Balls Shall Reject: (See Ballot, Sec. 355.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1379, 1428.

2219. Ranks: Special Authority to the Grand Lodge of Indiana to Authorize the Conferring of: (See Dispensation. Sec. 824, and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 595.

2220. Ranks: Cannot be Conferred without Payment of Fee: The ranks can be conferred upon no one unless the prescribed fee for the same is paid.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* (See Fees, Secs. 1227 to 1231; Applicants, Sec. 90.)

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

2221. Ranks: Conferring of: No Portion of Work to be Omitted: (See Ritual, Sec. 2095.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 819, 899.

*This evidently means that it is a subject for local legislation.

2222. Ranks: Lodges Cannot Limit the Time in which Pages and Esquires Must Apply for: A Lodge cannot provide in its By-Laws, that a Page or Esquire must apply for advancement in the ranks within a limited time, and forfeit the amount paid for the rank, if failing to appear within that time.*—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 820, 899.

2223. Ranks: Petition for shall be Balloted on: All petitions for any rank shall be balloted on.—*Dec. of S. J. Willett, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 160, 199.

2224. Ranks: Applicant may be Debarred the Right to, when: (See Applicant, Sec. 62.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 42.

2225. Ranks: Conferring of, on Applicants, who had Received them Before, Unlawful: Upon a statement of the facts of an actual occurrence it was *Held*, That the Chancellor Commander and D. D. G. C., by allowing one who had hitherto become a member of a Lodge, and been duly initiated, proved and charged, to again apply for membership in their Lodge and thereupon again confer the ranks upon him, did act in direct violation of all Law, and should be severely censured, and such proceeding is irregular, unlawful, and censurable.

G. L., Oregon, Jour., 1883, 218, 230.

2226. Ranks: Dispensation Necessary to Confer, when: (See Dispensation, Sec. 833.)

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1878, 311, 382.

2227. Ranks: Conferred on Applicant of a Sister Lodge without Charge: Where the Grand Chancellor decided that a Lodge conferring ranks upon Pages and Esquires of another Lodge, at the request of such Lodge, and may charge the Lodge the customary rank fees, *Held*, That to charge a sister Lodge for conferring a rank on one of its applicants, would be a gross violation of Pythian courtesy. Decision reversed.—*Dec. of Max J. Alwens, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 9, 35.

*See Expo., title "Suspension."

2228. Ranks: May be conferred without Dispensation on Applicant beyond Limit of Age when: (See Applicant, Sec. 73.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1883, 49, 50.

2229. Ranks: Must be Applied for Separately: On the *Query*, "Does it require a separate application for each rank, as a candidate is advanced, or does one application cover all three ranks?" *Held*, That each rank must be applied for separately.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.

G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 215, 218.

2230. Ranks: Conferred on Request by another Lodge: Transfer of Membership is by Card: Where an applicant is elected to membership but before ranks are conferred, removes from the jurisdiction of the Lodge; *Held*, He may have the ranks conferred by another Lodge on request of the Lodge electing him, and when they are so conferred, he is a member in good standing of the Lodge in which he was elected. A transfer of membership is then effected by withdrawal-card.—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1875, 1512.

2231. Ranks: Authority of a Lodge to Confer Restricted, when: No Lodge has authority to confer the Esquire's or Knight's ranks upon any person except a member of the Lodge unless the same is done as an act of courtesy to a sister Lodge, upon its request or by order of the G. C. for the purpose of extending a knowlege of the Order.*—*Dec. of S. P. Oylor, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1874, 159, 174.

2232. Ranks: Conferring Same on Minor Legalized: (See Curative Legislation, Sec. 733.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 191, 192.

2233. Ranks: Authority of Supreme Chancellor to Confer at Sight: (See Degrees, Sec. 817.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 69, 108.

2234. Ranks: Fees for: Applicant Shall Pay Increased Amount, when: (See Fees, Sec. 1227, and note.)

G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1881, 8, 31.

*There was a practice indulged in to some extent, in at least one Jurisdiction, in the early years, of inviting strangers to take the ranks, without joining the Lodge. This was done for the purpose of "*extending a knowledge of the Order.*" These "strangers" were imbued with the spirit of Pythianism and then sent forth, like the apostles of old, to proclaim the glad tidings. Fortunately the practice never became very general.

2235. Ranks: Time to Elapse Between the Conferring of: Constitutional Law: The Supreme Lodge Constitution is necessarily, and by direct enactment (Art. XIII, S. L. Const.) the paramount authority of the Order, hence, *in all cases* (except the first four meetings of a Lodge, or when a Lodge is working under a dispensation) one week must elapse between the conferring of ranks, (Art. VIII, Sec. 2, S. L. Const.) any provision in a Grand Lodge Constitution conflicting with this is void, (Art. VIII, S. L., Const.) and if such Constitution containing such a provision was inadvertently approved by a Supreme Chancellor, it must still be construed in subordination to the Supreme Lodge Law.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

RANK CREDENTIAL.

2236. Must be Presented when: Contents of: (See P. C. 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

RANK TAX.

2237. Lodges Chargeable for on Charter Members: Where a Subordinate Lodge Constitution required the payment of a "rank tax" for all ranks conferred it was *held*, on appeal to the Supreme Lodge, that this included the rank conferred on the charter members of a new Lodge, and that the Lodge was chargeable therewith.—*Appeal of the G. L. of Neb. vs. the decision of S. C., Davis.* S. L., Jour., 1877, 1406, 1438.

2238. Rank Tax: Chargeable to Lodges under Dispensation: The rank tax charged to Lodges on Pages initiated, applies to *all* Lodges, whether working under dispensation or charter.—*Dec. of A. Brandt, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1881, 325, 343.

RECONSIDERATION.

2239. Of Ballot: Rejecting Esquire, Cannot be Had: (See Ballott, Sec. 308.)

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1879, 14, 15, 48.

2240. Reconsideration: Of Ballot May be Had to Correct Mistake: A ballot cannot be reconsidered,

but if a member states that he cast a black ball by mistake, another ballot may be had at once.—*Dec. of W. H. Rudolph, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1880, 79, 80, 127.

2241. Reconsideration: Of Vote Granting withdrawal-card: Cannot be Had: (See W. C., 2782.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1880, 390, 425.

2242. Reconsideration: Of Vote Electing Applicant Cannot be Had, when: (See Rejection, Sec. 2002 and note)

G. L., Ontario, Jour., 1881, 7, 18, 25.

2243. Reconsideration: Of Ballot on Reinstatement: No Law to Authorize: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2152.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1883, 237, 238.

2244. Reconsideration: Of Vote Granting Card Cannot be had: (See W. C., Sec. 2787.)

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 33, 67.

RENUNCIATION.

2245. Of the Order: Forfeits Benefits, when:
Resolved, That a member who shall from any cause whatsoever, renounce the Order, the Lodge to which said member belonged, may, upon proof of renunciation, withhold all pecuniary benefits.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2949, 2990.

2246. Renunciation: Of the Order: Lodge not Liable for Benefits in Case of: (See Benefits, Sec. 455.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., 1878, 152, 170, 173.

RESIDENCE.

2247. Required of Initiates: A Lodge cannot initiate a profane, who, though located permanently in the state, has not resided therein six months preceding his application—*Dec. J. J. Monell, Jr. G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1875, 319, 350.

RECEIPTS.

2248. Initiation Fee to be Reported as, when:
The initiation fee accompanying an application for membership, (and the rank fees as well), should be counted as a por-

tion of the receipts of the evening, though it does not become the property of the Lodge until the candidate is elected, as counting it regularly on the books will serve to keep the cash accounts of the Lodge straight.—*Dec. of A. G. Bartlett, G. C.*
G. L., Kan., Jour., 1876, 6, 44.

2249. Receipts: For Assessment in Endowment Rank, is Prima Facie Evidence of Payment:
(See Assessment, Sec. 41.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

RELIGION.

2250. How far May Disqualify for Membership:
(See Membership, Sec. 1631.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1874, 104, 105, 115.

2251. Religion: A Change of Faith in, Cannot Effect Brothers Rights, when: Where an applicant, previous to his initiation, declared his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, but subsequent to his obtaining full membership he experienced a change of faith in this respect; *Held*, He cannot be deprived of the benefits, nor any privileges of the Order, as no charges seem to have been preferred against him.
—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 571.
Jour., Feb., 1874, 739.

ROSTER.

2252. Signing of, Essential when; (See Membership, Sec. 1641; Elections, Sec. 982.)
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1875, 708, 730, 733.

RECESS.

2253. Lodge Cannot Take, when: A Lodge cannot take a "recess" from a regular to a special meeting, but must always be closed in due form.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*
G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 90, 220.

RISING VOTE.

2254. Manner of Taking: (See Vote, Sec. 2679.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 182, 260.

ROTATION.

2255. In Office: Law Concerning, Local: (See Eligibility, Sec. 1128.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

SEAL.

2256. Of Supreme Lodge, Adoption of: The Supreme Chancellor reported that he had appointed a committee to submit a design for a seal for the Supreme Lodge, which being done, the seal was decided upon and put into use, and recommended for adoption by the Supreme Lodge, whereupon a committee was appointed to get up a design for a seal, and whatever action the committee should take was endorsed.*

S. L. Jour., 1868, 25, 45.

2257. Seal: Of Supreme Lodge, Copyrighting of: After the session of March 1870, the Supreme Chancellor authorized the copyrighting of the Seal, and the incorporation of the Supreme Lodge, which act was approved. (See S. L. Sec. 2265.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 382.

2258. Seal: Of Supreme Chancellor: Adoption of: Supreme Chancellor Berry devised, and made use of an individual seal for the Supreme Chancellor, and recommended its adoption, which, on report of the committee was adopted as the official seal of the Supreme Chancellor.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 719, 746, app 1r.

2259. Seal: Of Grand Lodge, Not Necessary to Authenticate Orders of Grand Chancellor: (See G. C., Sec. 1346.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 387, 448.

2260. Seal: Of Grand and Subordinate Lodge: Purposes of: The purpose for which the seal of a Lodge, either Grand or Subordinate, can be used, are for the authentication of documents issued by authority, and should not be degraded by being indiscriminately used.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 387, 448.

2261. Seal: Of Subordinate Lodge, Illegal Uses of: It is not proper to affix the seal of the Lodge to a ticket of admission to a levee, ball, excursion, or banquet. The vote

*The seal thus adopted is the one now in use.

of a Lodge, to affix the seal to such a ticket of admission is not legal. The vote of the Lodge to stamp such a ticket of admission with the seal of the Lodge, does not make said ticket an official document. The seal of the Lodge cannot be affixed to any such document, of any nature, with the signature of the Keeper of Records and Seal.—*Dec. of A. J. Hastings, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., Aug., 1874, 20, 53, 56.

2262. Seal: Of Lodge: Unlawful use of: It is unlawful for a Lodge, Grand or Subordinate, to permit its seal to be used, for any other than the authentication of documents necessary for the business of the body. To use the seal for stamping "dance programmes, tickets, or things of that character, was never contemplated by, and contrary to, the spirit of the Law."—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2263. Seal: Of Subordinate Lodge: Custodian of: Use Illegal, when: The Keeper of Records and Seal, is the custodian of the seal of the Lodge, and no officer of a Lodge has the right to use the seal on any document without the knowledge and consent of that office.—*Dec. of J. J. Cooper, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1881, 453, 485.

SUPREME LODGE.

2264. Plan Upon which Organized: The convention called together, by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to devise a plan for organization of the Supreme Lodge, submitted the following.

The Supreme Lodge shall be composed of Past Grand Chancellors and three Representatives from each Grand Lodge, their election, as such, making them Past Grand Chancellors. They shall be elected for two years, at the same meeting at which the deliberations of this convention are ratified. They shall meet in Supreme Lodge, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, upon the second Tuesday in August, in 1868, and proceed to organize by electing a—

Founder and Supreme Past Chancellor,

Supreme Venerable Patriarch.

Supreme Chancellor.

Supreme Vice Chancellor.

Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe.

Supreme Banker.

Supreme Guide.

Supreme Inner Steward.

Supreme Outer Steward.

The said body, after organizing as above, shall be hailed, and known, and recognized, as the supreme authority of the Knights of Pythias of the World.

All the present officers of the state Grand Lodges are declared Past Grand Chancellors.*

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM BLANCOIS,

President of the Convention.

Attest:

Clarence M. Barton,

Secretary.

Pro. of Con., S. L. Jour., 1868, 10.

2265. Supreme Lodge, Incorporation of: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Lodge approve the copyrighting of the Supreme Lodge seal and the incorporation of the Supreme Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on state of the Order.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 382.

2266. Supreme Lodge: Power of: To Delegate Authority, etc.: The Supreme Lodge, under existing Laws, has no power to authorize the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Chancellor of California, to employ a brother to travel over the state and the Pacific coast and institute Lodges, the said Grand Chancellor, to issue charters and dispensations, and the expenses of the brother to be deducted from the charter fees of Lodges he may organize, and the Grand Chancellor to have the work translated into the French and Spanish languages, if necessary, at the expense of the Jurisdiction in which said Lodges are located.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 427.

2267. Supreme Lodge: Authority of to Grant Special Dispensation: (See Dispensation, Sec. 824.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 595.

2268. Supreme Lodge: Has No Authority to Order Parade: (See Parade, Sec. 1994.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 899, 933.

*The above plan was ratified by the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, all of the Grand Lodges then in existence. The delegates met on the day named and perfected the organization of the Supreme Lodge. Jour. 1868, 11.

2269. Supreme Lodge: Authority of to Legalize Legislation in the Jurisdictions: *Resolved*, That the acts of all Subordinate Lodges, and the Grand Lodge officers of the Grand Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania had, acting and working under the old ritual, subsequent to the order of promulgation of the revised ritual, to take effect and be in operation on and after October 21, 1872, be, and the same are hereby legalized; and all disabilities resulting from the non-conformity, on the part of said Grand Lodge, to said order of promulgation, be removed from those upon whom the several grades of rank may have been conferred under the old ritual, subsequent to the date of operation of said order of promulgation.

S. L. Jour., 1873, 769.

2270. Supreme Lodge: Admission of New Members to, when: (See Admission, Sec. 229.)

S. L., Jour., 1875, 1166.

2271. Supreme Lodge: Right of to be Judge of its own Membership: The Supreme Lodge has assumed the authority, peculiar to most deliberative bodies, of judging of its own membership. This, by striking the names of certain Past Grand Chancellors, from the list of membership, who were found guilty of crimes, and also, of those who had been irregularly elected, and by refusing to seat representatives who had been irregularly appointed or elected. (See P. G. C., Secs. 1859, 1868, 1870.) S. L., Jour., 1875, 1127, 1276.

2272. Supreme Lodge: Funds of: Duty of Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal in Respect to: (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2321.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

2273. Supreme Lodge: May Place its Subordinates Temporarily Under the Jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge: The Supreme Lodge, while it has denied the right of a Grand Lodge to assume extra territorial jurisdiction, has assumed the right to place its Subordinates temporarily under the supervision of a Grand Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1623, Jour., 1876, 1310.

2274. Supreme Lodge: Orders of to Subordinate Lodges, Take Precedence over all Other Business.* (See Official Orders, Sec. 1802.)

S. L. Jour., 1773; app. 35.

*As to the exclusive right of the Supreme Lodge to issue all forms, ceremonies, etc., see Sec. 1311.

SUPREME OFFICERS.

2275. Meeting of Approved: The authority of the Supreme Chancellor to call together the Supreme Lodge officers for consultation was recognized.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1012, 1141.

SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

2276. Has no Authority to Issue Dispensation to Initiate Minor: The Supreme Chancellor has no authority to issue dispensations to confer the degrees on a person under twenty-one.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* (See Age, Sec. 1.)

S. L. Jour., 1868, 26, 45.

2277. Supreme Chancellor: Expense of in Organizing Grand or Subordinate Lodges how Paid: (See Expense, Sec. 1023.)

S. L., Jour., 1873, 737, 753.

2278. Supreme Chancellor: Duties of in Respect to Obtaining Duplicate, Invoice, etc: (See S. K. of R. and S., Sec. 2322.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

2279. Supreme Chancellor: Has no Authority to Issue Dispensation, when: The Supreme Chancellor has no authority to issue dispensation to admit a brother to honorary membership in the Endowment Rank.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* (See E. R., Sec. 1060.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2291, 2479, 2487.

2280. Supreme Chancellor: Authority of to Permit Initiation of Maimed Persons: The request of R. E. Lee Lodge, of Mississippi, to confer the ranks on an applicant who had lost an arm, was referred to the Supreme Chancellor with power to grant or refuse the same. (See Maimed persons, Secs. 1616, 1617, 1620.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 358, 384.

2281. Supreme Chancellor: Report of to be Printed: (See Reports, Sec. 2101.)

S. L. Jour., 1870, 219.

2282. Supreme Chancellor: Right of to Remove for Cause: (See Removals, Sec. 2115.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 386.

2283. Supreme Chancellor: Authority of to Suspend a Grand Lodge, for Cause: The authority of the Supreme Chancellor to suspend Grand Lodges, for cause, was upheld in the case of the suspension of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by Supreme Chancellor Berry.* (See Suspension, Sec. 234; O. B. N., Sec. 1761.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 714; 1871, 419, 421.

2284. Supreme Chancellor: Authority of to Extend the Order in Foreign Lands: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Chancellor is instructed to give his special attention to all opportunities that may present themselves for extending our Order in all parts of the habitable globe; and that, if, in his judgment, this end can be accomplished, by the appointment of properly qualified agents, in any part of the world, keeping in view the condition of our finances in regard to all expenses incurred, he is hereby instructed to so appoint such agents or deputies. (See Foreign Countries, Sec. 1256.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1053, 1142.

2285. Supreme Chancellor: Extending Order Into Foreign Countries: Duty in Respect to: The action of Supreme Chancellor, in respect to his endeavors to establish the Order in England, was approved, and upon recommendation of the committee on state of the Order, was instructed "to carry out, during the official year, the spirit and letter of the resolution adopted at the seventh annual session, 1875, of this Supreme Lodge." (See preceding section.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1203, 1274.

2286. Supreme Chancellor: Authorized to Visit England and Germany in the Interests of the Order: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Chancellor be, and he is hereby instructed, to make an official visit to the kingdom of Great Britain, and the empire of Germany, during his present term of office, for the purpose of organizing Lodges of our Order in those countries, and for the purpose of disseminating information of the principles and purposes of our Order.—*Rep. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1362, 1417.

2287. Supreme Chancellor: Exclusive Right of to Issue Circulars, when: (See Circulars, Sec. 721)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1675.

*See S. L. Const., Sec. 6, Art. VII, Appendix.

2288. Supreme Chancellor: Has no Authority to Authorize the Conferring of the Ranks for Less than the Minimum Amount, when: *Rep. of com. on Law.* (See Dispensation, Sec. 825.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2004.

2289. Supreme Chancellor: Duty of in Selecting Hall for Session: (See Sessions, Sec. 2460.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2461.

2290. Supreme Chancellor: Authorized to Issue Certificates in Lieu of Withdrawal-Card, when: (See W. C., Sec. 2779.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2279, 2473.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVE.

2291. Any Past Chancellor Eligible to Office of, when: (See P. C., Sec. 1923.) S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2292. Supreme Representative: New Certificate for, Ordered: (See Certificate, Sec. 665.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3026.

2293. Supreme Representative: Roll of, to be Called: *Resolved,* That the roll of representatives be called each session.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1406.

2294. Supreme Representative: Office Not Forfeited, when: The Grand Chancellor of Maryland held that a Supreme Representative holding the office of Grand Guide, and resigning the same, thereby vacated his office of Supreme Representative. This the Supreme Lodge reversed, holding that the Supreme Representative did not forfeit his office by resigning that of Grand Guide; that he was already a member of the Supreme Lodge and had been declared a Past Grand Chancellor.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 23, 37.

2295. Supreme Representative: Must be Elected, when: The committee on returns and credentials reported the representative from New York as, "*appointed to fill vacancy*"; a point of order being raised—on a motion to table the report, until the representatives furnished evidence that their Grand Lodge Constitution authorized the Grand Chancellor to appoint—that the Supreme Lodge Constitution provides for the

election of Supreme Representatives in a particular manner, and the motion to admit representatives in any other manner is, in effect, an amendment, and should be offered as such. The chair ruled the point well taken, and that an *appointment* of representative was not in accordance with the Law of the Supreme Lodge, unless the Grand Lodge of New York has conferred said power upon the Grand Chancellor. On appeal, the chair was sustained.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 442, 443.

2296. Supreme Representative: Appointment of: Where a Grand Lodge adjourns without electing a representative to the Supreme Lodge, the Grand Chancellor may appoint to fill a vacancy, under a Constitution containing the following provision: The Grand Chancellor shall . . . *appoint Grand Officers, pro tempore, in case of temporary absence or disqualification of any Grand Officer*, and representatives so appointed may be admitted to seats in the Supreme Lodge. (See preceding section.)

S. L. Jour. 1872, 444.

Jour. 1880, 2034.

2297. Supreme Representative: Denied Admission, When Not Legally Elected: Where a Grand Jurisdiction, being entitled to only three Supreme Representatives, elected four, and supplied them with credentials: *Held*, on report of committee, that the one, as shown by the Grand Lodge proceedings, who had received the lowest number of votes in the election, should be denied the seat as a Supreme Representative from that Jurisdiction. (Case D. M. Blackburn of Pennsylvania.)

S. L. Jour. 1875, 1276.

2298. Supreme Representative: Term of: The term of Supreme Representative should be the calendar year, that is to say, from the 1st day of January to the 31st of December of each year.—*Recom. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1229, 1296.

2299. Supreme Representative: Admitted without Credential, when: Where the returns of a Grand Jurisdiction shows the election of a Supreme Representative, he may be admitted, notwithstanding the absence of the usual certificate, showing his election.—*Rep. of com. on Returns and Credentials.* (Case of W. A. Cotter, of Ky.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1481.

2300. Supreme Representative: Jewel for:
(See Jewel, Sec. 1500.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1991.

2301. Supreme Representative: Status of, on Changing from Annual to Biennial Sessions: *Resolved*, That any decision of the Supreme Chancellor, any action of the Supreme Lodge, either by the adoption of the report of any committee of the Supreme Lodge, or by the action of any Grand Lodge, shall not effect, disturb, or vitiate in any way whatever, the rights and privileges of any Supreme Representative, who was elected to serve as Supreme Representative for four years, from January 1st 1880, to December 31st, 1883, and whose credentials have been accepted by this Supreme Lodge, as such representative, for the above mentioned time, excepting the Grand Lodge of Missouri, already acted upon.
S. L. Jour., 1880, 2067.

2302. Supreme Representative: Authority of Grand Lodge to Declare Vacancy in Office of Denied, when: Where the credentials of a Supreme Representative are reported to, and are acted upon, by the Supreme Lodge, and where the Grand Lodge afterwards, without sufficient charges, summarily declares the office vacant, and proceeds to fill the vacancy by election of another; *Held*, On the authority of the appeal of Muller against the Grand Lodge of Ohio, —(See Ante P. G. C., Sec. 1869.) that the action of the Grand Lodge is illegal, and the representative, previously reported, is entitled to his seat. (Appeal of M. C. Troy vs. G. L. of N. C.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2265.

2303. Supreme Representative: Contesting for Seat: Payment of Mileage in Case of Contest: (See Mileage and Per Diem. Sec. 1593.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2428, 2468.

2304. Supreme Representative: A Grand Chancellor, Or Past Grand Chancellor not Eligible to Office of, when: (See G. C., Sec. 1336.)
S. L. Jour., 1874, 908; 1882, 2568.

2305. Supreme Representative: Entitled to a Fair Trial Before Seat can be Declared Vacant: Where a Supreme Representative having failed to attend the Supreme Lodge session, and, upon inquiring into the cause

thereof, action was taken, vacating the seat; and where it was shown that the brother was not accorded a fair trial, under the Laws, *Held*, That a Supreme Representative, and all brothers are entitled to a fair and impartial trial; but in the case under consideration, as the aggrieved brother was not complaining the appeal must be dismissed.—*Appeal of J. Johnson et al. vs. G. L. of N. C.* (See Appeals, Sec. 160.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1122, 1123.

2306. Supreme Representative: Must be a Member of the Jurisdiction He Represents: Your committee on credentials and returns, would report in case of the appointment of brother W. D. Kennedy, of Illinois, to represent the Grand Lodge of Oregon, as one of its representatives at this session of the Supreme Lodge, made by the Grand Chancellor of said Grand Jurisdiction, on account of the absence of Supreme Representative E. D. Curtis, one of the duly accredited representatives from said Grand Lodge, would recommend that said appointment be not recognized, or Brother Kennedy be permitted to represent said Grand Lodge, he not being a member of the same, but belonging to another Jurisdiction.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2266.

2307. Supreme Representative: Taking Withdrawal-Card Does not Vacate Seat in Supreme Lodge, when: (See W. C., Sec. 2800.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1371, 1423.

2308. Supreme Representative: Taking Withdrawal-Card Does Not Vacate Office Instantly: Where the Lodge of a Supreme Representative became defunct, and the Supreme Representative thereupon procured a card from the Grand Chancellor, but had not as yet affiliated: *Held*, Upon application to declare a vacancy that the suspension of the Lodge did not, *instantly*, produce a vacancy in the office of the Supreme Representative, but that the incumbent was entitled to a reasonable time thereafter in which to procure a Grand Lodge card and affiliate with another Lodge.—*Dec. of O. F. Jones, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1877, 74, 107.

2309. Supreme Representative: Right of to Seat in Supreme Lodge: The Grand Chancellor of New York, John H. Meech, immediately after the installation of his successor, was elected a Supreme Representative. Objection

was made to his election as being illegal, (presumably), on the ground that he was not yet a Past Grand Chancellor. Referring to the previous legislation of the Supreme Lodge in respect to Past Grand Chancellors, it was held that Past Grand Chancellor John H. Meech, be admitted a regularly elected Supreme Representative of the Supreme Lodge, and as such entitled to a seat in this body.*—*Appeal of G.W. Root vs. G. L. of N. Y.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1267.

2310. Supreme Representative: Suspension of from Subordinate Lodge Vacates office: A member suspended from his Subordinate Lodge, while Supreme Representative, the office of Supreme Representative held by him thereby becomes vacant—*Rul. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 135.

SUPREME KEEPER OF RECORDS AND SEAL.

2311. Duty of in Respect to Committees: It is the duty of the Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe (S. K. of R. and S.), to notify in thirty days, all committees of their appointment and the subject of their appointment, and all Grand Lodges of all resolutions and motions affecting their Jurisdictions.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 118.

2312. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duty of in Respect to Regalia: It is the duty of the S. K. of R. and S. to take care of the Supreme Lodge regalia.

S. L. Jour., 1869, 121.

2313. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duty of as to Supplies Furnished: The S. K. of R. and S. is not permitted to furnish supplies except for cash. (See Supplies, Sec. 2482.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 410.

2314. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duty of in Respect to Approval of Grand Lodge Constitution: *Resolved*, That the S. K. of R. and S. be instructed to inform all Grand Jurisdictions, through the G. K. of R. and S., of the approval of the state Grand Lodge Constitution, as they may be approved by the Supreme Lodge or

*It appears from the record that this appeal was prosecuted on the theory that a member was not eligible to the office of Supreme Representative until after he had been obligated as, and received the rank of P. G. C. This, however, had been settled by the Supreme Lodge at a previous session. See ante title, P. G. C.

committee on Law and Supervision with instructions to notify Subordinate Lodges in their Jurisdiction (over the seal of their Grand Lodge) of said approval. S. L. Jour., 1869, 112.

2315. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Expenses of how Paid; (See Appropriation, Sec. 173.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 633.

2316. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Boards of Auditors on Accounts of: Unconstitutional: (See Auditors, Sec. 175.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 681, 729.

2317. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Instructions to, Relative to Supreme Lodge Library: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, be and is hereby instructed to carefully preserve all printed Journals of proceedings, and all periodicals of the Order received by him, and at all suitable times, cause the same to be bound in permanent binding for preservation in the archives of the Order. S. L. Jour., 1876, 1275.

2318. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Furnish Standing Committee with Digest and Journals: (See Standing Com., Sec. 2469.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2421.

2319. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Furnish Committee on Returns and Credentials, Certain Information: It is made the duty of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, to furnish the committee on returns and credentials with information as to arrears of Grand Lodges. (See Arrears, Sec. 201.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2458.

2320. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duty of in Respect to Inviting Bids for Printing: It was made the duty of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to invite bids for all printing, when it amounts to \$25.00 or over, and said bids to be filed with voucher for the inspection of the finance committee. S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

2321. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Transmit Funds to Supreme Master of Exchequer, when: Recommended that the Supreme Keeper

of Records and seal be required to comply with the Law, and transmit to the Supreme Master of Exchequer all sums of money received by him amounting to \$100.00 or over.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

2322. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: To Furnish Supreme Chancellor With List of Business Firms, when: It is made the duty of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to furnish the Supreme Chancellor at the expiration of each fiscal year, or as early thereafter as practicable, with a list of all business firms and manufacturers that have furnished any supplies or printing, and that the Supreme Chancellor obtain from each of these firms and manufacturers, duplicate invoices of all such, transmitting the same to the finance committee.—*Rep. of com. on Finance.*

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2573.

2323. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Issue Permit to Members Desiring to Procure Jewel of Smaller Size, when: (See Jewel, Sec. 1503.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2561.

2324. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duties of in Respect to Grand Lodge Journals: (See G. L., Sec. 1300.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1106, 1124.

2325. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Furnish Annual Statement of Supplies Ordered and Received: (See Annual Statement, Sec. 253.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 624.

2326. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Duty of in Respect to Appeals Filed: (See Appeals, Sec. 162.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 563.

2327. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Amount and Custody of Bond of: (See Bonds, Sec. 283.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 121.

2328. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal: Shall Procure Insurance on Supreme Lodge Property: (See Insurance, Sec. 1461.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1533, 1614.

*See S. L. Const., Sec. 6, Art. III, app.

SUPREME MASTER OF EXCHEQUER.

2329. Amount and Custody of Bond of: (See Bonds, Secs. 283, 285.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 746.
S. L. Jour. 1884, 3024, 3025.

2330. Supreme Master of Exchequer: Salary of: Amount and Apportionment of: On motion the salary of the Supreme Master of Exchequer was fixed at \$1,500 per year; of which \$1,000 shall be paid out of the Endowment Rank fund, and \$500 out of the Supreme Lodge funds. S. L. Jour., 1884, 3025, 3026.

SUPREME LECTURER.

2331. Refusal of Supreme Lodge to Create: The Supreme Lodge refused to create a Supreme Lecturer, to visit Lodges, giving instructions, etc., holding it to be a matter for local legislation, but afterward appointed a Lecturer for the Order. (See Lecturer, Sec. 1586; Local Legislation, Sec 1569.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 694, 734; Jour. 1877, 1449.

SUPREME PYTHIAN KNIGHTHOOD.

2332. Order of: (See Higher Degree, Sec. 1383.) S. L. Jour., 1868, 17.

2333. Supreme Pythian Knighthood: Order of Repudiated: It was *Resolved*, That the legislation had in respect to the "Supreme Pythian Knighthood," or "Conclaves" should not be accepted as recognizing the existence of said bodies, but the same are repudiated as detrimental to the power and harmony of the Supreme Lodge.* (See O. B. N., Sec. 1760; et seq.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 225.

SUSPENSION.

2334. Extending Time of: The Supreme Lodge decided it had no authority to extend the time of suspension

*The Supreme Lodge was very much exercised in the earlier years of its existence, over what it was inclined to regard as *Spurious* Order of "*Supreme Pythian Knighthood*." An Order instituted by authority of the Grand Lodge, District of Columbia—which was the Provisional Supreme Lodge—and intended as a sort of higher degree of the K. of P. A legitimate purpose in itself, but one which was destined to create much discord, and bitter feeling, and working well nigh the dismemberment of our beautiful Order. The legislation referred to in the section, began with the very first session after the organization, and will be found in the Proceedings of November 1868, March 1869, March 1870. There was subsequent legislation at the session 1871.

from six to twelve months ; being a provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution, it was a subject of local legislation.—*Rul of C.L. Russell, S. V. C.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 198.

2335. Suspension : Of Subordinate Lodge, Cause for : A Subordinate Lodge received the petition of certain applicants, living beyond its Jurisdiction and in another state, and, notwithstanding notice and warning of the Law in such cases, proceeded to confer the rank on such applicants. Upon investigation, the Grand Chancellor suspended the Lodge, and the members, which action was confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and on appeal to the Supreme Lodge both were sustained.—*J. A. Andrew Lodge vs. G. L. of Mass.* (See Subordinate Lodge, Sec. 2506.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 538, 573.

2336. Suspension : Right and Duty of Subordinate Lodges Concerning : On the *query*, Is it competent for a Subordinate Lodge to suspend any member for a less sum than one year's dues? The committee on Law and supervision answered: "Art. IX. (Subordinate Constitution) being obligatory, a member cannot be suspended until he is one year in arrears."* S. L. Jour., 1872, 531, 585.

2337. Suspension : Of Subordinate Lodge : May be Required to Comply with Prescribed Conditions on Reinstatement : (See Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2506.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 608.

2338. Suspension : Of Subordinate Lodge : Not Liable for Benefits Accrued During : (See Benefits Sec. 399.) S. L. Jour., 1874, 944.

2339. Suspension : Of Grand Jurisdiction : Rights of Members of, to Relief : (See Relief, Sec. 2177.) G. L., Del., Jour., 1873, 85, 91.

2340. Suspension : Of a State Grand Lodge : Authority of Supreme Chancellor : The Supreme

*Art. IX. of the Subordinate Constitution referred, to was as follows : "Each Subordinate Lodge shall regulate its dues and benefits ; provided, however, that a member who is one year in arrears shall stand suspended," The wording of the present Constitution, in this respect, is as follows : "A member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended ; provided, said member is not under charges." (See Appendix S. L. Const. Sub. div. 21 of Sec. 2, Art. VIII.) It will be noticed that the wording of both these provisions makes it obligatory upon Lodges to suspend at the end of the year, but does not, in terms, *prohibit* suspension for any less amount of arrearages, hence the question which the Grand Lodge was called upon to decide, and the construction thus placed upon the old article will apply with equal force to the present.

Chancellor assumed the authority to suspend the Grand Lodge of Maryland for insubordination; (Jour. 1871, 271.) and instituted a new Grand Lodge in its place. A resolution declaring that the Supreme Chancellor was not justified in instituting the Grand Lodge, was tabled thus recognizing the authority of the Supreme Chancellor in this respect.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 387, 388.

2341. Suspension: Of Members: Must be Twelve Months in Arrears: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt a resolution, placing a construction on the provision of the Constitution relating to suspension, permitting Lodges to suspend members for six months arrearages if they desired. (See ante, Sec. 2336, and Note.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 683, 735.

2342. Suspension: Of Members: Status of: It was held that the suspension of members, and the status thereof, also the mode and manner by which they may regain membership, was a subject of local legislation. (See Local Legislation, Sec. 1571.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 690, 734.

2343. Suspension: Right of Lodge Over Member, under: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2147.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

2344. Suspension: The Effect of: Manner of Reinstatement: Local Legislation: On the resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution declaring that all suspensions shall be absolute and that the manner of regaining admission shall be the same as now provided for reinstatement after suspension for non-payment of dues; *Held*, A matter for local legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1627, 1640.

2345. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues: No Vote Required: It does not require a vote of the Lodge to suspend a member for non-payment of dues.—*Dec. of J. B. Merritt, G. C.—Reversed.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1881, 325, 356.

2346. Suspension: Brother Admitted in Good Faith Cannot be Suspended: (See W. C., Sec. 2790.)

S. L., Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

2347. Suspension: There Must be Evidence to Warrant, or Appeal will not be Sustained:—*Appeal of C. E. Edgecombe vs. G. L. of W. Va.* (See Appeal, Sec. 148.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 181, 206.

2348. Suspension: Conditional, not Sanctioned by the Law: A Chancellor Commander has no power to declare at the last convention of a Lodge in any term, that a brother shall stand suspended if he does not pay up his dues before the first day of the next quarter. Conditional suspensions for non-payment of dues, are nowhere sanctioned by our Laws. The brother has until the first convention of the Lodge, in the next term, or quarter, in which to pay his dues.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1880, 522, 546.

2349. Suspension: Member under not Entitled to Admission, when: (See Admission, Sec. 230.) G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 385, 448.

2350. Suspension: Not Stayed by Charges, when: As the Law requires that a member who is twelve months in arrears, shall be declared suspended, a complaint or charges filed, would not act to stay the suspension for non-payment of dues, as in case of granting a withdrawal-card, and even were such proceedings a bar, the status of the person upon acquittal, would be the same as before charges were preferred.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 384, 448.

2351. Suspension: Member under may be Cited for Trial, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2598.)

G. L., Ills., Jour., 1879, 384, 448.

2352. Suspension: Indefinitely: Manner of Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2124.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2353. Suspension: For Cause: Advanced Dues not Returned in Case of: (See Dues, Sec. 911.)

G. L. Mass., Jour., 1881, 1198, 1232.

2354. Suspension: For Definite Time does not Require Ballot for Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2129.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 868.

2355. Suspension: For a Definite Period, no Action Necessary to Reinstate: (See Reinstatement, Sec, 2133.)

G. L., Del., Jour., 1883, 424, 426.

2356. Suspension; For Definite Period: Reinstatement Without Action: A brother suspended for a misdemeanor becomes a member at the expiration of the term of suspension, and entitled to the pass word, if no other reason exists to affect his right. He would be subject to dues during his suspension.—*Dec. of W. F. Garcelon, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour. 1881, 49, 135.

2357. Suspension: For Cause: At Expiration of Term, Reinstatement Takes Place Without Action: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2138.)

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1883, 864.

2358. Suspension: Status of Members Pending Appeal: A member who has been tried by his Lodge and suspended, and appeals from that decision has no right to visit the Lodge during the pendency of his appeal.—*Dec. of J. D. Weeks, G. C.*

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1872, 59.

2359. Suspension: Cannot be Declared on Last Meeting in Term: A brother cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues on the last meeting of the quarter, as the quarter has not expired until the new one commences. As a member must be declared suspended in *open Lodge*, it follows that the first regular meeting in a new term, must be the night when the suspension takes place.*—*Dec. of A. J. Hasting, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 637, 671, 673.

2360. Suspension: Cannot be Declared while Member is Entitled to Benefits: A brother, while sick, whose benefits have been appropriated but not paid, cannot be declared suspended for non-payment of dues.†

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 912, 937, 938.

2361. Suspension: Right of Member During: A member who has been suspended, and taken an appeal

*This decision was declared unconstitutional by Grand Chancellor Wm. B. Gale, which the Grand Lodge approved. See Jour. of Aug. 1875, 692, 729. As to Jurisdictions, however, where constitutional objections cannot be raised it may be considered good Law. New York has decided otherwise, Jour. 1882, 13, 40.

†This would seem to naturally follow whether the benefits had been appropriated or not. If the member is entitled to benefits, it is the duty of the Lodge to appropriate sufficient, at least, to keep him in good standing. See Good Standing, Sec. 1375.

(from the action of the Lodge) cannot, pending the appeal, sit in the Lodge.—*Dec. of S. A. Lowe, G. C., reversed.* (See Ante, Sec. 2358.) G. L., Mo., Jour., 1875, 124, 159.

2362. Suspension: Brother Restored to Membership without Action, when: Where a brother is suspended for a definite period, he is restored to membership at the expiration of the term without action of the Lodge, provided he is not in arrears for dues.—*Dec. of R. H. Maybury, G. C.* G. L., Mo., 1882, 108.

2363. Suspension: For Fines and Assessments: When a member's indebtedness reaches the amount of twelve month's dues, he stands suspended, notwithstanding a portion of such indebtedness arises from *finer and assessments*.*—*Rul. of J. W. Carter, G. C.* G. L., Neb., Jour., 1873, 167.

2364. Suspension: From Office: Charges will Effect, when: (See Charges, Sec. 696.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1878, 826, 34.

2365. Suspension: Ballot for how Taken: In trials for suspension the vote shall be taken by a ball ballot.—*Dec. of J. F. Seavey, G. C.* G. L., N. H., Jour., 1876, 24, 45.

2366. Suspension: May be Prevented by Payment of Portion of Arrears: A member who is twelve months in arrears, can, before declaration, pay a portion of his arrears and prevent suspension thereby.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.* G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 519, 585.

2367. Suspension: Should be Declared, when: A member who is twelve months in arrears on the last day of the year, and suspension should be declared immediately after the call for "collection of dues," at the next succeeding regular session.—*Dec. of C. A. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1876, 16, 34, 35.

2368. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues, what Action Required: The mere fact of a member being over twelve months in arrears does not constitute him a suspended member. To render him such, the Master of Finance

*While this ruling did not accord with the exact spirit of the Supreme Lodge, legislation, at the time, it does now. See ante and Sec. 1192.

must first report the fact in open Lodge, that he owes for twelve months dues; one week thereafter the Chancellor Commander formally declares him suspended, unless he pays or causes to be paid a sum sufficient to reduce the amount below twelve months dues,—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1870, 542, 580.

2369. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues; Declaration of Necessary: Where the Grand Lodge Law declares that a Subordinate Lodge shall suspend a member who is twelve months in arrears, for non-payment of dues, and as the Law is silent on the manner as how to proceed to accomplish the result, *Held*, The proper way to do so, is by the Lodge. A declaration of the result by the Chancellor Commander shall be the voice of the Lodge on the question.—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1878, 964, 1022, 1024.

2370. Suspension: Declaration of Necessary: A brother is not suspended from the Lodge until so declared by the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of R. B. Foss, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1881, 16, 31.

2371. Suspension: Until Declaration of, Dues may be Paid: Dues may be paid by a brother until he has been declared suspended by the Chancellor Commander, and the Master of Finance has a perfect right to receive the dues, and the Lodge has no right to compel the Master of Finance not to give the brother credit for the money received.—*Dec. of F. E. Rollins, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1877, 77.

2372. Suspension: Until Declaration of, Brother May Pay his Arrearages: Where a Lodge fails to declare a member suspended, who is one year in arrears for dues; *Held*, The Lodge must receive his arrearages, if tendered at any time before declaration of suspension, and declare the member in good standing.—*Dec. of H. Lemmerman, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1879, 18, 59, 61.

2373. Suspension: Declaration of After Notification: *Resolved*, That when a member is twelve months in arrears he shall be notified thereof, and the fact of his suspension declared by the Chancellor Commander in open Lodge, and record thereof made on the minutes.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1302.

2374. Suspension: Declaration of: When a member is in arrears a sufficient time to work suspension, the Master of Finance should report to the Chancellor Commander so that the Lodge may have notice of the fact, and have the same entered on the suspended list. The brother being reinstated, it should also be announced by the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1870, 144.

2375. Suspension: Declaration of: A Local Matter: As to whether the Chancellor Commander shall declare a brother suspended who is the requisite time in arrears; *Held*, to be a matter entirely within the hands of the local Jurisdiction.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 588, 595.

2376. Suspension: Act of Declaration Essential: A member who is twelve months in arrears for dues, and who has been lawfully notified, may be suspended by the declaration of the Chancellor Commander, from his station at the last convention of the term, but this act of declaration is essential.—*Dec. of S. J. Willett, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 155, 212.

2377. Suspension: Declaration of Necessary: A member twelve months in arrears, does not lose his membership until, after due notice to him, he has been declared suspended in open Lodge.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1877, 170, 237.

2378. Suspension: Declaration of; Chancellor Commander has no Alternative, when: When a member has been reported as over twelve months in arrears for dues, and has had notice of such arrearage, the Chancellor Commander has no alternative but to declare him suspended.—*Dec. of J. L. Dudley, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1881, 9, 45.

2379. Suspension: Declaration of Necessary: Construction of Law: Where the Law says, in respect to a member in arrears for dues at the end of the year, "he shall stand suspended": *Held*, It is necessary that he be so declared from the chair by the Chancellor Commander to make it legal.—*Dec. of E. R. Rice, G. C.*

G. L., Del., Jour., 1873, 104, 107.

2380. Suspension: Declaration Necessary: Is a member suspended from the Lodge if no declaration of his suspension is made by the Chancellor Commander, when twelve months or more in arrears for dues? Answer: No. The record of the declaration made is the proper evidence of his suspension. The declaration of suspension is as binding as is suspension, and a part of it. "What is the status of a member who is twelve months or more in arrears for dues, and no declaration of his suspension having been made by the Chancellor Commander?" Answer: His membership is not severed. The Lodge has not complied with the Law. He may, at any time before the declaration is made, tender the amount due the Lodge, and it must be received, and he is restored to membership in good standing, so far as the payment of dues affects it under local Laws. Should he at the same time apply for withdrawal-card, he would be entitled to it, if no charges were pending against him

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427.

2381. Suspension: A Member Liable to, Should be so Reported: Where a member is liable to suspension, it is the duty of the Master of Finance to so report to the Chancellor Commander, and it is the Chancellor Commander's duty to declare him suspended. A Lodge cannot vote to "carry" a member who is in arrears; but may remit his dues for cause, in which case a warrant should be drawn for the amount.*—*Dec. of J. T. West, G. C.*

G. L., Minn., Jour., 1880, 6, 89.

2382. Suspension: Notice to Member Necessary, when: There can be no suspension for non-payment of dues, until due notice be given.—*Dec. of F. Hesel, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1873, 15, 87.

2383. Suspension: Members Must be Notified of Indebtedness Before: Under the resolution of the Supreme Lodge, (See ante., Sec. 2373.) a member, if his residence is known must be notified of his indebtedness before he is declared suspended.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427.

2384. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues Without Vote: On the *query*, Can a member be suspended for non-payment of dues without vote of the Lodge?"

*As to the right of a Lodge to remit dues, see Exposition, title "Dues."

Held, Yes. The Constitution says, if a brother is in arrears to the amount of one years dues, he shall be suspended from membership. A Chancellor Commander should not entertain a motion on the subject.—*Dec. of C. P. Vanneman, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1884, 1476, 1512.

2385. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues, of Member while Sick, not Permitted, when: On the query as to whether a member, who becomes delinquent while sick, can be suspended for non-payment of dues: *Held*, A Lodge cannot allow a sick member to become delinquent who was in good standing when he became sick, and was properly reported to the Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 120, 161, 163.

2386. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues Cannot Occur when Brother has Claim for Benefits: (See Benefits, Sec. 441.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1872, 300, 337, 347. *

2387. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Assessments: (See Fines, Sec. 1192.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3062, 3063.

2388. Suspension: Vote on, Irregular, when: Where, under the Law it requires a two-third vote to suspend, and balls are used in taking the ballot, but some of the members cannot vote for want of sufficient black balls, *Held*, The vote is irregular, as every member is entitled to vote.—*Dec. of T. O. Benton, G. C.*

G. L., La., Jour., 1883, 28, 64.

2389. Suspension: Sentence of may be Reviewed and Terminated by the Lodge Imposing it: (See Trial, Sec. 2611.)

G. L., Ark., Jour., 1883, 119, 136.

2390. Suspension: Cannot Occur when Lodge is Indebted to the Member in Arrears: A Lodge cannot suspend a Knight for non-payment of dues, if the Lodge be indebted to the Knight equal or more than his own indebtedness.—*Dec. of A. G. Levy, G. C.*

G. L. N. Y., Jour., July, 1869, 110, 210, 212.

2391. Suspension: Of Members: Operates as Suspension From the Order, when: On the proposition that suspension, as a penalty, is not an absolute removal from

membership, but only exclusion from Lodge, and from privileges and benefits peculiar to the Lodge, and that such excluded member would be entitled to receive at least one dollar, per week, benefits during the sickness, and consequently liable to dues; *Held, reaffirming*, previous legislation, that the question is one for local legislation, but that the proposition presents a wrong construction of the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge, that suspension for a limited period for cause other than for non-payment of dues operates for such time as a suspension from the Order. That the payment of the minimum benefits is obligatory in the case of members in *good standing* under the local Law.* (Proposition from the G. L., of Maine.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2038.

2392. Suspension: Effect of: A brother suspended for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member of the Order until reinstated.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 388, 448.

2393. Suspension: For Dues: Forfeits Membership: A brother suspended for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member until reinstated.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1870, 225.

2394. Suspension: Of Subordinate Lodge Officers by District Deputy Grand Chancellor: Where a Keeper of Record and Seal was suspended by a District Deputy Grand Chancellor, for some supposed dereliction of duty in respect to making out his report, *Held*, That although the District Deputy had properly construed the Law, yet there is no authority or Law for any Grand officer, not even the Grand Chancellor himself, to suspend or reinstate an officer or member at will. If he has violated any Law, charges must be preferred against him in regular form, and that the brother must be entitled to a fair trial by his Lodge.—*Dec. of R. P. Button, D. D. G. C., reversed by the G. L.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1872, 48, 49.

2395. Suspension: Does not Affect Member's Rank, when: (See Past Chancellor, Sec. 1947.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 61.

2396. Suspension: Rights of Member Under, to Benefits: A member suspended for cause, other than

*See Expulsion Sec. 96Q and Note, also Exposition, title "Expulsion."

non-payment of dues, is not entitled to sick, or funeral benefits, although he pays his dues regularly during his term of suspension.—*Dec. of C. E. Miller, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1882, 420, 442.

2397. Suspension: For Contempt: Cannot be Effected by Mere Motion: (See Contempt, Sec. 756)

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1883, 40, 47.

2398. Suspension: Member who may be Cited as witness, when: (See Trial, Sec. 2599,)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 384, 448.

2399. Suspension: From Subordinate Lodge, Vacates Grand Lodge Office: (See Sup. Rep., Sec. 2310.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 135.

2400. Suspension: Of Pages and Esquires, Power of Lodge in Respect to: On the *query*: "Can a Page, who is not worthy to proceed further in the Order, be suspended?" *Held*, Lodges are not required to carry a Page or Esquire for an indefinite period. They have the right to suspend them after having passed the probationary period of six months.—*Dec. of P. H. Mulcahy, G. C.*

G. L., Nev., Jour., 1877, 217, 265.

2401. Suspension: Of Pages and Esquires; A Lodge may, by majority vote, drop from its rolls the name of any Page or Esquire who has failed to apply for advancement to the next rank for a period of six months.

G. L., Minn., 1880, 90.

2402. Suspension: Member under Charges not Liable to, nor for Dues, after act of Suspension: Since the decision of the Supreme Chancellor, at the session of 1870, it has not been lawful to charge suspended members with dues after the act of suspension, nor can a member under charges be declared suspended for non-payment of dues. (See Dues, Sec. 944; Suspension, 2393.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1156.

2403. Suspension: Want of Criminal Intent will not warrant, when: Where an applicant, at the time of initiation, gave false answers to questions and was subse-

*In 1884 the Supreme Lodge legislated upon this question, declaring it to be a matter for local legislation, but the Journal fails to record the action. See Exposition title, "Suspension."

quently tried therefor, and suspended for five years: *Held*, On appeal, that as there was no criminal intent on the part of the applicant his appeal be sustained.—*Appeal of J. F. Pratt vs. Grand Lodge, N. J.* (See Appeal, Sec. 148.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 938.

2404. Suspension: For Non-Payment of Dues: Requisites of Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2146.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 390, 448.

2405. Suspension: Member not Liable to, for Non-Payment of Dues, Charged in Advance: (See Dues, Sec. 938.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114, 1121.

2406. Suspension: Of Members of Endowment Rank, Holding Clearance Cards: (See E. R., Sec. 1117.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

2407. Suspension: From Lodge: Effect of in Endowment Rank: (See Endowment Rank, Sec 1110.)

S. L. Jour., 1878. 92, 1671.

2408. Suspension: From Endowment Rank Declaration of Not Necessary; (See E. R. Sec. 1111.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1815, 2076.

2409. Suspension: In Endowment Rank: Occurs on the day after Expiration of Notice: (See E. R. Sec. 1109.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2292, 2479.

2410. Suspension: From Lodge: Severs Membership in Division: A Sir Knight, suspended from his Lodge for non-payment of dues, or other cause, at once ceases to be a member of his division, and cannot be recognized as such.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056

2411. Suspension: May be Effected by Fines and Assessments, when: (See Fines, Sec. 1192.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3062, 3063.

SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

2412. Status of in Respect to Maryland: Upon the question: "What is the status of the members of the suspended Grand Lodge of Maryland, and in what manner can

they regain membership in the Order?" The chair ruled that the whole matter was under the control of the Grand Lodge of that state which was recognized by this Supreme Lodge.—*Rul. of S. Read, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1871, 428.

2413. Suspended Members: Not Entitled to Visit Although Having Pass Word: A member suspended for contempt, cannot only be prevented from visiting, but *should* be. The object of notifying Lodges of suspensions is that they may refuse admittance to all suspended parties.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C.* G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 18, 19.

SEMI-ANNUAL PASS WORD.

2414. Cannot be Communicated by President of Section: The president cannot instruct a member in the S. A. P. W., even if he is entitled to it. It must be obtained of the proper officers of the Lodge.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1492, 1671.

2415. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Right of Supreme Chancellor to Rescind: If the exigencies of the case demand it, the Supreme Chancellor may rescind the S. A. P. W. of a Grand Jurisdiction.—*Rul. of D. B. Woodruff, S. V. C.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1115.

2416. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Brother Cannot Remain in Lodge Room Without: No member or person, can remain in the Lodge room without the S. A. P. W. If entitled to it under the local Law, he will receive it from the Chancellor Commander, and if he refuses to receive the word he must retire without regard to advance payment of his account.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

2417. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Member must be in Possession of to sit in Lodge Room: Can a member remain in the Lodge, when opening, or when in session, if not in possession of the Semi-Annual Pass Word? Answer, No; if not entitled to it by the payment of dues under the local Laws. The Law on which this decision is based will be given in secret session. The resolution adopted in 1875, Journal page 1121, says "That the length of time a member

may be in arrears for dues before he can be deprived of the S. A. P. W. is a question subject to the legislation of state Grand Bodies, so long as said Jurisdictions comply with the requirement of this Supreme body in suspending members who are twelve months in arrears for dues.*—*Rep. of S. Read, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1372, 1427.

2418. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Essential to Admission to, or Remaining in, the Lodge Room:

A member cannot be admitted to, neither can he remain in the Lodge room, who has not the S. A. P. W. and being in arrears, although he may not be dropped from the rolls.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1875, 31, 37, 38.

2419. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Possession of Essential to Gaining Admission: (See Admission, Sec. 211 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

2420. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Possession of Essential, when: If a brother is not in possession of the S. A. P. W. he is not entitled to a seat in the Lodge.—*Dec. of F. P. Wiley, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1881, 15, 61.

2421. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Cannot be given to Member of Suspended Jurisdiction: (See Relief, Sec. 2177.)

G. L., Del., Jour., 1873, 85, 91, 92.

2422. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Member Entitled to, when: On a query propounded; *Held*, That any member of any Subordinate Lodge is entitled to the S. A. P. W. when his dues shall have been paid on, or before the last meeting night of the term preceding his demand for such S. A. P. W., and he be otherwise clear on the books.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 62.

2423. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Chancellor Commander Cannot Communicate to Member Holding Card: A Chancellor Commander is not authorized to instruct a brother, holding a withdrawal-card, in the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.*

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1015, 1073, 1085.

*See Expo. title Admission, for discussion of the Pennsylvania case.

2424. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Duty of Master at Arms in Respect to: It is necessary that the Master at Arms take up the S. A. P. W. from all the members present at the opening of the Lodge, for he can only thereby, officially ascertain who is qualified to remain.—*Dec. of C. T. Loehr, D. D. G. C.* G. L., Va., Jour., 1878, 26, 73.

2425. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Should not be Given Through the Wicket: On the query, as to where the S. A. P. W. should be given; *Held*, Never through the wicket, but only after the door is partially open, so that the visiting brother can see that the Outer Guard is in fact a Knight.—*Dec. of J. C. Nott, G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1880, 9.

2426. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Can be Communicated Only by the Chancellor Commander, when: Authority of Lodge in Respect to: The Chancellor Commander is not authorized to empower any person to communicate the pass word to a brother between the sessions of the Lodge, nor can the Lodge make any special Law regarding the same.—*Dec. of J. D. Heritage, G. C.* G. L., N. J., Jour., 1874, 473, 566.

2427. Semi-Annual Pass Word: A Chancellor Commander Cannot Authorize a Member to Communicate: A Chancellor Commander has no right to Authorize any member of his Lodge to communicate the S. A. P. W., to a member, even if he knows him to be clear on the books. He cannot authorize the Master of Finance to communicate it to a brother when he pays his dues during the recess of his Lodge.—*Rul. of W. A. Edwards, G. C.* G. L., Va., Jour., 1881, 44.

2428. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Cannot be Communicated by the Master at Arms: The Master at Arms cannot communicate the S. A. P. W. The members receive it from the Chancellor Commander, and the Chancellor Commander cannot delegate that power to any one.—*Dec. of B. Shanley, D. D. G. C.* G. L., W. Va., Jour., 1878, 11, 24.

2429. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Cannot be Communicated by the Master at Arms on the Order of the Chancellor Commander: Where the Master at Arms on his examination, preparatory to opening

the Lodge found several members without the S. A. P. W., whereupon the Chancellor Commander directed him to communicate the word to the brothers. On appeal, *Held*, That the Chancellor Commander had no authority to order the Master at Arms to communicate the pass word.—*Appeal of Limestone Lodge vs. D. D. G. C.*—*Dec. of B. W. Morris, G. C.*
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1881, 746.

2430. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Cannot be Communicated by Master at Arms, when: It is not proper for the Chancellor Commander to order the Master at Arms to communicate the S. A. P. W. to a brother in good standing in the Lodge. The Master at Arms is not "acting in the capacity of Chancellor Commander, Grand Chancellor, or his Deputy, Supreme Chancellor, or his deputy."*—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.*
G. L., Miss., Jour., 1882, 17.

2431. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Member Entitled to Order for, when: On leaving home, and paying his dues to the end of the current term, a member is entitled to the S. A. P. W. for the coming new term.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 977, 1036.

2432. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Chancellor Commander the only Officer Authorized to Communicate: The Chancellor Commander is the only person authorized to communicate the Pass Word in the Lodge, or during its interval, nor can he authorize the same to be done by another, under any circumstances whatever.—*Dec. of S. J. Willett, G. C.*
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1875, 262, 322.

2433. Semi-Annual Pass Word: A Brother Under Suspension not Entitled to, when: A brother under suspension, pending an appeal, is not entitled to the S. A. A. P. W.—*Dec. of A. J. Hastings, G. C.*
G. L., Mass., Jour., Aug., 1874, 20, 53, 56.

2434. Semi-Annual Pass Word: A Chancellor Commander can Communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word on Order, when: A Chancellor Commander is authorized to communicate the S. A. P. W. to all members, in or out of his Jurisdiction, on an order for the same, signed by

*The Grand Chancellor of Ohio, in 1876, and the Grand Chancellor of Iowa, in 1881, decided this question, exactly the other way, which was wrong then, and is certainly not the ritualistic Law now.—*Dec. of J. G. Thompson, G. C., Ohio Jour., 1876, 346. Dec. of J. Pappe, G. C., Iowa Jour., 1881, 575, 598.*

the Chancellor Commander and attested by the Keeper of Records and Seal, and presenting the usual evidence of good standing.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.
Explained, S. L. Jour., 1876, 1228.

2435. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Order for Retained by the Lodge on Communication of Pass Word: (See Order, Sec. 1751.)

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1874, 8, 42.

2436. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Grand Lodge Authorized to Legislate Concerning: The authority of a Grand Lodge to legislate concerning a brother's right to the S. A. P., W. was upheld. (See Construction of Laws, Sec. 560.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1121.

2437. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Orders for how Signed and Attested: Orders for the S. A. P. W. should be signed by the Chancellor Commander and attested by the Keeper of Records and Seal and should state the Semi-Annual term for which the Order is given.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*

G. L., Ala., Jour., 1878, 312, 382.

2438. Semi-Annual Pass Word: May be Denied to a Member, when: A Lodge can, by Law, deny the S. A. P. W. to a member who owes one quarters dues.—*Rep. of com. on state of the Order.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1881, 55.

2439. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Member Entitled to, when: It is not necessary that a member be "clear on the books" to be entitled to the S. A. P. W. It is sufficient if he is less than three months in arrears.—*Dec. of J. M. Powell, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 965, 1022, 1024.

2440. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Order for, Member Entitled to, when: Where a member pays his dues to the end of a term, and who desires to go into another state, is entitled to an order for the S. A. P. W. for the new term, and an official receipt.—*Dec. of J. R. Rutan, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1882, 1326, 1349.

2441. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Member Entitled to, when: A member who has paid up to the beginning of a term is entitled to the S. A. P. W. on the night of the beginning of the term.*—*Dec. of L. S. Dungan, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1878, 468, 573.

*The Grand Lodge reversed this decision, but, see Dues, Sec. 941, and note

2442. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Cannot be withheld, for non-Payment of Dues in advance: (See Dues, Sec. 942.) G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87

2443. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Member Cannot be Deprived of for Failing to pay Dues in Advance: (See Dues, Sec. 938.) S. L., Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114, 1121.

2444. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Member Entitled to without Payment of Dues in Advance: (See Dues, Sec. 922.) G. L., Neb., Jour., 1874, 248, 284.

2445. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Member not Entitled to, when: A delinquent member cannot be admitted without the pass, and is not entitled to it if six months in arrears. G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 448.

2446. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Not Withheld for Arrears, when: The S. A. P. W. cannot be withheld from members only three months in arrears for dues.*—*Dec. of L. Firestone, G. C.* G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1873, 169, 200.

2447. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Brother not Entitled to, when: A brother three months in arrears is not entitled to the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of J. H. Hertz, G. C.* G. L., Ga., Jour., 1883, 376, 393.

2448. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Chancellor Commander may Communicate Outside Lodge Room: The Chancellor Commander can communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word to any member of his Lodge, he knowing him to be clear on the books of his Lodge, at a time, or place, other than in the Lodge room in open Lodge. *Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C.* G. L., Maine, Jour., 1878, 283, 343.

2449. Semi-Annual Pass Word: May be Communicated Outside of Lodge Room, when: A Chancellor Commander has the right to communicate the S.

*Ohio has subsequently held that arrears for dues for any amount, even one cent, will prevent a member's receiving the S. A. P. W. This is too harsh and should not be enforced. The rule as in force in most Jurisdictions seems to be the better one to wit: Arrears for three months, deprives a member of the right to vote, hold office, or receive benefits; for six months, deprives him of the right to receive the S. A. P. W. or to visit, if in possession of it. Grand Chancellor Firestone went so far as to say that the S. A. P. W. could not be withheld if the member was less than one year in arrears. This is the other extreme and is opposed to the better practice.

A. P. W., to a member of his Lodge, outside of the Lodge room, when he is satisfied that the brother is in good standing and has his official receipt for dues.—*Dec. of C. O. Emery, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1882, 185, 268.

2450. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Grand Chancellor nor Deputy can Commuincate, when: Neither the Grand Chancellor, nor District Deputy Grand Chancellor, has the right to communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word to a Knight, except to promulgate it to the proper officers.—*Dec. of H. C. Peabody, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1876, 114, 139.

2451. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Communicated to Knights Only: The term pass word is communicated to Knights only.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 229.

2452. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Used only in Knight Rank: The S. A. P. W. cannot be given or taken, in any degree (rank) but that of Knight, except it be in opening, at the outer door, or in examining the Lodge preparatory to passing from the Page or Esquire rank to that of Knight. Yet the Chancellor Commander has the right to exact it whenever and wherever the safety of the rank requires it, etc.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 38.

2453. Semi-Annual Pass Word: Brother Entitled to, when: Local Legislation: The Supreme Chancellor decided that "a member, to be entitled to the S. A. P. W. must pay all dues to the commencement of a term." Upon which the committee reported adversely, on the ground that it was a subject for local legislation. *Dec. of S.S. Davis, S. C.* (See Construction of Laws, Sec. 560.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114, 1121.

2454. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Brother Holding Card Cannot Visit without: A brother, out on a card, cannot visit without the S. A. P. W., and cannot obtain the word while holding a card, after a new one has been promulgated, and hence the only right enjoyed is swept away by such changes of the S. A. P. W.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

2455. Semi-Annual Pass-Word: Brother Holding Card, Entitled to, when: A brother holding withdrawal-card is entitled only to the word current at the time of issue, and is not entitled to a subsequent word, until he joins a Lodge.—*Dec. of S. Read, S. C., H. C. Berry, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 467, 613.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

SESSIONS.

2456. Of the Grand Lodges: Right of Grand Lodge to Determine: Grand Lodges have the right to determine when and how often they will hold their sessions. (See Grand Lodges, Sec. 1317, and note.) S. L. Jour., 1871, 342, 394.

2457. Sessions: Of Grand Lodge: Change of to Semi-Annual: Local Legislation: On request to permit Grand Lodges to amend their Constitutions, so as to dispense with semi-annual sessions, *Held*, That the Grand Lodges have that power.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 201, 202.

2458. Sessions: Grand Lodges may Change Time of Annual Session Without Effecting Term or Honors of Officers: (See Grand Lodge, Sec. 1318.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1969, 1988, 2004.

2459. Sessions: Of Supreme Lodge, Leave of Absence from, Obtained how: On motion all requests to be excused from further attendance on the session of the Supreme Lodge, were referred to the Supreme Chancellor with authority to act as he may deem best.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2044.

2460. Sessions: Of Supreme Lodge: Place of Holding, Duty of Supreme Chancellor in Respect to: *Resolved*, That in future sessions of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Chancellor, by personal inspection or correspondence, shall satisfy himself that the room selected for holding the session will be suitable for the purpose designed.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2461.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION.

2461. Of Grand Lodge: What Business May be Transacted at: Construction of Constitution: (See P. G. C., Sec. 1874, McMullan's case.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 861, 867; Jour., 1875, 1127, 1129.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

2462. A Subordinate Lodge Cannot Ballot For Applicant at: (See Ballot, Sec. 324; see also Exposition, Special Meeting.) G. L., Texas, Jour., 1876, 32

2463. Special Meetings: A Lodge May Hold: A Lodge may hold special meetings to confer the ranks, but such meetings must be opened in regular form.—*Dec. of E. T. Haines, G. C* G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1872, 109, 155.

2464. Special Meetings: Ranks May be Conferred at, when: The By-Laws of a Lodge prescribing nothing to the contrary, it is legal for such Lodge to work the ranks at special meetings; *Provided*, One week elapses between the conferring of each rank.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.* G. L., Ala., Jour., 1880, 83, 133, 220.

2465. Special Meetings: Application May be Received at, when: Applications may be received at a special meeting, if the meeting is called for that purpose.*—*Dec. of F. M. Mumford G. C.* G. L., La., Jour., 1882, 19, 20, 63, 64.

2466. Special Meeting: May be Called to Install Appointive Officers: There is no impropriety in a Lodge calling a special meeting for the purpose of appointing and installing appointive officers, if due notice is given.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 175, 176.

SPECIAL TAX.

2467. By a Subordinate Lodge Upon its Members Illegal: (See Assessment, Sec. 22.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2058.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

2468. Payment of Expenses of: (See Committee, Sec. 527.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1572, 1608.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

2469. To be Furnished with Digest and Journal: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Keeper of Records and

*The Grand Lodge disapproved this decision, but without sufficient reason, however. There is nothing in the Pythian Law opposed to the decision.

Seal be instructed to set apart from the stock on hand, one copy of the Official Digest, and a full set of the bound Journals of the Supreme Lodge proceedings, for each of the standing committees of the Supreme Lodge, and that the same be furnished to the chairman of said committees at the beginning of each of the sessions of the Supreme Lodge.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2421.

SECRET SESSION.

2470. Lodge Cannot Resolve Itself Into, when:

A Lodge cannot resolve itself into secret sessions and exclude visiting brothers, until after it has gone through with the regular order of business, and closed the business of the Lodge.—*Dec. of H. D. Miller, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 58; Jour., 1872, 41.

2471. Secret Session: Lodge May Exclude Visitors from: A Lodge desiring to act upon any very important measure which pertains exclusively to its own welfare, has the right to refuse admittance to, and clear the room of all, but its own members, during the consideration of such measure.*—*Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., Sept. 1873, 13. 31.

2472. Secret Session: Lodge May Hold, and May Exclude Visitors from: As a Lodge has an undoubted right to pass upon very important matters pertaining exclusively to its own welfare, it has also, an undoubted right to clear the room of all but its own members.—*Dec. of C. T. Gardner, G. C.*

G. L., R. I., Jour., 1872, 55, 66.

SECRET WORK.

2473. Instruction in: May be Given Outside the Lodge Room, when: It was held by a Grand Chancellor, in a point of order raised, that a Grand Lodge could not entertain a resolution denying to the Grand and Subordinate Lodge officers, the right to give instructions in the secret work outside the Lodge-room, and the chair ruled that the Grand

*This favors the right of any Subordinate Lodge to go into secret session, but it would seem that a Lodge would have this right, not alone for considering a *very important matters*, but for any purpose.

Chancellor, or his deputy, could give such instructions outside the Lodge-room, and could communicate the S. A. P. W. to a Chancellor Commander; *Held*, that the Grand Chancellor had this authority.—*Appeal of Fewlass vs. G. L. of Ky.*

S. L. Jour., 1873, 723, 724.

2474. Secret Work: When Instructions May be Given outside the Lodge Room: A resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the Grand Lodge, that Grand and Subordinate Lodge officers, should not give instructions in the unwritten work outside the Lodge room, except the S. A. P. W., was declared out of order by the Grand Chancellor, but upon request, he ruled that the Grand Chancellor, or his deputy, could give instructions in the unwritten work, and the S. A. P. W. to the Chancellor Commander, outside the Lodge room. Which ruling was, upon appeal, sustained, whereupon the *query*: "Can a Chancellor Commander give the secret work to a member of a Subordinate Lodge outside the Lodge room: *Held*, He could not, except the S. A. P. W.*—*Rul. of W. A. Cotter, G. C.*

G. L. Ky., Jour., 1873, 92, 93.

2475. Secret Work: Duty of Lodge to Adhere to Strictly: A Lodge has no right to make additions to the work of initiation, or of conferring the ranks, but must confine itself to the ritual and unwritten work strictly—*Dec. of J. H. Pierson, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

2476. Secret Work: Lodges Cannot Decide Question Relating thereto: A Subordinate Lodge cannot decide any question relating to the work of the Order. The work emanates from the Supreme Lodge, and is conveyed by the Supreme Representatives to the Grand Lodges, when it is imparted to the representatives of the Subordinate Lodge, etc.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*

G. L. Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 183, 261.

2477. Secret Work: Shall Not be Incorporated in the By-Laws: A Lodge cannot incorporate in its By-Laws any of the secret work.

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1872, 26.

*Grand Chancellor Hesel, of Kentucky, had decided (Jour. 1873, 16) that the S. A. P. W. could only be given by the Chancellor Commander in the Lodge room, while in session, and that secretly, but that a brother might be examined in the other secret work outside, if in a secret place. It does not appear that the Grand Lodge affirmed this decision, nor that it expressly overruled it, except in permitting the above ruling of Grand Chancellor Cotter to stand. The Law, as laid down in the text, however, seems to be the approved practice.

SOLICITING MEMBERSHIP.

2478. Should be Exercised with Caution: On the resolution that the practice of soliciting candidates for membership in the Order is wrong, both in principle and practice, and it is hereby forbidden; the committee on the state of the Order, report; "while not recommending the adoption of the resolution, still recommend that great caution, and discrimination, should be exercised in the matter referred to."

S. L. Jour., 1871, 401, 413.

2479. Soliciting Membership: Prohibited: Referring to the action of the Supreme Lodge as disclosed in the preceding section, the Supreme Chancellor decided: That members of the Order are positively prohibited from soliciting members to join.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 39.

2480. Soliciting Membership: Offering Inducements Illegal, when: Where a Lodge passed a series of resolutions, to the end of building up and strengthening the Lodge, said resolutions offering the following inducements, viz: That all members under suspension for non-payment of dues, —and all liable to suspension for same cause—may be reinstated on payment of \$5.00, all arrearages exceeding that amount to be remitted. That all persons desiring to become members of the Order may do so upon a payment of \$5.00 cash, the remainder of the fee to be remitted, by drawing an order therefor, after the applicant has gained membership; *Held*, That such action is illegal, and in direct conflict with the Laws of the Order.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 81, 84.

SOLICITING VOTES.

2481. For Positions in Supreme Lodge Prohibited: *Resolved*, That any member seeking, directly, or indirectly, to secure the votes of others for any official positions, within the gift of this Supreme Lodge, shall thereby be disqualified to fill the position sought.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2438, 2474.

SUPPLIES.

2482. To Grand Lodges: Furnished for Cash Only: *Resolved*, That the Supreme Scribe be, and he is hereby, strictly forbidden to deliver any supplies to the Grand Scribes or others, unless the cash accompany the order asking for such supplies.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 410.

2483. Supplies: To be Furnished by Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Exception in Respect to: *Resolved*, That the legislation of this session of the Supreme Lodge as to supplies does not apply to blanks, such as applications for membership, etc., which have not heretofore been furnished by or through the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3064.

2484. Supplies: To be Furnished Through Grand Lodges only: *Resolved*, That with the exception of official receipts, and Official Digests, all supplies for Subordinate Lodges shall be furnished hereafter through the Grand Lodges, except to those Subordinate Lodges working under the immediate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the world. (See Jewels, Sec. 1491.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3031.

2485. Supplies: Jewels are Considered as: (See Jewels, Sec. 1498.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 973, 974.

2486. Supplies: Furnished to Ontario at Reduced Price: *Resolved*, That a deduction be made on all charges for supplies furnished the Grand Jurisdiction of Ontario, equivalent to the custom duties imposed on importation therein.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1569, 1609.

2487. Supplies: Right of Grand Lodge to Prescribe: Terms of Furnishing: Local Legislation: It is entirely within the power of the Grand Lodges to prescribe the terms upon which they will furnish supplies to their Subordinate Lodges. (See Installation Books, Sec. 1444, and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1612, 1620.

2488. Supplies: Must be Furnished by the Supreme or Grand Lodges: Paraphernalia May be Improvised or Manufactured: (See Sub. Lodge, Sec. 2521.)

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 67, 96, 98.

SUBORDINATE LODGE.

2489. Right of, to Complain to Supreme Lodge Recognized: The right of a Subordinate Lodge to enter its complaint to the Supreme Lodge of acts of insubordination on the part of the Grand Lodge was recognized.—*Complaint and appeal of Lodges in Penn.* S. L., Jour., 1871, 347, 352, 425.

2490. Subordinate Lodge: May be Directed to Reinstate Members, when: (See O. B. N. Sec. 1762.) S. L. Jour., 1871, 427.

2491. Subordinate Lodge: Visiting in Body, How Admitted: (See Visiting Lodges, Sec. 2710.) S. L. Jour., 1874, 913, 935.

2492. Subordinate Lodge: Not Liable for Benefits During Suspension: (See Benefits, Sec. 399.) S. L. Jour., 1874, 944.

2493. Subordinate Lodge: Should not Grant Withdrawal Card to Past Chancellor, when: (See P. C., Sec. 1933.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app, 37.

2494. Subordinate Lodge: May Make Donations, when: (See Donations, Secs. 862, 863.) S. L. Jour., 1875, 1112, 1129.
S. L. Jour., 1876, 1308.

2495. Subordinate Lodge: Consolidation of Authorized: Deeming it for the best interest of the Order the Supreme Lodge authorized the consolidation of two Subordinate Lodges at St. Johns, N. B.* (See Consolidation, Sec. 714.) S. L. Jour., 1877, 1407.

2496. Subordinate Lodge: Illegal Action of: Brother not Responsible for: A brother should not be held responsible for the illegal action of a Lodge. (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2790.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

2497. Subordinate Lodge: Brother Admitted to Membership Cannot be Expelled, when: A brother admitted to membership in good faith, cannot be ex-

*This refers to Lodges under control of the Supreme Lodge.

pelled or suspended, unless by due process of Law, according to the Constitution and By-Laws. (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2790.) S. L. Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

2498. Subordinate Lodge: Failure to Meet: Right of Grand Lodge to Prescribe the Number of Failures, which will Incur Penalty: It was held a matter for local legislation, the number of times a Subordinate Lodge might fail to hold its regular meetings before incurring the penalty of forfeiture of charter, *provided*, That some number of times must be stated, as the provision of the Law was obligatory.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2004.

2499. Subordinate Lodge: Business of Must be Transacted by an Officer in the Chair: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec., 624, also Business, Sec. 505.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 1828, 2003.

2500. Subordinate Lodge: Lodges Under Control of Supreme Lodge Must Meet, when: Lodges under control of Supreme Lodge failing to meet for three months, incur the penalty as prescribed in Section 570, Official Digest.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 2004.

2501. Subordinate Lodge: Not Liable for Money Advanced to aid a Member of Another Lodge, when: (See Benefits, Sec. 471.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2009.

2502. Subordinate Lodge: May Elect Whom it Pleases to Office of Chancellor Commander: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 651.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

2503. Subordinate Lodge: Not Restricted to Those who Served in Appointive Office: (See Chancellor Commander, Sec. 630.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2448, 2477, 2568.

2504. Subordinate Lodge: May be Placed Temporarily Under the Jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, when: (See Colorado, Sec. 712, Curative Legislation, Sec. 734.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1623; Jour., 1876, 1310.

*Sec. 570, Official Digest, is simply Clause 4, of Sec. 3, Art. VIII, Supreme Lodge Constitution, and prescribes forfeiture of charter for failure to meet. See Constitution Appendix.

2505. Subordinate Lodge: Must not be Named After Living Person: (See Naming Lodges, Sec. 1681.)

S. L. Jour., 1869, 85, 95.

2506. Subordinate Lodge: On Reinstatement After Suspension for Cause, May be Required to Exclude Certain Members, when: Where a Lodge is suspended for cause, as a condition of its reinstatement, it may be required to exclude all those members who were implicated in the matter causing the suspension.—*J. A. Andrew, Lodge vs. the G. L. Mass.* (See Suspension, Sec. 2335.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 573.

2507. Subordinate Lodge May be Required to Comply with Conditions, on Reinstatement: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2148.)

S. L., Jour., 1872, 608.

2508. Subordinate Lodge: May Receive Applications and Perform Work, when: (See New Lodge, Sec. 1702.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app 37.

2509. Subordinate Lodge: Committees of, have no Authority to Pass upon Conduct of Supreme Lodge or its Officers: (See Committees, Sec. 528.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1433, 1446, 1447.

2510. Subordinate Lodge: Cannot Change Qualifications for Membership, when: (See Applicants, Sec. 86.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 818, 899.

2511. Subordinate Lodge: Name of Cannot be Changed, when: (See Name, Sec, 1683. G. L., Sec. 2512.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2512. Subordinate Lodge: has no Authority to Change its Name: On request of a Subordinate Lodge for permission to change its name, the Grand Chancellor *Held*, That, as the Grand Lodge possessed the sole power to grant charters, and as the charter had been duly issued to the Lodge bearing its name, the Grand Lodge only, could change it.—*Dec. of J. D. Roper, G. C.—Dec. of E. S. Mallory, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 844, 877.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1881, 449, 483.

2513. Subordinate Lodge: Changing Name of: Mere Resolution not Sufficient: A mere resolution by a representative offered in Grand Lodge, is not sufficient reason to warrant a change of name of a chartered Lodge. On a subject of so much importance each and every member of the Lodge should have an opportunity to express an opinion.
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1881, 740, 750.

2514. Subordinate Lodge: Cannot Refuse to Obey Orders of Grand Chancellor for want of Grand Lodge Seal Attached Thereto: (See Grand Chancellor, Sec. 1346.)
G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 387, 448.

2515. Subordinate Lodge: Cannot Sell its Paraphernalia: The term "other property," used in the installation service by the retiring Chancellor Commander in addressing the installing officer, is understood to mean the paraphernalia of the Lodge which cannot be sold by a Subordinate Lodge.—*Dec. of Dana Z. Smith, G. C.**

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1882, 1248, 1298, 1299.

2516. Subordinate Lodge: Reinstated: Duty of Issuing Cards to Old Members: (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2791.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., Feb., 1877, 833, 834, 866, 868, 869.

2517. Subordinate Lodge: Has no Right to Refuse Members Admission to Ante Room, when: A Lodge has no right to refuse to admit members to the inner ante-room during the working of the ranks; it can only refuse to admit members to the ante-room during opening ceremonies.—*Dec. of W. B. Gale, G. C.*

G. L., Mass. Jour., 1875. 694, 729, 730.

2518. Subordinate Lodge: Disposition of Funds of: A Subordinate Lodge, under the proper method of procedure, has the right to dispose of its funds in any manner which it may seem fit, by two-thirds of its members voting thereon at a regular meeting—*Dec. of E. H. Hibben, G. C.; on appeal of F. W. Gifford vs. S. S. Toman, D. D., G. C. Iowa.*

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1883, 811, 857.

*This is given as the Law in Mass., but the question might arise, "of what consists the paraphernalia?" There may also be some doubt as to the soundness of this, as a general proposition. It would seem that a Lodge would have the right to sell even its paraphernalia, provided it was done in a judicious manner, and to proper parties. It could not be denied that a Lodge would have the right to sell its properties to another Lodge for the purpose of replacing it with a new set.

2519. Subordinate Lodge: May Use its Funds for any Purpose: A Lodge can use its funds for any purpose for the welfare of the Lodge.—*Dec. of Wm. Wilson, G. C.*
G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 834, 865, 868.

2520. Subordinate Lodge: Cannot Hold an Adjourned Meeting: A Lodge cannot hold an adjourned meeting. It can call special meetings for the transaction of business specified in the call.—*Dec. of W. H. Rudolph, G. C.*
G. L., Mo., Jour., 1880, 78, 127.

2521. Subordinate Lodge: May Manufacture Paraphernalia but not Supplies: Paraphernalia may be improvised or manufactured by a Subordinate Lodge for its own use, and need not be bought from the Grand or Supreme Lodges. "*Supplies*," and not "*paraphernalia*," must be furnished by the Supreme or Grand Lodges.—*Dec. of W. C. Caldwell, G. C.*
G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1883, 67, 96, 98.

2522. Subordinate Lodge: Jurisdiction in Respect to Applicants: On the *query*: "Can a Lodge knowingly admit an applicant to membership when he resides some distance from the Lodge, and in a place where a dispensation for a charter for the establishment of a Lodge has been applied for, and paid for, but before the Lodge is instituted?" *Held*, The Lodge nearest the residence of the applicant, must waive jurisdiction, but the fact that a number of persons have applied for a dispensation for a charter, does not secure to or invest the inchoate Lodge with any jurisdiction, and until it is instituted and fully organized it is not *in esse*, and no jurisdiction can be obtained by a Lodge which is not *in fieri*.—*Dec. of Wm. McLane, G. C.*
G. L., Miss., Jour., 1880, 58, 89.

2523. Subordinate Lodge: May Prescribe Qualifications for Applicants, when: (See Applicants, Sec. 87.)
G. L. Ga., Jour., 1872, 26.

2524. Subordinate Lodge: When at Ease in Charge of Chancellor Commander: Duty of Inner Guard: When the Lodge is at ease it is in the charge of the Chancellor Commander. The Inner Guard shall be at his post or with the door secure to see that no one passes in or out during the time the Lodge is at ease.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 736, 799.

2525. Subordinate Lodge: May be Declared at Ease at Other Times than After Conferring Ranks: On the query: "Can a Lodge be declared at ease except after conferring ranks?" *Held*, Yes; There can be other times when the Lodge may be at ease.—*Dec. of S. D. Young, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 736, 799.

2526. Subordinate Lodge: May Instruct Representative, but Cannot Compel Them to Vote: (See Instructions, Sec. 1467.) G. L., Del., Jour., 1874, 155.

SPEAKING.

2527. In the Supreme Lodge When Representative and Past Grand Chancellor not Allowed the Right of: (See Representative, Sec. 2062.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 426.

SEATS.

2528. In Supreme Lodge: Drawing for: *Resolved*, That the commencement of each and every session of this Supreme Lodge, a committee shall be appointed by the Supreme Chancellor who shall draw for the seats to be occupied by the representative of the several Jurisdictions.*

S. L. Jour., 1871, 428.

SHIELD.

2529. Traveling: Adoption of: The shield as originally adopted, (S. L. Jour., 1874, 970,) was essentially a traveling shield, the possession of which, with the annual shield word, entitled a member to be invested with the S. A. P. W., and to visit. The form was afterwards so changed as to divest it of its character as a visiting credential, reducing it to merely a relief shield, and Lodges were authorized to issue them for any length of time, from a month to the next session of the Supreme Lodge,†—*Rep. of special com. on shield.* (See Traveling Card, Sec. 2574, and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1144, 1145.

*This seems to be provided for in rule five, of the rules of Order of the Supreme Lodge, which provides that a committee on allotment of seats shall be appointed at the opening of the session.

†The impression is prevalent in some quarters that the shield, in its present form, entitles the holder thereof to visit and to receive the S. A. P. W., this not being the fact, is evidence that the peculiar office of the relief shield is not understood as it should be.

2530. Shield: Office of: Not a Visiting Card:

It is not required of a member to have a traveling shield to visit outside of his own Jurisdiction. It is a letter of credit, and a Chancellor Commander may demand that the brother show an official receipt or traveling shield if he has any doubts concerning the admission of the brother.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* (See Ante, Sec. 2529.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2275, 2466.

2531. Shield: Office of: The traveling shield is simply a letter of credit or relief shield; and does not entitle the holder to a seat in any Lodge.—*Dec. of Owen Royce, G. C.* G. L., Miss., Jour., 1882, 18.

2532. Shield: Not Essential to Gaining Admission: A traveling shield is not essential to gaining admission into Lodges, but it is generally more satisfactory, both to visitors and Lodges, to have documentary evidence of good standing.—*Dec. of J. S. Cain, G. C.*

G. L. Miss., Jour., 1876, 28, 55.

2533. Shield: Member Holding Withdrawal Card not Entitled to: A member holding Withdrawal-Card is not entitled to traveling shield.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

2534. Shield: Price of: The price of the shield to Grand Lodges was fixed at five cents, and to Subordinate Lodges at ten cents.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 1670.

2535. Shield: Price of: Conflict in Laws: The legislation of the Supreme Lodge fixing price of shields, becomes the Law from the date of passage, and Laws of Grand or Subordinate Lodges, (fixing the price at 25 cents) in conflict therewith, are void.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* (See ante, Sec. 2534.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1827, 2003.

2536. Shield: For Wives of Members in Good Standing: The Supreme Lodge refused to authorize the issue of traveling shields to the wives of members in good standing.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1282, 1288.

2537. Shield: Member Holding must have Semi-Annual Pass-Word to be Entitled to Relief: (See Relief, Sec. 2176.)

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 763, 806.

2538. Shield: Application for and Granting of Incurs a Fee which may be Charged up: Where certain brothers applied for traveling shields, and were notified to settle up their accounts, which they agreed to do, but subsequently refused to pay the charge for the shields, and their dues, whereupon, on motion it was ordered that the fee for shields be charged to their accounts; *Held*, Brothers, after ordering shields, and having promised to settle up their accounts, are in duty bound to pay for the same, or have them charged to their account.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 384.

G. L. Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 53.

SHIELD WORD.

2539. Abolished: *Resolved*, That so much of the resolution adopted by the Supreme Lodge, at its session in 1878, (Jour., 1670) as refers to the promulgation of an annual shield-word is hereby rescinded.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2577.

SITTING PAST CHANCELLOR.

2540. Withdrawal of; Right as to Rank: If a sitting Past Chancellor takes a withdrawal-card, and deposits the same in some other Lodge, he will rank as Past Chancellor, and must receive, with his card, a rank credential as Past Chancellor, which will entitle him to the Grand Lodge rank.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis. S. C.* (See Past Chancellor, Secs. 1947, 2781.)

S. L., Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114,

2541. Sitting Past Chancellor: Is an Officer of the Lodge: On the *query*: "Is the retiring Chancellor Commander an officer of the Lodge?" *Held*, The retiring Chancellor Commander *is* an officer.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L. Md., Jour 1874, 221, 222.

2542. Sitting Past Chancellor: Authority of Lodge to Remove: A Sitting Past Chancellor can be removed or suspended from office for inattention, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. A Sitting Past Chancellor can resign*—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1879, 1058, 1090.

*During the same year Grand Chancellor Lee, after thus arraying himself on the side of the popular rulings, decides that a Sitting Past Chancellor holds over on the re-election of a Chancellor Commander. For other decisions respecting the Sitting Past Chancellor see title, "Past Chancellor."

SIDE DEGREE.

2543. For Ladies Deemed Inexpedient: The Supreme Lodge has studiously refused to create or organize any side or higher degrees. (See Ladies, Degree, Sec. 1534; Colored Lodges, Secs. 538, 540.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1993, 2012.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 190, 191.

S. L. Jour., 1868, 16.

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2473.

SECTION.

2544. Of Endowment Rank: Documents Relative to, Requiring Legislation: Forwarded to Supreme Lodge, when: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1056.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2091.

2545. Section: Of Endowment Rank: Manner of Reinstatement of: (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1113.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2293, 2480, 2491.

SCHOOLS.

2546. Establishing of: Local Legislation: (See Colleges, 735.)

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1413, 1418,

SIR KNIGHT.

2547. Title of "Sir" Should not be used:* (See Knight, Sec. 1520.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 564, 598.

SINKING FUND.

2548. Right of Grand Lodge to Provide for Purpose of Building Hall: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2032.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1148, 1149.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

2549. Extension of Order into: Refusal of Supreme Lodge to Appropriate Funds for: (See Funds, Sec. 1258.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1976, 2039.

*This title is now applied to members of the Uniform Rank.

SUICIDE.

2550. Funeral Benefits in Case of: Grand Lodge, may determine whether funeral benefits shall be payable in case of suicide.* (See Funeral Benefits, Secs. 1181, 1182.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, 684, 734.

2551. Suicide: Widow of Entitled to Funeral Benefits: The widow of a member who commits suicide while in good standing, is entitled to the funeral benefits paid by the Lodge. The action of the brother in such case, being beyond the control of the wife, she cannot be made to suffer thereby.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1876, 448, 547.

2552. Suicide: Of Wife of a Member: Funeral Benefits Payable: A brother whose wife commits suicide, while he is in good standing, is likewise entitled to the benefits prescribed by Law.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 448, 547.

SUNDAY.

2553. Meetings of Lodge, Held on, Illegal: It is illegal to call, or hold a special session of a Lodge on Sunday.

G. L., Ills., Jour., 1880, 571.

2554. Sunday: Meeting on Illegal: The holding of Lodge meeting on Sunday, or evening is not approved.

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1873, 275.

2555. Sunday: Demonstration on, Illegal: The Law of this Grand Jurisdiction prohibits the holding of demonstrations of any character on Sunday for pleasure, in the name of the Order, also prohibits the holding of Lodge meetings on Sunday except for funerals.—*Dec. of G. W. Herdman, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1881, 673, 726.

2556. Sunday: Instituting Lodge on, Illegal: Upon the question of the District Deputy Grand Chancellor,

*At the session of 1884, the Supreme Lodge, considering the new code of Laws for the Endowment Rank, struck out the provision denying to the beneficiary of a suicide the Endowment benefits.

as to whether he could institute a Lodge on Sunday: *Held*, No, the work of the Order should not be done on the Sabbath.—*Dec. of F. Hesser, G. C.* G. L., Jour., Ky., 1873, 17, 87, 88.

2557. Sunday: Unlawful to Initiate Members on: It is not lawful to initiate members on the Sabbath, under a called meeting of Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of A. J. Lovely, G. C.* G. L., Ky., Jour., 1883, 906, 937.

2558. Sunday: Meeting on for Instruction in the Secret work Improper: Upon the queries as to whether a meeting on Sunday, simply for the purpose of instruction in the secret work, was legal, and if not, should the officers and members be clothed in their proper regalia? *Held*, That while no Law exists forbidding such meetings on the Sabbath, yet they are deemed prejudicial to the morals, and best interest of the Order. While such meetings may be legal it does not necessarily follow that the officers and members should be clothed in their regalia, as they are not convened for the purpose of transacting any actual business or work affecting in an manner the interests of the Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., W. Va., Jour., Jan., 1874, 15, 22.

2559. Sunday: Dispensation will not Issue to hold Meeting on: Believing it to be not in accordance with the sacred principles we endeavor to exemplify by practical tests, the Grand Chancellor refused to grant dispensation to hold special meeting on Sunday, for the purpose of conferring the ranks.—*Dec. of J. J. Kahler, G. C.* G. L., Md., Jour., 1880, 228.

SICKNESS.

2560. Right of Lodge to Demand Proof of: (See Benefits, Sec. 454.) G. L., Pa., Jour., 1883, 58, 116.

2561. Sickness: Meaning of Term in Respect to Paying Arrearages During: (See Benefits, Sec. 446.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 183, 261.

SUMMONS.

2562. Form and Service of: A legal summons should have the seal of the Lodge attached, and be issued over

the signature of the Keeper of Records and Seal. It may be mailed to the brother, if his address is known, and he cannot be reached otherwise conveniently. The most efficient way would be to have such summons delivered by hand, to the brother to be summoned, either by the Keeper of Records and Seal, or by some other brother of the Lodge. *Dec. of J. A. Bonitz, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1882, 10, 32.

SENIORITY.

2563. How Determined: Seniority, in the several grades of office in the Knights of Pythias, is regulated as in all other organizations, by the date of the commission or credentials of the officers of the same grade. This holds good and applies to Past Chancellors created in other Jurisdictions, or Subordinate Lodges in the same Jurisdiction, who subsequently become members of another Jurisdiction, or Subordinate Lodge, by deposit of their withdrawal-card, or by ballot. —*Dec. of E. T. Sykes, G. C.*

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1881, 8, 68.

SCRUTINY.

2564. Past Chancellor Cannot Preside at, when: (See Past Chancellor, Sec. 1942, and note.)

G. L., Md., Jour., 1883, 249, 333.

SALARY.

2565. Of Supreme Master of Exchequer: Amount and Apportionment of: (See Supreme Master of Exchequer, Sec. 2330.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3075 3076.

2566. Salary: Of officers: Lodge Cannot Increase or Reduce During Term: A Lodge cannot increase or reduce the salary of officers during the term for which they were elected.—*Rep of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1870, 37.

2567. Salary: Of Subordinate Lodge Officers: Cannot be Reduced During Term: When a Lodge by amendment to its By-Laws reduced the salaries of the Master of Finance, and Keeper of Records and Seal, and sought

to make it apply to the officers then serving. *Held*, That a Lodge cannot reduce the salary of an officer, after he has been elected, installed, and accepted to serve until his term expires, unless the officer is willing, or there is a vacancy in said office.* —*Dec. of A. J. Schrack, G. C., on the appeal of P. C. Daily vs. Lafayette Lodge.* G. L., Del., Jour., 1877, 90, 116, 117, 118.

SUITS.

2568. Brought by Subordinate Lodge: Question as to Power, How Determined: Questions as to powers of unincorporated Lodges through their trustees, to sue, are for the courts to determine, and not within the power of the Grand Lodge to decide.† G. L., Cal., Jour., 1879, 1361, 1376, 1378.

TRUSTEES.

2569. Exceeding Authority: Liability of Lodge: The trustees of five several Lodges, in Wilmington, Delaware, met together and organized a "Board of Trustees," and assumed to do business jointly for all Lodges, among other matters, certain expenses were incurred in and about protecting the hall furniture, which was apportioned to the Lodges. One Lodge refused to pay. On appeal the Grand Lodge required it to do so. The Lodge then appealed to the Supreme Lodge and presented *inter alia*, the following points: The trustees had no right to associate with the other trustees, and to act jointly; That they exceeded their authority in creating this expense; That the expense was unnecessary; That the trustees of Appellant Lodge were not present at the meeting of the "Board," at which the expense was incurred. *Held*, Sustaining the appeal, that the trustees had exceeded their authority, and the Grand Lodge was reversed.

S. L. Jour., 1871, 374, 395.

2570. Trustees: Are not Considered Officers of a Lodge: A trustee, not being considered by the Constitution an officer of a Subordinate Lodge, cannot be charged with, or tried for official misconduct. *Dec. of Dana Z. Smith, G. C.* G. L., Mass., Jour., 1882, 1247, 1298, 1299.

*The Grand Lodge refused to approve this decision, without comment or reason, so far as the record shows. The rule that, the salary of an officer cannot be reduced during his term of office, is well established in civil law. It is founded in reason and justice, and should find lodgement in our Pythian Jurisprudence.

†As a mere question of law, unincorporated Lodges may sue and be sued as partnerships. Their non-incorporation does not effect their rights and liabilities in this respect. See Hirschl, Law of Fraternities and Societies.

2571. Trustees: Not Being Elective Officers, can Hold Other Offices: Where a Law prohibits a member from holding two elective offices at the same time, *Held*, That a trustee was not an elective officer, and was therefore eligible to the office of Representative.—*Dec. of H. W. Wilson, G. C.* G. L., Mass., Jour., 1881, 1198, 1232.

2572. Trustees: Are Not Officers of the Lodge, and Subject to Removal Pursuant the Laws for Non-Attendance: Trustees are not considered officers who come under the provisions of the Constitution relative to removal for non-attendance. By-Laws will have to be made to meet cases of this character.—*Dec. of J. J. Kahler, G. C.* G. L., Md., Jour., 1880, 229, 304.

2573. Trustees: May not act as Auditing Committee, when: While there is an impropriety in the appointment of the trustees, as auditing committee, yet as they are only called upon to examine and report upon the books and accounts of the Keeper of Records and Seal, Master of Exchequer, and Master of Finance, if appointed by the Chancellor Commander and sanctioned by the Lodge, they are eligible.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Ind., Jour., Jan., 1875, 33, 40.

TRAVELING CARDS.

2574. Refusal of Supreme Lodge to Recognize: On report of committee on Unwritten Work, the Supreme Lodge refused to concur in a resolution authorizing the Supreme Chancellor, and the committee on Unwritten Work, to draw up and have printed a "*Traveling Card*," for the use of members.* (See Shield, Sec. 2529 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 378, 385.

TACTICS.

2575. Adoption of: (See Manual of Drill, Sec. 1647 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1636, 1657.

*The Supreme Lodge since the modification of the Shield has refused to permit the use of "Traveling Cards." some members have inadvertently confounded the "Relief Shields" and Traveling Card and have regarded it as a traveling credential. This error has a wider credence than there is any reason for, in view of the positive legislation of the Supreme Lodge in respect to the office of the Relief Shield.

TAX.

2576. Duty of Subordinate Lodge to Levy on Members to Enable it to Pay Benefits: (See Dues, 908 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1873, 692, 753.

2577. Tax: Grand Lodge Cannot Levy on its Past Chancellors, when: (See Assessment, Sec. 7.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 198, 203.

2578. Tax: Cannot be Levied for Purposes not Connected with the Order: On the query as to whether a Lodge could levy tax on the members for the benefit of an orphan asylum, *Held*, That a Lodge had no right to tax members for anything not connected with the Order.—*Dec. of G. W. Lindsay, G. C.* G. L., Md., Jour., Jan., 1874, 152, 195.

2579. Tax: Levied to Pay Lodge Physician, Cannot be Enforced: Where a Lodge employed a physician to attend the members and their families when sick, free of charge to the members. That to compensate the physician a tax is levied upon each member in addition to his dues, and where a member notified the Lodge that he would not accept the services of said physician, and would not pay the tax levied, and for failing to pay said tax, said member was held to be not in good standing; *Held*, On appeal, there is no Law by which a tax like the one in question can be enforced. Such a tax must be voluntary, and if so, binding only upon those who contribute to the fund.—*Rep. of com. on Appeals.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1880, 44.

2580. Tax: For Relief of Widow, Illegal, when: (See Assessment, Sec. 27.) G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug, 1874, 102, 115.

2581. Tax: Right of Subordinate Lodge to Levy: A Lodge can levy a tax on its members to meet the ordinary expenses of the Lodge, provided it is approved by the Grand Lodge, this being a matter belonging to local legislation.—*Appeal of S. T. Phillips vs. G. L. of Va.* (See Assessment, Secs. 11, 12.) S. L. Jour., 1872, 625.

2582. Tax: Authority of Supreme Lodge to Authorize Grand Lodge to Levy: During its financial

embarrassment, the Supreme Lodge, a tax upon each Grand Jurisdiction equal to 20 cents *per capita* was levied, and the Grand Lodges were authorized to levy a tax upon their members to pay the same.

S. L. Jour., 1874, 925.

2583. Tax: Right of a Grand Lodge to Levy for Building Purposes Sustained: (See Per Capita Tax, Sec. 2032.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1148, 1149.

TERM.

2584. Of Subordinate Lodge: What Constitutes: Construction of Law: On the *query*, to wit: "Does the last convention in a term constitute the ending of the term?" *Held*, No. The term of a Subordinate Lodge commences January 1st, and ends June 30th; commences July 1st and ends December 31st.*—*Dec. of J. L. Dudley, G. C.*

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1881, 10, 45.

2585. Term: Definition of: A member is not twelve months in arrears for dues, when no time of payment is fixed in the By-Laws, until after the end of the fourth quarter, and the quarters end with the respective months, and not with the last meeting in the quarter.—*Dec. of J. H. Drummond, G. C.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1877, 170, 237.

2586. Term: Of Officers of Subordinate Lodge: Local Legislation: On the proposition; "That, on and after the next annual election of officers of Subordinate Lodges, to be held in December 1875, that officers so elected shall be for the period of one year," the committee on unwritten work report, that by the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge it was a matter for the Grand Lodge Jurisdiction.†

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1119, 1136.

TRIAL.

2587. Of Grand Lodge Officers: Testimony of Outside Persons Admissible, when: The Supreme Chancellor called the attention of the Supreme Lodge to the

*It was held by the Grand Chancellor of Maryland, that the terms always end with the Lodge nights and not according to dates. This is not supported by authority. (See Jour., Md., Feb. 1877, 280, 338.)

†The Terms of Grand Lodge officers, under the restrictions of the Constitution, cannot be less than one year. See Sec. 5, Supreme Lodge Const., app.

fact that many of the Grand Lodges have failed to make provisions in their Laws for the trials of their officers under charges, submitting the following question: "Is it legal or proper to receive testimony from a person not a member of the Order for, or against an officer, or member, on trial under charges?" When it was *Resolved*; That it is legal and proper to receive the testimony of a person, not a member of the Order, for or against an officer or member on trial under charges.

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1380, 1428.

2588. Trial: Testimony of Persons not Members Admissible in: In cases of trial a Lodge can take the testimony of persons not members of the Order.—*Dec. of T. W. Deering, G. C.* G. L., Kan., Jour., Sept., 1873, 14, 31.

2589. Trial: Admission of Witnesses in, not Members: Where charges are pending against a member, the committee can admit witnesses who are not members of the Order.*—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 122, 161, 163.

2590. Trial: Cannot be Reopened, when: When member against whom charges are preferred has had due and ample notice of the trial, and fails to appear and defend; *Held*, That he had no right to a reopening of his case a year afterward.—*Appeal of J. A. Poehlmann vs. G. L. Mo.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1619.

2591. Trial: Change of Venue of: Law Construed: (See Change of Venue, Sec. 762.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1881, 34, 37.

2592. Trial: Appointment of Committee on, where Chancellor Commander Prefers the Charges: (See Charges, Sec. 708.)

S. L. Jour., 1880, 2061, 2062.

2593. Trial: Fair and Impartial Guaranteed to all Members, when:—Case of A. C. Davis, of N. C. (See Sup. Rep., Sec. 2305.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1122, 1123.

2594. Trial: Form of Procedure of: For Grand Lodge Officers: The following—"Form of procedure for trial of officers of Grand Lodges under charges."—was adopted:

*It is presumed that this refers to the trial, or hearing, before the committee, not before the Lodge in session.

1. Before any officer, or officer elect of a Grand Lodge, shall be called upon to answer, a written charge setting forth in general and comprehensive terms, the Pythian offense of which he is alleged to be guilty, shall be presented, signed by some member of the Grand Lodge. This charge shall be accompanied with one or more specifications, setting forth in detail, with sufficient particularity, to enable the accused to prepare his defense, the time, place, and circumstances of the alleged offense.

2. The charge being presented to the Grand Lodge, that body may by a two-thirds vote, suspend the officer charged, from the exercise of his official functions until the charge is investigated, and may by a similar vote postpone the installation of any officer elect.

3. During the interval between sessions of the Grand Lodge, charges against an officer thereof may be presented to the Grand Chancellor, or if that officer is the one charged, to the Grand Vice Chancellor.

4. The Grand Keeper of Records and Seal shall at once forward to the officer charged, a certified copy of the charges preferred against him. If the G. K. of R. and S., is himself charged, this duty shall be performed by an officer to be designated by the Grand Chancellor.

5. As soon as practicable after the presentation of a charge, a committee of five members of the Grand Lodge shall be appointed to investigate the same, as follows: A majority of said committee shall be appointed by the highest officer in rank of the Grand Lodge not under charges, and minority of the same by the officer next in rank, and not under charges.

6. The committee shall meet as soon as practicable after their appointment, and in case of charges preferred at a session of the Grand Lodge, if possible during that session, and proceed to investigate the charge. The evidence in the case shall be reduced to writing, and the accused shall have due notice of the time and place of meeting, and a full opportunity to be present by himself and counsel, and to cross-examine witnesses against him, and to introduce evidence in his own behalf.

7. The committee, or a majority thereof, having heard the testimony, shall report the same to the Grand Lodge, together with their opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused on

each specification and each charge, and if they report him guilty shall also recommend what, in their judgment, would be the proper penalty for the offense charged as hereafter provided.

8. During an interval between sessions of the Grand Lodge, and in a case in which, in the judgment of the committee of investigation, prompt action is necessary, the committee who have found an officer guilty may make report to the officer highest in rank, not under charges, and that officer may then, with the consent of a majority of all the officers of the Grand Lodge, suspend the officer from the exercise of the functions of his office until the Grand Lodge takes action in the case.

9. The Grand Lodge, upon the report of a committee, shall at once proceed to consider the same, and may adopt, change, modify, reverse, or disapprove of the findings of the committee, and also of the penalty recommended, and may, itself, prescribe a suitable penalty.

10. The penalties to be imposed by these proceedings shall be—suspension or removal from office; suspension or removal from Grand Lodge membership; disqualification to hold office in the Grand Lodge; disqualification to hold membership in the Grand Lodge. Either (any) or all of these penalties may be imposed, but no other than those specially mentioned. Disqualification may be either indefinitely or for a limited time,

11. If the committee of investigation find an officer charged with an offense, and who has been suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office, not guilty, they shall, if the Grand Lodge is not in session, report their action to the acting Grand Chancellor, and thereupon the officer charged shall be entitled to discharge the duties of his office until the Grand Lodge shall reverse the finding of the committee; *provided*, That no officer of the Grand Lodge shall preside therein, pending the consideration of charges against himself.

12. This form of procedure shall not apply where a Grand Lodge has prescribed a different mode for the trial of officers under charges.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1573.

2595. Trial: Notice of: Failure to Appear:
Contempt: Where a brother had notice of charges against him, and time and place of trial, but failed to appear, whereupon the committee reported him guilty of contempt, for which,

without notice, he was suspended, *Held*, The brother should have had notice that the charge of contempt was to be made against him, for lack of which the judgment of the Lodge was set aside.

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 1012.

2496. Trial: Irregularities in: Ground for Remanding Cause: Informalities and irregularities in conducting a trial, are sufficient cause for remanding a cause for new trial, notwithstanding the charges preferred are fully sustained.—*Appeal of J. W. Ackerman, vs. Gauntlet Lodge No. 4.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 164, 228.

2597. Trial: Of a Suspended Member may be had, when: A member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, may be arraigned for "conduct unbecoming a Knight," and a penalty awarded, as in the case of a member not suspended.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2598. Trial: Member Suspended may be Cited for: A Lodge can cite for, and proceed to the trial of a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, He may be admitted to the Lodge for the purposes of trial, by the order of the Chancellor Commander.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 384, 448.

2599. Trial: Suspended Members May be Cited as Witnesses in, when: A Lodge may cite, as a witness, a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, with the same power and authority as in the case of an unsuspended member.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2600. Trial: A Member Suspended may be Cited as a Witness in: It is competent for a Lodge to cite as a witness in a trial, a member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues. It would be contempt to refuse to answer.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 384, 386, 448.

2601. Trial: Committee on: Right of Accused to Object to: A brother under trial, has the right to object to any member appointed on a committee to try him, but his objections must be stated to the Lodge. If the Lodge sus-

tains his objections, the member of the committee objected to shall be set aside and a new appointment made to fill the vacancy.—*Dec. of J. S. Farrington, G.C.* (See Charges, Sec. 698.)
G. L., Mass., Jour., July, 1872, 178; Jour., 1873, 220.

2602. Trial: Grand Lodge Officers Cannot be Subpoenæd on, when: Grand Lodge officers, as such, cannot be summoned before committees of trial, of Subordinate Lodges, but as individuals, it is their duty to appear when summoned by such committees. A committee of trial, of a Subordinate Lodge, cannot legally demand the production of books or papers, from the files of the Grand Lodge office, nor can the books and papers be removed therefrom except by the order of the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of S. M. Weale, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., Aug., 1877, 903, 938.

2603. Trial: Notice of to Counsel, is Notice to Accused: Where an accused member, accepts the brother appointed by the Lodge, as his counsel, notice to the counsel of the time and place of trial, is sufficient to the accused.—*Appeal of T. W. Seymour vs. St. Louis Lodge.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1875, 158.

2604. Trial: Should take Place where: The Grand Chancellor of Massachusetts had decided that a Past Chancellor is entitled to be tried by his equals in rank, and that a Subordinate Lodge could not try a Grand Lodge member. This decision the Grand Lodge reversed but adopted the following: That the trial of a member of the Order, of whatever rank, for any offense, except such as are otherwise specified in sections one and five of the code of procedure should primarily be conducted by his Subordinate Lodge.—*Dec. of S. M. Weale, G. C.; Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., Feb., 1878, 954, 1031,
G. L., Mass., Jour., Aug., 1878, 1000, 1019.

2605. Trial: Of Grand Officers: by Subordinate Lodges: Subordinate Lodges have the power to try Grand Officers for offenses committed while acting in their official capacity as such Grand Officers. G. L., Neb., Jour., 1872, 113.

2606. Trial: May Proceed in the Absence of Accused, when: If a Lodge has used the utmost diligence

to find and notify an accused brother, the trial may proceed in his absence, the same as though he was present, but the record of the trial must set forth the ineffectual efforts to procure his attendance.—*Dec. of J. J. Monell, Jr., G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1875, 317, 350.

2607. Trial: May Proceed in Absence of Accused, when: If charges are preferred against a member who is absent from the city, he having left without naming his destination, but a copy of the charges is left at his last place of residence, *Held*, the Lodge may proceed with the trial in his absence.—*Rul. of W. S. Quigley, G. C.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1873, 34.

2608. Trial: May Proceed in Absence of Accused: On a query propounded; *Held*, The committee have a perfect right, and it is lawful for them to proceed with the trial, even if the brother against whom charges have been preferred, be not present; *Provided*, the the accused has been notified to appear.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1873, 567.

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 738.

2609. Trial: Duty of Member to Attend as Witness when Called: Where charges are pending against a member for drunkenness, and exposure of person, it is the duty of a brother, when called to state what he knows of the case, and if he shall refuse to respond to the summons of the Lodge he may be tried for contempt, and if found guilty, fined, or suspended, as the Lodge may determine, the same as for any other ceuse.—*Dec. of F. W. McKinley, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1882, 13, 27, 28.

2610. Trial: Counsel for Prosecution may Charge fee in: (See Counsel, Sec. 773.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1879, 276, 291.

2611. Trial: May be Reviewed and Sentence Terminated, when: Upon the *query*, to wit: "Can a Lodge terminate a sentence of expulsion or suspension, upon review of the original testimony, and finding error in the same?" *Held*, It is entirely a matter of local jurisdiction. A Lodge certainly can correct its errors in matters of personal grievances.—*Dec. of H. G. Allis, G. C.* G. L., Ark., Jour., 1883, 119, 136.

2612. Trial: Judgment in may be Set Aside for Irregularities: (See Judgment, Sec. 1512.)

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1873, 428, 499, 504.

G. L., Cal., Jour., 1874, 538, 578.

2613. Trial: Duty of Chancellor Commander to Declare Mode of Punishment, when: Where a brother was tried under the code, and the charges sustained; and where, upon a vote to determine the mode of punishment, the result was as follows: *First.* Suspension, which was disagreed to. *Second.* Fine, disagreed to. *Third.* Reprimand, disagreed to. *Held,* That the ballot on the third degree of punishment was not necessary. The first and second having been disagreed to, it was the duty of the chair to *declare* the punishment to be reprimand—*Dec. of R. P. Ainspauagh, G. C.*

G. L., Texas, Jour., 1879, 97, 122.

2614. Trial: For Conduct Unbecoming a Knight, May be Had for Crime: (See Crimes, Sec. 737.)

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1881, 12, 49, 50.

2615. Trial: Right of Accused to Remain in Lodge Pending Discussion and Vote: On the *query*: "In case of a trial, must the party leave the Lodge during the discussion, and when the vote was taken?" *Held,* No; but when the vote was taken he should retire.—*Dec. of S.D. Young, G. C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1876, 735, 799.

2616. Trial: Member on Card may be Cited for, when: (See Charges, Sec. 677.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1875, 596, 689.

2617. Trial: Cannot be Had a Second Time for Same Offense: (See Charges, Sec. 711.)

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 18, 19, 63.

2618. Trial: Right of Member to Argue the Question, and Propound Interrogatories: Where, on the trial of a member on charges, *Held,* Any member may propound questions to witnesses after the counsel on both sides have finished, and may also argue the question after the testimony is closed, and before a vote is taken.—*Dec. of D. Gregg, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Nov., 1879, 225, 243.

2619. Trial: In German Lodge: Right of Accused to Counsel Who Does Not Speak German: Where, in the course of a trial in a German Lodge, a resolution was adopted denying the accused the right to be represented by counsel who did not speak the German Language. *Held*, The Lodge erred.—*Appeal of C. Thielecke vs. Germania Lodge*.
G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 275, 278.

2620. Trial: Cannot be Had Second Time on Same Charges: Where the accused was tried and found guilty, which judgment was set aside by the Grand Lodge. *Held*, He could *not* be tried again on the same charges.—*Appeal of C. Thielecke vs. Germania Lodge*.
G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1880, 275, 278.

2621. Trial: Pending Action on Report of Committee on, Counsel may Argue Case: It is legal to allow an attorney or counsel, a member of the Order, to argue a case before the Lodge after the trial committee has made its report, and before the Lodge has taken its final vote upon the matter.—*Dec. of J. H. Harney, G. C.*
G. L., Cal., Jour., 1882, 1671, 1745, 1753.

2622. Trial: Committee on: Duties and Province of: Where the Law provides for the trial of charges by a committee, it is the duty of the committee merely to reduce its opinion to writing, as to the guilt or innocence, after having examined the proofs and witnesses. It is not its duty to inflict or recommend a penalty.—*Rep. of com. on Law*.
G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 125.

2623. Trial: Form of Procedure in case of a Conviction by a Court or Justice: Where a member has been convicted and sentenced in a court of justice, the form of procedure—in the Lodge—is as follows: A charge must be preferred against him covering the specified offense of which he was convicted. The brother will be notified in accordance with Law. A committee will be appointed and they will notify the brother to appear and answer. A certified copy of the judgment and sentence of the court, against the brother will be produced, and upon that, he may be found guilty and reported to the Lodge, after which the Lodge will proceed in ac-

cordance with Law providing for action on such reports.*—
Dec. of E.W. Scott, G. C. G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 450, 548.

2624. Trial: Mode of: Determining Punishment after: In the ballot, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, a majority decides. In the ballot to prescribe the punishment to be inflicted a two-thirds vote is required.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*
 G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1870, 539, 577.

2625. Trial: Two-Thirds Vote in: Law Construed: (See Election. Sec. 1021.)
 G. L., Pa., Jour., 1882, 546, 551, 587.

TITLE.

2626. Of Members must be Affixed, when: (See Official Title, Sec. 1803.)
 G. L., Ill., Jour., 1876, 61, 76.

2627. Title: Of Officers, takes Precedence of Rank Title, when: The present title of an officer of a Lodge takes precedence of a past official title.—*Rul. of R. H. Nesbitt, G. C.*
 G. L., Ala., Jour., 1877, 230.

2628. Title: Past Official: Should be used, when: The rank title affixed to a brother's name, in an order for the S. A. P. W., should be the highest one to which he is entitled.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C.*
 G. L., Ala., Jour., 1878, 312, 382.

UNIFORM.

2629. Adoption of: The old "*outside regalia*" was abolished, when the following resolution, from the Grand Lodge of Illinois was adopted: *Resolved*, That the representatives to the Supreme Lodge, be and they are hereby instructed to use their influence and vote, as far as may be, to secure the adoption of the following uniform: (An illuminated descriptive pamphlet accompanied the resolution being the one recommended.)
 S. L. Jour., 1871, 362, 409.
 Official issuance with drawings, Jour., 1872, 482, 500.

2630. Uniform: Declared to be Permanent: The uniform as adopted in 1871, (See preceding Section,) ex-

*This form will not accord with the practice in some Jurisdictions, but it is a simple, and at the same time, an efficient mode of procedure.

cept helmet, oriflamme, gorget and cloak, was declared to be permanent outside uniform of the Order for ten years.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 630.

2631. Uniform: Wearing or Procuring of, not Compulsory: *Resolved*, 1st. That so much of the uniform adopted at said session (1871) known as the "*Fatigue Dress*," be re-adopted, and the Knights of the world are assured that this portion of the uniform is permanently established as a portion of our uniform. 2d. That the subject of uniforming shall not be compulsory upon the Knights of our Order, and that every member shall have the right to uniform or not, as he may deem proper.

S. L. Jour., 1872, 577, 578, 600.

2632. Uniform: Cannot be worn, when: *Query*, The members of a certain Lodge desire to form a musical band, composed wholly of members of the Order, and to be known as the "Knights' Band." Is it allowable for them to wear the fatigue cap and belt, or any portion of the Knights' uniform, as a band uniform, when on band duty, on occasions not connected with the Order?" *Held*, That the uniform adopted by the Supreme Lodge, is only to be used as Knights, and for the Order only; Therefore be it *Resolved*, That brethren be only permitted, when performing the duties requiring the uniform, to use the same.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1154, 1156.

2633. Uniform: Grand Chancellor may wear when Instituting Lodges: A Grand Chancellor may wear the uniform when instituting or visiting Lodges, but must wear also the appropriate regalia. (See G. C. Sec. 1333.)

S. L. Jour., 1872, 615, 627.

2634. Uniform: Lodge may Assist Members to Purchase: Where a Lodge agreed to assist members to procure uniform, the same to be paid for by installments to the Lodge, and to remain the property of the Lodge until paid for, and instructed its trustees to execute a note, or obligation, in behalf of the Lodge for this purpose; *Held*, The Lodge had an undeniable right to assist its members to procure uniform, and the trustees must execute note as instructed by the Lodge. —*Dec. of Geo. B. Shaw, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1878, 128, 174.

2635. Uniform: Of Council, Cannot be worn in a Public Parade: A Chancellor Commander refused to entertain a motion to permit uniform worn by the council to be worn in a Knight of Pythias parade, which ruling was sustained by the Lodge, and the Grand Chancellor, on appeal—*Dec. of H. W. Dawless, G. C.* G. L., Conn., Jour., 1883, 13, 40.

2636. Uniform: Cannot be Loaned to Persons Not Members, when: Members cannot loan their uniforms to persons not members of the Order, for the purpose of being worn at a public entertainment, not under the control of the Knights of Pythias—*Dec of A. A. Curme, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 220, 249.

2637. Uniform: Chancellor Commander Cannot Compel Officers to wear, when: (See Armour, Sec. 274.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug. 1877, 17, 106.

2638. Uniform: Essential Before Instituting Division: Before instituting a division of the Uniform Rank, the members must be uniformed, as prescribed for the rank. Brethren who have not uniformed may sign an application for a division, but they must have their uniform when the division is instituted, or be debarred from admission into the division. A division cannot be instituted with less than twenty-seven members properly qualified and properly uniformed—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L., Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

2639. Uniform: Of the Uniform Rank: Cannot be worn, when: Members of the Uniform Rank will not wear the uniform upon any occasion unless they have permission to do so by the commanding officer *or are under orders*. This must be observed—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2640. Uniform: Members of the Rank, May wear at their Lodges, when: Members of the Uniform Rank, with the consent of the Sir Knight Commander, may wear the uniform when attending their Lodges, but they must wear the prescribed jewel of the Order upon their left breast.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2641. Uniform: Does not Entitle Wearer to Admittance or Recognition: Divisions in uniform when making visitation to Lodges in session, will be required to wear the prescribed jewel of the Order, as the uniform alone does not entitle them to admittance or recognition.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

UNIFORM RANK.

2642. Ritual of, Submitted: The special committee to whom was referred the matter of preparing Ritual and Laws, of a Uniform Rank, submitted a report with a Ritual therefor, which, pending consideration, was laid over until the next session. S. L. Jour., 1878, 1652, 1657.

2643. Uniform Rank: Discharge From: Effect of: (See Discharge, Sec. 885.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2644. Uniform Rank: Disposition of Properties, on Disorganization: (See Discharge, Sec. 885.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 2032.

2645. Uniform Rank: Helmet for: Exchange of Black for Nickel Plate, Recommended: (See Helmet, Sec. 1398, and note.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2538.

2646. Uniform Rank: Divisions of May Draft By-Laws and Provide Revenue, when: (See Division, Sec. 874.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2647. Uniform Rank: To Organize Division Does Not Require Consent of Other Division. (See Divisions, Sec. 875.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2648. Uniform Rank: Organization of Division Illegal, when: (See Division, Sec. 876.) S. L. Jour., 1880, 1842, 2032.

2649. Uniform Rank: Members of Must not Wear Uniform, when: (See Uniform, Sec. 2639.) S. L., Jour., 1880, 1841, 2032.

2650. Uniform Rank: Members of Must Wear Insignia of Rank, when: In the meetings and parades of

a division of the uniform rank the members wear the uniform and insignia of their *Rank in the Division* as prescribed by the regulations, no provision is made for indicating a member's *rank in the Order*.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

2651. Uniform Rank: Holding Different Offices in, at Same Time, Prohibited: The Supreme Chancellor decided that, under the old Constitution for the Uniform Rank, there was nothing to prevent a division officer from holding an office in the Grand Division at the same time, but this is superceded by the General Laws, which prohibit the holding of two commissions for different offices at the same time.*—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

2652. Uniform Rank: Membership in: No Restriction as to Location or Residence: The Supreme Chancellor decided, there is no Law or regulation, preventing a Division in one Grand Jurisdiction from accepting as members, Knights from another Jurisdiction, provided such Knights join the division nearest their residences, this was modified and approved as follows: There is no Law preventing a Knight from joining a division wherever located. Knights are not required to join divisions nearest their residences.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2653. Uniform Rank: Reinstatement in: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2168.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2654. Uniform Rank: Reports and Dues Must be Furnished, when: The reports and dues required of the Uniform Rank, by the Constitution, must be furnished and paid by a division, though instituted but a short time previously.†—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2655. Uniform Rank: Arrears in, Deprives Member of Privileges, when: (See Arrears, Sec. 202.)

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2782, 3056.

2656. Uniform Rank: Withdrawal From Lodge Severs Membership in, when; (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2771.)

S. L., Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

*See Proviso to Art. II, General Laws, Uniform Rank.

†See Art. I, Sec. IV, Constitution Uniform Rank.

2657. Uniform Rank: Past Official Rank in not Recognized: No past official rank is provided in divisions of the Uniform Rank, and that Past Sir Knight Commanders are not entitled to wear their official uniform after the expiration of their term of office.*—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

UNIFORMING.

2658. Lodge has no Right to make Compulsory: Where a Lodge fixed the price for the ranks at \$10.00 each with the condition that immediately after the applicant is made a Knight, he should be presented with a uniform at the expense of the Lodge, *Held*, That this was in effect making uniforming compulsory, and therefore in conflict with the legislation of the Supreme Lodge.—*Appeal of J. T. Moling vs. Mount Vernon Lodge.* G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1872, 455, 456.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

2659. Of Supreme Lodge: Committee on: Leave to sit in Vacation: Supreme Chancellor Berry having called the attention of the Supreme Lodge to the fact that much of the important legislation of the Supreme Lodge, and decisions of the Supreme Chancellor had been referred to committees and never reported upon, (see Jour., 1875, 1845) a committee on unfinished business was appointed to look into and report upon these matters; (Jour., 1875, 1099) not being able to report leave was asked for and granted, to sit in vacation to report the result of its labors to the committee on Digest, and to make final report at the next session.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1161.

2660. Unfinished Business: Minutes must show the Matter to be Unfinished: The election of an officer cannot be proceeded with, under the head of "Unfinished Business" when the minutes do not show such business to be unfinished.—*Dec. of J. G. Thompson, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1876, 346, 375.

*This decision must be considered as modified to some extent by the new Laws for the Uniform Rank, which provide for "Past Official Rank," in respect to the higher offices. See Art. X. Gen. Laws U. R.

UNWRITTEN WORK.

2661. Designation of: Cannot be Altered, when: On resolution instructing the committee on Law and Supervision to designate what portions of the work are written, and unwritten, as intended by Article XXXII, not to be changed save as therein expressed, it was *held*: That the written and unwritten work, which cannot be altered save as provided in Article XXXII of the Constitution, consists;

1st. Of the work and its explanations as contained and illustrated in the Book of Diagrams in the hands of the Supreme Chancellor.

2d. Of the lectures, charges, obligations, and all written work contained in the Ritual and included in the forms and ceremonies for opening and closing the Lodge, passing from rank to rank, and conferring the different grades of rank.

3d. The forms and ceremonies as prescribed for Installation and Funeral.

4th. The forms and ceremonies as prescribed for opening and closing a Grand Lodge, and installing the officers thereof, as contained in the Grand Lodge Ritual, and also for conferring Past Chancellors rank as contained in same.

5th. The forms and ceremonies as laid down in Supreme Lodge Ritual.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1282, 1293.

2662. Unwritten Work: Duty of Lodge to Adhere to Strictly: (See Secret Work, Sec. 2475.)

G. L., N. J., Jour., July, 1870, 117, 140.

VICE CHANCELLOR.

2663. Eligibility to Office of: Any member having served in any elective or appointive office, is eligible to the office of Vice Chancellor.†—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1033, 1124.

2664. Vice Chancellor: May Sign Orders on Master of Exchequer, when: A Vice Chancellor acting

*The Article here referred to is now Article XXXIII. See Supreme Lodge Constitution, Appendix.

†This decision of Supreme Chancellor Davis is cited more at length in the Exposition, title, Eligibility, where also is noticed the attitude of Pennsylvania in respect to it.

as Chancellor Commander *pro tem.* has authority to sign orders on the Master of Exchequer. (See C. C., Sec. 629.)

G. L. Jour., Ill., 1874, 118, 180.

G. L., Jour., Ill., 1877, 156, 212.

2665. Vice Chancellor: Not Eligible to Office of Chancellor Commander, when: The Vice Chancellor is not eligible to election as Chancellor Commander previous to the expiration of his term. To be eligible he must have served a term or the unexpired portion of a term.—*Dec. of S. C. Roberts, G. C.*

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1882, 355, 364.

2666. Vice Chancellor: Not Eligible to office of Chancellor Commander, when: A Vice-Chancellor, to be eligible to the office of Chancellor Commander, must have served either a full term or the unexpired term. If elected during a term, to fill a vacancy, and he serves the residue of said term, the Law confers upon him the same honors as if he had served the full term.—*Dec. of L. P. Allen, D. D. G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1874, 28, 29, 76.

2667. Vice Chancellor: Cannot be Elected to Chancellor Commander's and Receive the Honors: *Question:* A. was elected Vice-Chancellor and served part of term; when vacancy occurring in the office of Chancellor Commander he was elected to that, and served the remainder of the term. Does he then become a Past Chancellor, or what honor does he get? *Held,* He does not pass to the Past Chancellor's chair. He can get but one honor, that of Vice-Chancellor, and he is eligible to Chancellor Commander only. *Dec. of J. W. Mavity, G. C.*

G. L., Ky., Jour., 1876, 433.

2668. Vice-Chancellor: Not Eligible to Chancellor Commander's Chair During his Term: *Resolved,* That the Vice-Chancellor cannot be elected to the office of Chancellor Commander and receive the honors of Vice-Chancellor, and Chancellor Commander, during the same term.

G. L., Del., Jour., 1880, 243, 244.

2669. Vice-Chancellor Not Entitled to Honors of Chancellor Commander, when: In case of the death of the Chancellor Commander, the Vice-Chancellor cannot be elected to fill the vacancy, and receive the honors of the office.

He can receive the honors of but one office during the term*—
Dec. of J. F. Tarr, G. C. G. L., Maine, Jour., 1875, 57, 58, 68.

2670. Vice Chancellor: Must Preside, when:
 During the absence of the Chancellor Commander the Vice Chancellor if present, must preside in the transaction of any business, but may call a Past Chancellor to the chair for the purpose of conferring the ranks.—*Dec. of J. F. Tarr, G. C.*
Dec. of C. M. Moses, G. C. G. L., Maine, Jour., 1875, 57, 68.
 G. L., Maine, Jour., 1880, 522, 590.

2671. Vice Chancellor: Duty of to Preside, when:
 In the absence of the Chancellor Commander, and Vice Chancellor, a Past Chancellor assumes the chair at the opening. During the meeting, if the Vice Chancellor enters, it is his duty to assume the Chancellor Commander's chair and preside.—
Rep. of com. on Law. G. L. W. Va., Jour., 1878, 18, 23.

2672. Vice Chancellor: Cannot Assume Station of Chancellor Commander on Account of Absence of Chancellor Commander Elect, at Installation:
 (See C. C., Sec. 634.) G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

2673. Vice Chancellor: Entitled to Rank of Past Chancellor, when: (See P. C., Sec. 1915.)
 S. L. Jour., 1884, 2775, 2988.

2674. Vice Chancellor: Is the Proper Officer to Fill Chair of Chancellor Commander, when: An illegally elected and improperly installed Chancellor Commander, is not the proper person to fill the chair of Chancellor Commander. The Vice Chancellor should take the chair until a Chancellor Commander is legally elected and properly installed.
 —*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

VOTE.

2675. By Lodges: Term "Full Vote" Defined:
 (See Construction of Constitution, Sec. 555.)
 S. L. Jour., 1878, 1617.

2676. Vote: Reconsideration of Illegal, when:
 (See Withdrawal-Card, Sec. 2787.)
 G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 33, 67.

*This accords with a practice almost universal, but there may be some question as to the policy of such a Law. See Exposition title, Eligibility.

2677. Vote: Right of Members to Change Before Announcement: Where a brother was denied the right to change his vote before the result was announced; *Held*, That, if the vote is taken by yeas and nays, there is authority for changing a vote, when the vote is read over for correction, that all may be properly marked. If the vote is taken by the usual sign of the Order, the change of the vote might properly be made before the negative is put, as it is not a full question until then, but not after.—*Dec. of J. D. Heritage, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1874, 478, 566.

2678. Vote: Members Neglecting to: Legality of: Where, upon taking a vote, there were about twenty members in the room, six of whom only participated in the vote, five in favor and one against the measure. On the question, as to whether the vote was a legal one, the Chancellor Commander ruled that it was. *Held*, On appeal, that the vote was perfectly legal and the ruling of the Chancellor Commander thereon correct.*—*Dec. of T. G. Sample, G. C.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 28, 176.

2679. Vote: Rising: Manner of Taking: When a division upon a vote is called, the Chancellor Commander may require the brothers to rise to their feet, but each one voting must give the voting sign, in order to be counted by the Master at Arms.—*Dec. of P. Lowry, G. C.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1871, 182, 260.

2680. Vote: By Lodges: Construction of Constitution: The Constitution of West Virginia contained the following: "Art. I. It shall be composed of all Past Chancellors in good standing in Subordinate Lodges in the state, who shall be permitted to vote for Grand Lodge officers, and representatives, to the Supreme Lodge, and on any subject before the Grand Lodge, except when a vote by Lodges may be called for by five representatives, when each Lodge represented shall be entitled to one vote only, through its representatives." Under this provision the Grand Lodge held that a vote by Lodges, could be called on the election of Grand Lodge officers when Past Chancellors would not be allowed to vote. On ap-

*Parliamentary Law, as well as express rule, in some Jurisdictions, gives a member the right to call for a "full vote." Had the member in this instance, demanded this right and been refused, the result might have been different.

peal to the Supreme Lodge the Grand Lodge was sustained.—
Appeal of H. A. Uthman, P. G. C. vs. G. L. W. Va.

S. L., Jour., 1884, 3038.

2681. Vote: Blanks Cast are not Votes, and are not to be Counted: (See Ante, Sec. 1016.)

G. L., N. C., Jour., 1881, 10, 45.

VOTING.

2682. Right of Chancellor Commander to Compel, when: A Chancellor Commander may compel brothers to vote, either in case of a ball ballot, or upon any question before the Lodge. It is obligatory upon members of a Lodge to obey the orders of a Chancellor Commander. If a member is aggrieved by any such order, he may seek redress through the proper channel. If a Chancellor Commander errs in issuing the order, he is liable for the error—*Dec. of W. H. Lee, G. C.*

G. L. Jour., Mass., 1878, 1000, 1019.

2683. Voting: Duty of Member in Respect to: It is the duty of every member to vote on petitions when present in the Lodge, but may be excused by unanimous consent. *Dec. of J. S. Cain, G. C.* (See Fines, Sec. 1200 and note.)

G. L., Miss., Jour., 1876, 28, 55.

2684. Voting: Members Compelled to Exercise Right of, when: Every member present is compelled to vote upon questions before the Lodge, unless excused or when personally interested.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1877, 385.

2685. Voting: On all Questions Compulsory, Unless Excused: Where the Chancellor Commander decided "that all members present should vote upon all questions before the Lodge, unless excused;" *Held*, In the absence of any Supreme or Grand Lodge Law directly upon this subject, the Chancellor Commander is sustained under the rules of parliamentary law.—*Dec. of L. L. Bass, G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 19.

2686. Voting: Grand Officer's Right of: Grand officers, although not representatives, are entitled to vote under the representative system. (See Officers. Sec. 1723.)

S. L., Jour., 1871, 361, 391.

2687. Voting: In Supreme Lodge: Representatives and Past Grand Chancellors Refused Right of, when: (See Representative, Sec. 2062.)

S. L. Jour., 1871, 426.

2688. Voting: Two-Third Vote: Meaning of Explained: The term "two-third vote" does not always mean that the vote is taken by the usual voting sign. It may refer to a ballot.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*

G. L. Ill., Jour., 1883, 978, 1036.

2689. Voting: Of Members Present: Construction of Law: Where the Law requires a vote in a particular way by the members present, it refers to those members present who are entitled to vote.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1883, 978.

2690. Voting: Members Should not Disclose Manner of, when: No brother has a right to say that he voted on an application for rank, or membership, in the affirmative. If one could do so, all could who so voted, and consequently, it would thus be known who cast the negative ballots.—*Dec. of J. S. Farrington, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1872, 179.
Rep. of com. on, Jour., 1873, 218.

2691. Voting: Reasons for Cannot be Demanded: A Chancellor Commander or a Lodge, cannot compel a member to state why he has voted, for or against, a question before the Lodge.—*Dec. of E. T. Daneker, G. C.*

G. L., Md., 1876, 61, 164.

2692. Voting: Member Cannot be Called Upon to Explain his Reasons for, when: (See Black Ball, Sec. 480.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1879, 1057, 1090.

2693. Voting: Rights of Chancellor Commander in Respect to: (See C. C., 614.)

G. L., Iowa, Jour., 1874, 140.

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1870, 243, 260.

2694. Voting: Rights of the Chancellor Commander in Respect to: The Chancellor Commander is not entitled to vote, except in the election of officers, or in a vote taken by ballot, or when the Lodge is equally divided on a question, when he may have the casting vote.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 373, 374.

*This rule must necessarily be invaded, however, in some Jurisdictions, where there are just a quorum of votes present, including the Chancellor Commander, and

2695. Voting: Illegal when Member is in Arrears: Where the By-Laws of a Lodge provide that "No member shall be entitled to vote on any question before the Lodge, who is three dollars or more in arrears," and where the dues of such Lodge are \$1.00 per month, a member who is three months in arrears is not entitled to vote, and his vote cast in an election for officers, is illegal.—*Dec. of L. C. Snyder, G. C.*
G. L., Col., Jour., 1879, 9.

2696. Voting: Member's Right of, Cannot be Denied, when: A Lodge cannot make a By-Law to compel a member to vote, and as a penalty for not voting, deprive the member of the right to vote on any other question during that session.*—*Dec. of B. W. Morris, G. C.*
G. L., Ky., Jour., 1881, 745, 809.

2697. Voting: Rights of Newly Charged Knight in Respect to: On a query propounded, it was held, that a newly charged Knight has the right to a vote in the Lodge on the same evening that he receives the ranks, and becomes a member of the Lodge.—*Dec. of W. H. Gillum, G. C.*
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1882, 171, 161, 163.

2698. Voting: Lodge Cannot Change Manner of: A Lodge has no right by resolution to change the manner of voting from the usual sign of a Knight, to vote by ballot.—*Dec. of Wm. Ward, G. C.*
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1877, 857, 902.

VISITORS.

2699. Objections Against: Made How: Objections cannot be made to a member in good standing, and otherwise correct, while visiting another Lodge. If any one is satisfied he is unworthy to sit in a Lodge room, he must proceed against him under our penal Laws, or keep silent.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

2700. Visitors May be Required to Exhibit Receipt for Dues: A Chancellor Commander may require a

when it requires at least a quorum of votes to decide any measure. In such a case, the Chancellor Commander would be compelled to vote on every question, or the Lodge could not legally transact business. Jour. of Pa., July, 1872, 374.

*It seems to be a well settled principle now that a member may be subjected to a fine for not voting, (see Fines) and a member may pay this fine if he does not desire to vote on any given question. The above decision simply denies the right of a Lodge to prevent a brother voting on a question upon which he may desire to vote.

visiting member presenting an order for the S. A. P. W. to show a receipt for dues, before instructing him in the word. A receipt should always accompany an order for the S. A. P. W. Only the official receipt can be recognized as legal.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1227, 1296.

2701. Visitors: Lodge Cannot Exclude, when: (See Secret Session, Sec. 2470.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1871, 58; Jour., 1872, 41.

2702. Visitors: May be Admitted, when: Visiting brother may be admitted on, the S. A. P. W., who may not be able to give the Rank Pass Words.--*Dec. of F. R. Allen, G. C.*

G. L., Mo., Jour., 1874, 67.

2703. Visitors: Examination and Introduction of: When a visitor from another Jurisdiction gains admission to the outer, and ante-room, he shall send his name to the Chancellor Commander, who shall appoint a committee who shall repair to the ante-room and examine him in reference to his knowledge of the secret work of the Order, and when satisfied with his qualifications to sit in the body of the Lodge, he shall enter with him and introduce him to the Chancellor Commander and the Lodge.

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1871, 76, 88.

2704. Visitors: Should be Examined, when: A visiting Knight in possession of S. A. P. W., only, should be examined in the secret work to prove himself entitled to remain in the Lodge.†—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Md., Jour., 1877, 385.

2705. Visitors: Improper to Admit, when: It is improper to admit a brother of another Lodge who is not in possession of the S. A. P. W., or an order therefor, from the Chancellor Commander of his Lodge, properly signed and sealed, accompanied by an "official receipt for dues covering current term.‡—*Dec. of J. A. Hinsey, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1883, 637, 741.

*While this is in consonance with reason, and is undoubtedly with the practice, it is nevertheless in conflict with a later decision by the same officer. See Official Receipt Sec. 1789, and Note; also Expo., title "Official Receipt."

†This implies the right of a visitor to admission without the official receipt. This seems to be in accord with the current of the latter decision, that the receipt is what it purports to be, an *evidence* of good standing, though not essential when the visitor shows himself to be otherwise qualified. See Exposition, title "Official Receipt."

‡Inasmuch as it is now very generally conceded that the official receipt is not absolutely essential, but *may* be demanded by the Chancellor Commander, the closing

2706. Visitors: A Lodge has no Right to Pass a Resolution Discriminating Against, when: Where two Lodges passed similar resolutions to the effect, that two certain brothers should not be permitted to visit the Lodges respectively: *Held*, That the action was unjust, and that no brother Knight could be deprived of any of his rights, except in accordance with the Laws of the Order.—*Dec. of A. G. Levy, G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., Jan., 1870, 250, 287.

2707. Visitor: Entitled to Admission Having the Semi-Annual Pass-Word: A traveling brother, from another Jurisdiction, who is in possession of the S. A. P. W., is entitled to visit any Lodge in this Jurisdiction*—*Dec. of D. McClure, G. C.* G. L., Cal., Jour., 1877, 1016, 1073, 1085.

2708. Visitors: Rights of in Respect to Speaking: Visiting brothers have no right to speak in a Lodge unless permitted. If they discover anything wrong, they may prefer charges, and are competent witnesses.—*Dec. of A. T. Cavis, G. C.* G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1872, 439, 468.

2709. Visitors: To the Grand Lodge: Admission of without Pass-Word Improper: Where visitors from another Jurisdiction asked to be admitted to a Grand Lodge, but are without the Grand Lodge pass-word, and where the Grand Chancellor ruled that, being without the pass-word they could not be admitted, which ruling was reversed by the Grand Lodge, and the visiting brothers admitted: *Held*, That the ruling of the Grand Chancellor was correct, and that the decision of the Grand Lodge be reversed.—*Appeal of W. W. Admire, vs. G. L. of Kan.* S. L. Jour., 1884, 3049, 3050.

VISITING LODGE.

2710. Manner of Gaining Admission by: There is a method by which a Lodge, as a body, can be admitted to the castle hall of a Lodge session, without the pass-word being given by each individual member at the inner door. It is competent for the Chancellor Commander to appoint the

words of the above decision import a requirement not exactly commanded by the Law. It is a safe rule however, and may be departed from only, where no harm can possibly arise. See Official Receipt.

*This is in accordance with the current of the later decisions, as to the non-essentiality of the official receipt. (See Official Receipt, Secs. 1788, 1791, 1792.)

Master-at-Arms to take the pass-word from the visitors in the ante-room, when the Lodge may be admitted in a body.

S. L., Jour., 1874, 913, 935.

VOUCHING.

2711. Not Allowed in the Order: No vouching is allowed in the Order under any circumstances.

S. L. Jour., 1870, 229.

2712. Vouching: Not Permitted: No brother has the right to vouch for another, vouching is not allowed in the Order.—*Dec. of R. B. Innes, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1871, 66, 86.

2713. Vouching: Not Permitted, to Secure Admission: One brother has no right to vouch for another, who desires admission, he must work his way into the Lodge.—*Dec. of Wm. Ward, G.C.*

G. L., N. J., Jour., 1877, 858, 902.

VACANCY.

2714. In Subordinate Lodge Office: Cannot be Declared, when: (See Charges, Sec. 669.)

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1875, 694, 729.

2715. Vacancy: Mere Absence of Chancellor Commander From State, does not Create: A Chancellor Commander, who leaves the state, even permanently does not, thereby, forfeit his office; to create a vacancy there must be some infringement of the Law.—*Dec. of J. S. Shropshire, G. C.*

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 418, 462.

2716. Vacancy: In Office of Past Chancellor how Filled: (See P. C., Sec. 1886.)

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1876, 419, 462.

2717. Vacancy: In Office of Chancellor Commander how Filled: Vacancies in office are filled in the manner of original selection, and officers so serving, are entitled to the honors of the term.—*Dec. of W. O. Sides, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1878, 16, 36.

2718. Vacancy: Does not Follow Removal from State, when: (See Removal Sec. 2119.)

G. L. N. Y., Jour., 1882, 13, 40.

2719. Vacancy: In Office Cannot be Declared Without Notice, when: (See Removal, Sec. 2122.)
G. L., Va., Jour., 1882, 46, 47.

2720. Vacancy: In Office Cannot be Declared, when: A provision in the By-Laws of a Subordinate Lodge declaring an office vacant, in case the incumbent shall be absent for three successive weeks, cannot be enforced until a charge has been preferred, and the brother given an opportunity to defend himself.*—*Dec. of J. A. Sweezy, G. C.*
G. L., Mich., Jour., 1880, 60, 87.

2721. Vacancy: In Office, Right of Chancellor Commander to Declare, in Certain Cases: (See Bonds, Sec. 284.)
G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 258, 259.

2722. Vacancy: In Office Effected by Suspension: (See Sup. Rep., Sec. 2310.)
G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 135.

WITHDRAWAL-CARD.

2723. Good until Revoked or Deposited: *Resolved*, That Withdrawal-Cards be considered good until revoked or deposited, and that all legislation inconsistent therewith, be repealed.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
S. L., Jour., 1876, 1309, 1310.

2724. Withdrawal-Card: Good until Revoked: Declaration of Issuance, Severs Connection: The declaration of the issuance of a card severs the connection of the member with the Order, whether the card is taken or not, and such card remains in force until revoked or deposited.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*
G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2725. Withdrawal-Card: Good Until Revoked: Legislation Construed: The Supreme Chancellor decided, that the legislation making cards good until revoked, applied to all cards heretofore issued.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*
S. L. Jour., 1877, 1371, 1423.

*It has been held that a resolution declaring an office vacant, is a charge, and it would seem that is a sufficient charge, provided the brother has notice. See Notice, Sec. 1712.

2726. Withdrawal-Card: Is not a Visiting Card: Withdrawal-Cards cannot, and must not be used for, or recognized in any sense as, "Visiting Cards." A member without the S. A. P. W., cannot obtain it on a Withdrawal-Card alone.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

2727. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of: Membership Dates from Election: Dues Chargeable, when: (See Dues, Sec. 936.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1875, 26, 183, 184.

2728. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of: Rejection: New Application, Construction of Law: Where a member on leaving his own Jurisdiction, draws his card and deposits it in a Lodge in the Jurisdiction to which he removed, and was rejected, desiring then to deposit it in his old Lodge from which he withdrew, he makes application for that purpose, when it is found that the requisite term has not elapsed since his rejection in the foreign Jurisdiction, and his application was refused. *Held*, The action of the Chancellor Commander in refusing the application was correct. The intention of the Law is to prevent a balloting for a candidate who has been rejected by any Lodge of the Order. This construction of the Law is evidently the correct one, when the questions propounded to the candidate in the ante-room are considered.*—*Rep. of com. on Law.* (See Exposition, title, Withdrawal-Card.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1872, 33.

2729. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of Requires an Application the Same as for Initiation: (See Application, Sec. 101.)

G. L., Pa., Jour., 1880, 31, 177.

2730. Withdrawal-Card: Lodge Cannot Refuse to Grant, when: A Lodge cannot refuse to grant a member a Withdrawal-Card if he is in good standing and clear on the books.—*Dec. of J. T. Caldwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., Jan., 1875, 674, 690.

2731. Withdrawal-Card: May be Retained Until Paid for: Where the Lodge grants a member a card, but before the delivery thereof, it is discovered he has not paid

*It will be borne in mind that Pennsylvania adopted the question book several years before the Supreme Lodge made obligatory a similar precaution. (See Jour., of Pa., July, 1869, 313, 382-3.)

the usual fee therefor. Upon demand the brother refused to pay the fee. It had been the practice and the custom of the Lodge to demand and receive a fee of one dollar for Withdrawal-Cards. *Held*, That in the absence of Law, practice and custom obtain. There being no Law requiring Lodges to furnish cards free of charge, the Lodge may therefore deliver the card or retain it until paid for.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.*
G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1873, 539, 540, 595.

2732. Withdrawal-Card: Member Holding May be Charged and Tried: (See Charges, Sec. 677.)
G. L., N. J., Jour., 1875, 596, 689.

2733. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of: What Ballot on, Required: (See Ballot, Sec. 368.)
S. L. Jour., 1875, 1042, 1114.

2734. Withdrawal-Card: Granted Without Ballot, when: When an application is made for a Withdrawal-Card by a member entitled to receive it, the Chancellor Commander shall ask if there is any valid objection to the granting of it, and none appearing, the card shall be granted without ballot.—*Dec. of D. W. Day, G. C.*
G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2735. Withdrawal-Card: No Vote Required in Granting: It is not proper for a Lodge to vote on a member's application for a Withdrawal-Card. The application must be made either personally or in writing in open Lodge, and if the applicant be clear on the books, free from charges, and there is no valid objections, the application shall be granted by the Chancellor Commander as a matter of course.—*Dec. of R. B. Mitchell, G. C.*
G. L., Nev., Jour., 1883, 626, 666, 679.

2736. Withdrawal-Card: No Vote Necessary in Granting: When a brother asks for a Withdrawal-Card, a vote is unnecessary to grant it.—*Dec. of Wm. S. Wood, G. C.*
G. L., Ind., Jour., July, 1875, 139, 188.

2737. Withdrawal-Card: Must be Signed by the Holder: Otherwise Informal and Should not be Received: Where the blank, on the face of a Withdrawal-Card reserved for the "*signature of the holder*," is filled by

the signature of the Keeper of Records and Seal of the Lodge issuing it, the card is, upon its face, informal, and the Lodge receiving it with an application to deposit it, should return it to the brother. It is not necessary that the brother sign the card in the presence of the officers of the Lodge issuing it.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Ind., Jour., 1880, 261.

2738. Withdrawal-Card: Defective for Want of Signature of Holder: Application Necessary on Deposit of: Where a card is presented not bearing the signature of the holder, and without a formal written application; *Held*, The Lodge has no right to receive and act upon it, nor appoint the usual investigating committee.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 467, 484.

2739. Withdrawal-Card: Applicant Cannot be Charged Dues, when: An applicant for a Withdrawal-Card cannot be charged dues for the remainder of the quarter in which he takes his card. The granting of a card severs the connection and a Lodge, cannot charge dues to a person not a member.—*Dec. of Max J. Alwens, G. C.*

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 10, 33.

2740. Withdrawal-Card: Brother Holding not Subject to Dues: (See Dues, Sec. 924.)

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 19.

2741. Withdrawal-Card: Is the only Method of Severing Connection with Lodge: Under present state of the Laws, the only way a member can sever his connection with his Lodge, is by Withdrawal-Card.—*Rep. of com. on State of Order.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1875, 52.

2742. Withdrawal-Card: Admission by Consent of Sister Lodge not Necessary: (See Applicant, Sec. 80.)

G. L., Kan., Jour., 1884, 9, 33.

2743. Withdrawal-Card: Issued to Member of Defunct Lodge, when: A member of a defunct Lodge, not twelve months in arrears for dues, at the time of the dissolution of his Lodge, is entitled to a Withdrawal-Card from the Grand Lodge, but a member in arrears for more than twelve months' dues, must pay in addition to the regular fee,

one year's dues, the amount to be governed by the By-Laws of said defunct Lodge.—*Dec. of J. R. Bennett, G. C.*

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1883, 23, 122.

2744. Withdrawal-Card: For Members of Defunct Lodges: Form of Authorized: *Resolved*, That the S. K. of R. and S. is hereby directed to prepare, as soon as practicable, a form of card, to be used by the Supreme Lodge and the Grand Lodges, in granting cards to members of defunct Lodges in their Jurisdictions, said card to be furnished to Grand Lodges at the same price now charged for Withdrawal-Card.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3023.

2745. Withdrawal-Card: May be Revoked Before Deposited: A Lodge can revoke a Withdrawal-Card for cause, at any time before it has been deposited.—*Dec. of M. E. Kuhn, G. C.*

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1879, 549, 584.

2746. Withdrawal-Card: May be Withheld until Assessments are Paid: (See Assessments, Sec. 18 and note.)

G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1882, 763, 806.

2747. Withdrawal-Card: Certificate of Past Rank Essential, when: On the *query*: "Can a Lodge receive a member from another Jurisdiction, by card, as Past Chancellor, in the absence of a certificate of Past Rank from the Lodge granting the card; *Held*, That it could not be done —*Rul. of O. J. Brown, G. C.*

G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 6.

2748. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot Include, or be Issued to more than one Member: A Withdrawal-Card cannot be issued to several members jointly. It can only contain the name of one member.—*Dec. of H. M. Kutchin, G. C.*

G. L., Wis., Jour., 1880, 290, 334.

2749. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit and Rejection of: Law as to New Application in Certain Cases: (See Rejection, Sec. 2204.)

G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 164, 166, 171.

2750. Withdrawal-Card: Proper for Lodge to Charge for: It is proper and legitimate for Lodges to charge a fee for Withdrawal-Cards.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1826, 2003.

*As to the exclusive right of the Supreme Lodge to issue cards, form, and certificates of all kinds, see Sec. 1311.

2751. Withdrawal-Card: Right of Member to: Price of: It is not in accordance with the Laws of the Order for a Lodge to charge a brother more than the regular price for a Withdrawal-Card. His right to a card is one that cannot be taken from him if he is in good standing.—*Dec. of H. L. Howard, G. C.* G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1874, 8, 42.

2752. Withdrawal-Card: Price of, Regulated by the Lodges: On a *query* propounded as to the right of a Lodge to admit members by card for less than five dollars; *Held*, That it was a subject for Subordinate Lodges to determine.—*Dec. of Maner Jenkins, G. C.*

G. L., W. Va., Jour., Nov. 1874, 12, 31.

2753. Withdrawal-Card: Status of Member Holding: A member who has taken a Withdrawal-Card has severed his connection with his Lodge, and is debarred from all advantages and privileges in that, or any other Lodge of the Order.—*Dec. of H. L. Howard, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1874, 8, 42.

2754. Withdrawal-Card: Duplicate May be Granted, when: A Lodge can grant a duplicate Withdrawal-Card in case of loss.—*Dec. of C. A. Lee, G. C.*

G. L., Rhode Island, Jour., 1876, 16, 34, 35.

2755. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of in Lodge Issuing it: What Action Necessary: A Lodge will take the same action in accepting a Withdrawal-Card which had been issued by it, as it would accepting one granted by any other Lodge.—*Dec. of C. D. Little, G. C.*

G. L., Mich., Jour., 1878, 10, 38.

2756. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of: In Lodge From Which Taken: A member severing his connection with his Lodge by Withdrawal-Card, may renew his connection therewith by deposit of his card, which may be done on the same terms required of any other member.—*Dec. of W. E. Moore, G. C.*

G. L., N. H., Jour., 1880, 19, 34.

2757. Withdrawal-Card: Chancellor Commander May Grant, when: On the question as to whether it was absolutely necessary that an application for a

Withdrawal-Card be made in open Lodge, or whether the Chancellor Commander could grant it in the interim: *Held*, That it being a special function of the Chancellor Commander, to represent and act for the Lodge, when not in session, and as the granting of Withdrawal-Cards is not a matter at all optional with the Lodge, (provided the Constitutional requirements are complied with) the Chancellor Commander, if he is certain that the applicant is entitled to the card, may grant the same, reporting his action to the Lodge. The Lodge, having the power to annul and recall the same if there shall appear at any time, reason for so doing, it cannot suffer by the exercise of this authority by the Chancellor Commander*—*Dec. of H. M. Kutchim, G. D.* G. L., Wis., Jour., 1879, 207, 240.

2758. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot be Granted to Member Suspended: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2151.) G. L., Neb., Jour., 1878, 548, 576.

2759. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot be Revoked After Deposit of: After a Withdrawal-Card has been deposited in a Lodge, the Lodge granting it cannot revoke it.—*Dec. of F. P. Wiley, G. C. Reversed.* G. L., Mo., Jour., 1881, 13, 61.

2760. Withdrawal-Card: May be Recalled and Annulled When Granted by Mistake: Where a Withdrawal-Card was issued to a brother by mistake, he never having applied for it, nor authorized any one to apply for it; *Held*, That the Lodge could recall and annul the card.—*Rep. of com. on Law.* G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1874, 708.

2761. Withdrawal-Card: May be Annulled and Recalled for Cause: A card can be recalled or annulled by the Lodge granting the same, for proper cause, so long as it remains in the possession of the person to whom it was granted; but it cannot be recalled or annulled after he has released possession of it and it has become the property of a Subordinate Lodge.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 140.

2762. Withdrawal-Card: What Action Necessary to Recall or Annul: To recall or annul a card,

*The Grand Lodge affirming this decision, did not want it to be taken as a precedent, and held that in no case should the Chancellor Commander do this without the consent of the Grand Chancellor.

charges would first have to be preferred, after which, a motion passed to recall or annul the same, and notice sent to the brother of the action of the Lodge, with time when the matter will be considered.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Jan., 1873, 140.

2763. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot be Revoked Except for Cause: A Lodge having granted a card cannot revoke the action, except for causes which would be ground for a trial upon charges.—*Dec. of E. W. Scott, G. C.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Aug., 1876, 450, 547..

2764. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot be Recalled, or Action Granting Rescinded by Simple Motion: Where a Lodge passed a motion recalling a card granted, without cause appearing why it should be annulled, and where a motion prevailed rescinding the action granting the card; *Held*, A vote of the majority granting a card severs the connection of the applicant with the Lodge, whether it is taken out or not. A card may be recalled or annulled by the Lodge for proper cause &c. In this case, no cause appearing, the motion to recall was illegal, and consequently the motion to rescind. The proper course for the brother to pursue, would be to present his card accompanied by an application for membership as provided in the Constitution.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*

G. L., Pa., Jour., Feb., 1875, 386.

2765. Withdrawal-Card: May be Revoked and the Holder Disciplined: (See Discipline, Sec. 905.)

G. L., Neb., Jour., 1881, 690, 705.

2766. Withdrawal-Card: Can only be Annulled for Purposes of Trial: Under a Law empowering a Lodge to annul a Withdrawal-Card, they cannot do so except for the purpose of trial, and in case of acquittal, the member is restored to all the rights previously possessed under the card.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 384, 448.

2767. Withdrawal-Card: May be Granted to a Member Suspended, when: When a member is suspended for a definite period, and whose Lodge thereafter becomes defunct, may, after the expiration of the period of his suspension, obtain a Withdrawal-Card from the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of E. C. Race, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1878, 267, 292.

2768. Withdrawal-Card: Conditions Essential to the Granting of: A brother applying for a Withdrawal-Card must pay for the same, and all dues and assessments up to the time of application, and cannot receive the S. A. P. W., except for the term in which the card is granted.—*Dec. of J. J. Acker, G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1878, 15, 51.

2769. Withdrawal-Card: Member Entitled to when: Effect of Vote Granting: Any member who is square on the books, and free from charges is entitled to a card, and, upon application and payment of fee, it shall be voted. A Withdrawal-Card takes effect on the date it is voted, and membership is severed at that time, whether the card is taken or not or whether it is actually issued or not.—*Dec. of B. T. Chase, G. C. of Maine.—Dec. of E. S. Mallory, G. C. of Tenn.*

G. L., Maine, Jour., 1879, 384, 471.

G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1881, 449, 483.

2770. Withdrawal-Card: Granting of, Severs Connection with Lodge: The granting of a Withdrawal-Card severs a person's connection with the Order whether the same be taken or not.—*Dec. of G. F. Taylor, G. C., Ala., Dec. of E. T. Haines, G. C., Ohio.* G. L., Ala., Jour., 1878, 312, 382.
G. L., Ohio, Jour., 1872, 109, 155.

2771. Withdrawal-Card: Taking of From Lodge Severs Connection with Uniform Rank: A Sir Knight cannot legally retain his membership in a division of the Uniform Rank when he has obtained a Withdrawal-Card from his Lodge, and held said card for over a year without depositing the same.—*Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2783, 3056.

2772. Withdrawal-Card: Granting of: Its Effect on Membership: Duty of Keeper of Records and Seal: The K. of R. and S. cannot grant a Withdrawal-Card, he can only certify that the Lodge granted it, and it binds the Lodge, whether the K. of R. and S. did his duty or not, in notifying the applicant when granted by the Lodge. The holder is released from membership, and cannot be made to suffer for non-performance of duty, by the K. of R. and S. A Withdrawal-Card severs membership, and all dues stop from the time it is granted by the Lodge. Dues follow membership;

membership ceases when a Lodge grants a Withdrawal-Card. Dues and benefits cease with membership.—*Dec. of T. Harde-
man, Jr., G. C.* G. L., Ga., Jour., 1875, 141.

2773. Withdrawal-Card: Granting of Severs Connection with the Order: A card goes into effect as soon as granted, and it severs all connection between the Lodge and applicant, whether the same is taken or not.*—*Dec. of J. W. Root, G. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., Jan., 1871, 440, 478.

2774. Withdrawal-Card: Effect of when taken by Grand Lodge Officer: An officer of the Grand Lodge, taking a Withdrawal-Card from his Lodge, does not vacate his office thereby, if the same is immediately deposited in the office of the G. K. of R. and S., accompanying an application for a charter for a new Lodge; or if, on occasion of the surrender of the charter of the Lodge, or of a change of Lodge or residence, such card being deposited in a Subordinate Lodge of the Jurisdiction within a month from the granting of the same, provided, that until such card be so deposited the officer holding it can discharge no official act.—*Recom. of E. C. Race, G. C.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1878, 264, 292.

2775. Withdrawal-Card: Cannot be Granted while Charges are Pending: A Lodge has no right to grant a Withdrawal-Card while charges are pending.—*Dec. of W. R. McCormick, G. C.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1882, 977.

2776. Withdrawal-Card: A Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor Cannot Issue, when: A Grand Lodge has no power to issue Withdrawal-Cards to members of a reorganized Lodge. When a defunct Lodge is reorganized all the old members become subject to its Jurisdiction.—*Dec. of S. J. Willet, G. C.* (See Good Standing, Sec. 1374.)

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1877, 157, 159, 218.

2777. Withdrawal-Card: Necessary when Member Desires to Join Another Lodge: (See New Lodge, Sec. 1701 and note.) S. L. Jour., 1870, 225.

2778. Withdrawal-Card: To be Issued to Members of Defunct Lodges in Louisiana: (See Defunct Lodges, Sec. 889.) S. L. Jour., 1882, 2411, 2473.

*The Grand Chancellor, in this decision, also held that a Lodge had no right to grant a card unless it is paid for. That a Lodge *may*, or may not, charge for a card, seems to be the practice now. A charge is usually made, however.

2779. Withdrawal-Card: Certificate of Membership Issued in Lieu of, when: In cases of defunct Lodges in states and territories, where no Grand Lodge exists, the Supreme Chancellor is authorized, upon satisfactory evidence, to issue to members thereof, certificates of Membership, which shall take the place of Withdrawal-Cards, and shall be received as such, by the Lodge in which they are deposited.—*Recom. of G. W. Lindsay, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1882, 2279, 2473.

2780. Withdrawal-Card: Clearance Certificate Cannot Issue in Lieu of: (See G. L., Sec. 1311.)
S. L. Jour., 1882, 2274, 2465.

2781. Withdrawal-Card: Brother Holding Cannot Lose Honors Obtained: A brother cannot lose honors already obtained by a transfer of membership. His past official rank shall be stated in the Withdrawal-Card.—*Dec. of D. B. Woodruff, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1880, 1828, 2004.

2782. Withdrawal-Card: Vote Granting Cannot be Reconsidered: A vote granting a Withdrawal-Card cannot be reconsidered, the moment it is granted it is constructively in possession of the applicant and can be taken from him only in the manner prescribed by Law.—*Dec. of R. L. C. White, G. C.* G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1880, 390, 425.

2783. Withdrawal-Card: A Member Holding, is not Entitled to Benefits: (See Benefits, Sec. 410.)
G. L., Tenn., Jour., 1880, 391, 425.

2784. Withdrawal-Card: A Vote Granting Cannot be Reconsidered: The Supreme Chancellor decided that he could see no objections to a Lodge reconsidering a vote granting a Withdrawal-Card, but only at the request of the holder of the card, which the Supreme Lodge disapproved.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1228, 1296.

2785. Withdrawal-Card: A Motion Granting Cannot be Reconsidered: A motion granting a Withdrawal-Card cannot be reconsidered or rescinded. A card once granted severs the connection of the member with the Order.—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C., on appeal of F. Kwapil vs. Ottakar Lodge, Ill.* G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 396, 442.

2786. Withdrawal-Card: Once Granted, a Motion to Rescind is not in Order: Where, on motion,

a duplicate card was granted a brother, and at the next meeting action was taken rescinding the motion granting the card, *Held*, The motion to rescind is not admissible.—*Dec. of H. Wellenvoss, G. C.* G. L., Ky., Jour., 1877, 471.

2787. Withdrawal-Card: Vote Granting Cannot be Reconsidered: The reconsideration of a vote granting a Withdrawal-Card is illegal, a Withdrawal-Card can only be revoked for purpose of impeachment or trial.—*Dec. of J. F. Van Nort, G. V. C.* G. L., N. Y., Jour., 1883, 33, 67.

2788. Withdrawal-Card: Order Granting Cannot be Rescinded, when: A Withdrawal-Card having been granted, the order granting it cannot be rescinded, even on request of the brother or on motion and vote of the Lodge. If the brother declines to take the card, his connection nevertheless ceases.—*Dec. of J. R. Carnahan, G. C.*

G. L., Ind., Jour., 1881, 14, 63, 64.

2789. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of: Date of Membership: (See Membership, Sec. 1634.)

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1611, 1640.

2790. Withdrawal-Card: Affiliating on: Annuling Proceedings: A member of the Order applied for admission to a Lodge by card, but did not present his card, offering in lieu thereof an official receipt, showing that he had paid for a card. Upon this he was balloted for and elected to membership. The D. D. G. C. afterward *annulled* the proceeding, declaring the brother not a member of the Lodge, which action the Grand Lodge sustained: *Held*, On appeal, that—1st. The Grand Lodge of Ontario has not the power to annul the action of a Subordinate Lodge without trial. 2nd. A brother should not be held responsible for the illegal action of a Lodge. 3d. A brother admitted to membership in good faith cannot be expelled, or suspended, unless by due process of Law, according to the Constitution and By-Laws. 4th. The D. D. G. C. transcended his power in annulling the action of the Ivanhoe Lodge, and the error was not made right by the action of the Grand Lodge.—*Appeal of G. H. Mitchell, vs. G. L. of Ontario.*

S. L., Jour., 1878, 1625, 1626.

2791. Withdrawal-Card: Duty of Reinstated Lodge to Issue to Old Members Only: It is the duty of a reinstated Lodge to grant cards to those former members

who were in good standing, with no charges pending against them in the old Lodge, who shall make application.—*Dec. of Wm. Wilson, G.C.* G. L., Mass., Jour., 1877, 833, 834, 866, 868, 869.

2792. Withdrawal-Card: Member of Defunct Lodge's Right to on Reorganization: Where a Lodge U. D. becomes defunct, but is afterwards granted a charter by special legislation, and is reorganized under the same name and number: *Held*, That the Grand Lodge had no right to issue a Withdrawal-Card to a member of the defunct Lodge, for the reasons:

1. "That the present Imperial Lodge was a continuation of the body formerly under dispensation.

2. "That all members in good standing at the time of the surrender of said dispensation, regained membership by the issuance of the charter to present body.

3. "That the present No. 37 had jurisdiction and control over all persons who appeared on the roll of the body which, while under dispensation, became defunct.

4. "That those who are in arrears, according to the books of the old body, U. D., had a right to a card, upon tender of the amount appearing against them."—*Appeal of Imperial Lodge No. 37 vs. G. L. of Ill.* S. L. Jour., 1878, 1618.

2793. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of in Foreign Jurisdiction: Consent to: On the following *query*, "Can a brother holding a Withdrawal-Card, and residing in one state or Jurisdiction, deposit his card in a Lodge of another state or Jurisdiction, especially if there are Lodges in the immediate vicinity of his residence?" It was *Held*, "That under said clause and subdivision 14 of the same section and article, said question should be answered that the deposit of card could not be made in the case cited "without the written consent of the Lodge nearest his residence." S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1608.

2794. Withdrawal-Card: How Granted: The Supreme Chancellor decided, that an applicant for a Withdrawal-Card for a member not present might be made by a member present, at the request of the brother desiring the card; *Held*, That the decision was in conflict with the Supreme Lodge Constitution.*—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1507, 1607.

*See Expo. title Withdrawal-Card.

2795. Withdrawal-Card: Member must pay fee for: A member who is entitled to a Withdrawal-Card cannot demand the same without paying the fee, on the ground that the Supreme Lodge Law says that "thereupon a card shall be granted."—*Dec. of W. A. Schmitt, G. C.*

G. L., Ill., Jour., 1879, 385, 448.

2796. Withdrawal-Card: Issued by Grand Chancellor, to Pages and Esquires, when: In case of a Subordinate Lodge being suspended, or surrendering its charter, a Grand Chancellor may issue Withdrawal-Cards to Pages or Esquires of such extinct Lodges to connect themselves with a Lodge in that or any other Jurisdiction, on such terms as are provided in the local Laws.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508, 1607.

2797. Withdrawal-Card: Officers Holding Entitled to Sit in Supreme Lodge, when: (See Officers, Sec. 1726.)

S. L., Jour., 1878 1481.

2798. Withdrawal-Card: Holder not Eligible to Office in Grand Lodge: Inasmuch as membership in a Grand Lodge is based upon membership in good standing in a *Subordinate Lodge*, in the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, members holding Withdrawal-Cards could not be eligible to office in the Grand Lodge.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1371, 1423.

2799. Withdrawal-Card: Rights of Grand Lodge Officers Holding: Local Legislation: The Supreme Lodge having decided that any of its members taking Withdrawal-Cards from their Lodges do not, under the restrictions therein provided, forfeit their office or standing in the Supreme Lodge, a resolution was offered to the effect that the legislation in that respect be so construed as to embrace officers of a Grand Lodge, but this was declared to be a matter for local legislation. (See ante, Sec. 2774.)

S. L., Jour., 1878, 1567, 1606.

2800. Withdrawal-Card: Officers and Representatives of Supreme Lodge Taking Do Not Vacate Office, when: *Resolved*, That no officer of, or representative to, this Supreme Lodge, taking a Withdrawal-Card from his Subordinate Lodge, does vacate his office thereby, if the same be immediately deposited in the office of the G. K. of R. and S. of his Jurisdiction, accompanying an application

for a charter for a new Lodge; or if, on occasion of the surrender of the charter of the Lodge to which such officer or representative may belong, or on occasion of a change of Lodge or residence, such card be deposited in a Subordinate Lodge in his Jurisdiction, within one month from the granting of the same, provided that until such card is so deposited the officer or representative holding it can discharge no official act.—*Dec. of S. S. Davis, S. C.* S. L., Jour., 1877, 1371, 1423.

2801. Withdrawal-Card: Certificate in Lieu of: Status of Brother-Holding: Where a Withdrawal-Card is granted to a brother, but owing to the inability of the Lodge to procure a card, a certificate was issued him in lieu thereof, which the Grand Chancellor accepted in place of a regular card, and the brother became a charter member of a new Lodge, was recognized as such, and had held several offices in the Lodge among them, the Chancellor Commander; the question was raised as to the standing of the brother, when the Chancellor Commander held that the brother was not a member of the Lodge, he not having deposited a legal card. This decision was reversed by the Grand Chancellor, but sustained by the Grand Lodge. On appeal to the Supreme Lodge; *Held*, That the brother had acted in good faith, his not having a card in regular form was no fault of his, and no charges being preferred against him, it was resolved that the decision of the Grand Lodge be reversed.—*Appeal of Wm. Wooten vs. the G. L. of N. J.* S. L. Jour., 1876, 1305, 1306.

2802. Withdrawal-Card: Authority of Grand Lodge to Compel Renewal of: Can a Grand Lodge compel a Subordinate Lodge to renew an expired Withdrawal-Card, when its By-Laws provide that such renewal can only be obtained upon a ballot, two black balls rejecting the applicant. Ans. No. S. L. Jour., 1876, 1284, 1300.

2803. Withdrawal-Card: Holder of Cannot Plead it in bar of Proceedings, when: Where a Withdrawal-Card has been procured by fraud, or through wilfulness on the part of the Lodge, or innocently, in absence of proper notice, it is void, and it cannot be pleaded in bar of proceedings on charges against the holder.—*Dec. of H. C. Berry, S. C.* (See note to Sec. 1934.) S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37, 38.

2804. Withdrawal-Card: Rights of Brother Holding, in Respect to Pass Word: My judgment is the brother having a Withdrawal-Card is entitled to the Pass Word current at the time of withdrawal, and should he fail to attach himself to a Lodge during the continuance of that word, he is not entitled to receive a subsequent Pass Word until he has joined a Lodge.—*Opinion of S. Read, S. C.—H. C. Berry, S. C.—D. B. Woodruff, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1872, 467.

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 36.

S. L. Jour., 1880, 1826, 2003.

2805. Withdrawal-Card: Rule Established as to S. A. P. W.: The Supreme Lodge refused to adopt the following resolution recommended by the committee on U. W.: *Resolved*, That a brother is entitled to the S. A. P. W. during the time covered by the card.

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1160.

2806. Withdrawal-Card: Should not be Granted a Past Chancellor, when: (See P. C. Sec. 1933.)

S. L. Jour., 1873, app. 37.

2807. Withdrawal-Card: Rights of Sitting Past Chancellor with: (See Sitting P. C., Sec. 2540.)

S. L. Jour., 1875, 1043, 1114.

2808. Withddrawal-Car: Rank of Holder Placed in: Authority of Grand Lodge to Order: Prior to the change in the form of the Withdrawal-Card, a Grand Lodge had no authority to order a Lodge to place "Past Chancellor" on the card.—*Appeal of Phoenix Lodge vs. G. L. of Kansas.*

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1306.

2809. Withdrawal-Card: Shall Show Rank of Holder: *Resolved*, That the rank of a brother to whom a Withdrawal-Card is issued, shall be stated in the card, and that the form of the card shall be altered to conform to this legislation.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1309.

2810. Withdrawal-Card: Deposit of by Page or Esquire: A fee Required: A Page or Esquire applying to a Lodge by a Withdrawal-Card, must pay a fee, the same as if he was a Knight, and in addition thereto a fee for the rank to be attained.—*Dec. of H. W. Wilson, G. C.*

G. L., Mass., Jour., 1881, 1199, 1232.

2811. Withdrawal-Card: To Pages and Esquires: The Supreme Lodge refused to authorize the issue of Withdrawal-Cards to Pages and Esquires. But this was afterwards overruled, and cards authorized to be issued to them. (See Page, Sec. 1969.)

S. L. Jour., 1874, 901, 933.

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1311, 1314.

S. L. Jour., 1878, 1508.

2812. Withdrawal-Card: Issued by Grand Lodge to Member Suspended After Consolidation of Subordinate Lodge: (See Reinstatement, Sec. 2159.)

G. L., D. C., Jour., 1878, 152, 170.

2813. Withdrawal-Card: Granted by Supreme Officers, when: The Supreme Officers can only grant Withdrawal-Cards to members of defunct Lodges who were clear on the books when the Lodge became defunct; or, who (not being suspended) will pay a fee sufficient to make them "clear on the books." If the books are not in the hands of the S. K. of R. and S., satisfactory evidence must be adduced to show former membership and standing of applicant before card can be granted. *Dec. of J. P. Linton, S. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1884, 2776, 2988.

2814. Withdrawal-Card: Member Holding May Preserve Membership in Endowment Rank for Six Months. (See Endowment Rank, Sec. 1064.)

S. L., Jour., 1884, 2790, 3052.

WYOMING.

2815. Jurisdiction of: (See Colorado, Sec. 712 and note.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1310.

2816. Wyoming: Subordinate Lodges in; Restored to Grand Lodge of: *Resolved*, That the Subordinate Lodges of Wyoming Territory, which were placed under the control of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, be and the same are hereby remitted to the Grand Jurisdiction of Wyoming.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3019.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

2817. Subordinate Lodges in; Restored to Grand Lodge of: *Resolved*, That the Lodges of Washing-

ton Territory, which were placed under the control of the Grand Lodge of Oregon be restored to the Jurisdiction of Washington Territory. That the date of restoration be fixed as of Jan. 1, 1884.

S. L. Jour., 1884, 3019.

WRIT OF ERROR.

2818. From Decision of Grand Chancellor to Supreme Lodge will not Lie: It is premature to take a writ of error from the decision of the Grand Chancellor, directly to the Supreme Lodge. Laws governing writs of error and appeals, require that the case be acted upon first by the Grand Lodge.—*Writ of Error of Imperial Lodge of Ill., vs. the G. C.*

S. L. Jour., 1877, 1421, 1442.

2819. Writ of Error: May be Considered in form without the the Attestation of the Grand Chancellor: (See Appeals, Sec. 114.)

S. L. Jour., 1882, 2567.

WRITTEN WORK.

2820. Designation of: May be Changed, how: (See Unwritten Work, Sec. 266.)

S. L. Jour., 1876, 1282, 1293.

WIDOW.

2821. Of Deceased Member: Ceases to be Such Upon Re-Marrying: When a widow of a deceased member marries, she ceases, by her own act, to be a widow in contemplation of the Constitution, as well as in all other respects, and can no more be the widow of the brother in question. His children remain the same as long as they are minors.—*Dec. of J. E. Rockwell, G. C.*

G. L., Va., Jour., 1877, 14.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND.

2822. No General Law for Creating: There is no general Law requiring the setting aside of any portion of the funds of a Subordinate Lodge, for the above named purpose.—*Dec. of G. J. L. Foxwell, G. C.*

G. L., D. C., Jour., July, 1873, 538, 595.

WITNESS.

2823. Duty of Member to Attend Trial as, when :
(See Trial, Sec. 2609.) G. L., N. H., Jour., 1882, 13, 27, 28.

2824. Witness: May be Cited: Although under Suspension : (See Trial, Sec. 2599.)
G. L., Wis., Jour., 1882, 517, 585.

2825. Witness: Not a Member of the Order, May be Admitted, when : (See Trial, Sec. 2589.)
G. L., Ind., Jour 1882, 122, 161, 163.

2826. Witness: Failing to Appear, May be Punished for Contempt : Where a member of the Lodge is duly summoned to appear as a witness, on behalf the Lodge, and refuses to do so, he may be punished for contempt.—*Rep. of com. on Law.*
G. L., Pa., Jour., July, 1872, 372, 373.

YEAS AND NAYS.

2827. Grand Lodge May Prescribe How to be Taken: Local Legislation : Where the gist of an appeal was as to the question, whether three or five Lodges are necessary to call for the yeas and nays ; *Held*, That the matter was entirely a local one, and under the control of the Grand Lodge. (Appeal dismissed.) *Appeal of Hesse vs. G. L. of Ky.*
S. L. Jour., 1873. 733.

APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUPREME LODGE,

AS AMENDED AT THE SESSION OF 1884.

ARTICLE I.

SUPREME LODGE—POWERS.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Lodge is the source of all true and legitimate authority in the Order of Knights of Pythias, wheresoever established; it possesses original and exclusive jurisdiction and power—

1. To establish, regulate and control the Forms, Ceremonies, Written and Unwritten Work, and to change, alter and annul the same, and to provide for the safe keeping and uniform teaching and dissemination of the same.

2. To provide, print and furnish all Rituals, Forms, Ceremonies, Cards and Odes, Charts and Certificates.

3. To prescribe the form, material and color of all Regalia, Emblems, Jewels and Charts, and to designate the uniform of the Order.

4. To provide for the emanation and distribution of all passwords, and regulate the mode and manner of using the same, and generally to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to secure the safe and easy intercourse and identification of the brethren.

5. To establish the Order in States, Districts, Territories, Provinces or Countries, where the same has not been engrafted.

6. To provide a revenue for the Supreme Lodge by means of a representative tax on each Grand Lodge, and charges for supplies furnished by it, and dues from Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

7. To provide for annual returns from each Grand Lodge, and for semi-annual returns from each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

8. To hear and determine all appeals from Grand and Subordinate Lodges, when the same are properly brought before it in accordance with the regulations of the Order, and to provide by legislation for the enforcement of its decisions.

9. To enact laws and regulations of general application to carry into effect the foregoing and all other powers reserved by this Constitution to the Supreme Lodge or its officers, and such as

may be necessary to enforce its legitimate authority over Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its immediate jurisdiction.

10. To charter Grand Lodges and to define the territorial extent of their jurisdiction, and to charter Subordinate Lodges not within the territorial jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge, and to provide a Constitution for each Subordinate Lodge under its immediate jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II.

HOW CONSTITUTED.

SECTION 1. The Supreme Lodge shall consist of;

1. Founder and Past Supreme Chancellor, J. H. Rathbone.
2. All Past Supreme Chancellors.
3. Past Supreme Chancellor.
4. Supreme Chancellor (presiding officer.)
5. Supreme Vice Chancellor.
6. Supreme Prelate.
7. Supreme Master of Exchequer.
8. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.
9. Supreme Master at Arms.
10. Supreme Inner Guard.
11. Supreme Outer Guard.

12. Two Supreme Representatives from each Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, until there are 20,000 members belonging to one Grand Lodge; and one Supreme Representative for each additional 10,000 members. *Provided*, That no Grand Lodge shall be entitled to more than four Supreme Representatives.

SEC. 2. Supreme Representatives must be Past Grand Chancellors in good standing in their respective Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and shall be elected as follows: At the election of Grand Officers of the respective Grand Lodges, in 1879, and every two years thereafter, such Grand Jurisdiction shall elect, in the mode provided for electing Grand Officers, one Supreme Representative, to serve for four years from the next succeeding first day of January, and bi-ennially thereafter the said Grand Jurisdiction shall elect, in the same manner, one Supreme Representative, to serve for four years from the first day of January succeeding their election; *Provided*, That each Supreme Representative, elected in 1878, shall continue in office until December 31, 1881. In case of a vacancy in the office of Supreme Representative, from death, removal, or any other cause, the Grand Lodge which he represented shall determine how such vacancy shall be filled. When a jurisdiction is entitled to more than two Supreme Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected as above provided, for a term of four years, at the annual election preceding the commencement of his term. At the organization of any new Grand Lodge two Supreme Representa-

tives shall be elected—one to serve until the 31st of December of the first odd numbered year thereafter, and one to serve until the 31st of December of the second odd numbered year thereafter. Each Officer and Supreme Representative shall be entitled to one vote in determining any question before the Supreme Lodge, and each Past Supreme Chancellor shall be entitled to discuss any question, but not to vote.

SEC. 3. All Past Grand Chancellors, duly recognized by the Supreme Lodge, shall be admitted to its session and shall be entitled to seats therein, but shall not be entitled to speak, unless by permission of the Supreme Lodge, and shall not be entitled to vote.

SEC. 4. No one shall be eligible to any office in the Supreme Lodge, unless he has been duly admitted to the Supreme Lodge by being either a Representative or a Past Grand Chancellor.

ARTICLE III.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Past Supreme Chancellor shall have charge of and supervise the arrangement of the Altar or any other necessary floor work.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Chancellor shall exercise, as occasion may require, all the rights appertaining to his high office, in accordance with the usages of the Order. He shall have a watchful supervision over all Lodges, Grand and Subordinate, and see that all the constitutional enactments, rules and edicts of the Supreme Lodge are duly and promptly observed, and that the dress, work and discipline of the Order everywhere are uniform.

Among his special prerogatives are the following:

To call special sessions of the Supreme Lodge, or conventions of Supreme officers in council.

To visit any Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and to give such instructions and directions as the good of the Order may require, always adhering to the obligatory usages of the Order. To cause to be executed and securely to preserve and keep the official bonds and securities of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

To grant Warrants of dispensation during the recess of the Supreme Lodge for the institution of new Subordinate Lodges, which dispensations to be in force until taken up by Charters granted in lieu thereof by a properly instituted Grand Lodge, and to promptly notify the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal of the issuing of said Warrants of Dispensation.

To grant Warrants of Dispensation during the recess of the Supreme Lodge for the institution of Grand Lodges in States, Countries, Districts or Territories where the same have not been established.

To manage the contingent fund of the Supreme Lodge and suspend or remove any derelict or contumacious officer for *cause*, he having right of appeal to the Supreme Lodge, and to fill any vacancy by appointment until filled by regular election.

To appoint and commission a Deputy Supreme Chancellor for special purposes of instituting Grand Lodges and installing their officers, or otherwise, as may be required in all States, Districts, Territories, or Countries, where Lodges are established, and not having any Grand Lodge. He shall, at the next regular session, present a full report of his acts during the recess of the Supreme Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions of Law as may be submitted to him by Grand or Subordinate Lodges, under the immediate jurisdiction of this Supreme Lodge, and all such decisions shall be binding upon the bodies submitting the same, and until fully passed upon and disaffirmed or reversed by this Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Vice-Chancellor, in the event of the death, removal or physical incompetency of his superior, shall act as Supreme Chancellor; at all other times he shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Prelate shall open and close the Supreme Lodge with prayer, and perform all obligatory ceremonial as prescribed in the Ritual or Usages of the Order, and such other duties as comport with his office.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Master of Exchequer shall render to the Supreme Chancellor a quarterly statement of the condition of funds in his hands, and make to the Supreme Lodge at its regular sessions, a true and perfect account of his doings, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed, giving items in detail—all the earnings thereon accrued from interest or other investments; to pay all orders drawn on him by the Supreme Chancellor, properly attested by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of \$100,000, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election. He shall receive for his services such sum as the Supreme Lodge may from time to time determine.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall keep a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Supreme Council and Lodge at each session, and transmit to each Grand Lodge as many copies thereof as the Lodge has Past Grand Chancellors and officers, and one copy for each Subordinate Lodge in their several jurisdictions, and one to each Lodge under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge. He shall collect all the revenues of the Supreme Lodge, and pay over the amount to the Supreme Master of Exchequer whenever it reaches the sum of \$100. He shall preserve the archives, have charge of the Seal, Books,

Papers and other properties of the Supreme Lodge, and deliver the same to his successor when required so to do by the Supreme Lodge. He shall prepare all Charters for Grand Lodges; notify officially all Grand Lodges and officers and members of the Supreme Lodge of all sessions of the Supreme Lodge; carry on the necessary correspondence of the Lodge; keep a register which shall contain a list of all Dispensations and Charters granted to Grand, or Warrants of Dispensations issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate Lodges, and a Record of all Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives entitled to seats in the Supreme Lodge. He shall attest necessary official papers and documents, perform such other duties as are required by the Laws and regulations of the Order and as the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge may from time to time direct. He shall be furnished with an office, and shall have regular office hours, and give notice to all Grand Lodges of the time at which he will so attend, and at each session present a report of the general condition of the Order of the Supreme Lodge. He shall have power to provide himself at the expense of the Supreme Lodge, with such books, papers and stationery as are necessary for the fulfillment of his duties, and keep in his office a copy of the seal of each Grand and Subordinate Lodge. He shall submit a quarterly trial balance to the Supreme Chancellor for examination, and also render to each regular session of the Supreme Lodge, *full* and exhaustive copies of his accounts with the Grand and Subordinate Lodges, etc., of and during the *whole* term of recess passed. He shall receive for his services the sum of two thousand dollars, per annum payable quarterly, and the additional sum of one thousand dollars for an assistant. For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond, to be executed and approved before his installation, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with unexceptionable securities, or otherwise the office to be declared vacant, and filled by election.

SEC. 7. The duties of the Supreme Master-at-Arms, Inner and Outer Guards are such as are traditionally appropriate to their respective stations, or such as may be assigned them by the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 8. All Deputy Supreme Chancellors (of Jurisdictions in which there are no Grand Lodges), shall install the officers of all Subordinate Lodges within their Jurisdictions, or cause the same to be done, and perform such other duties as the Supreme Chancellor may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

SESSIONS.

Sessions of the Supreme Lodge shall be held biennially on the fourth Tuesday of April. *Provided*, that at any session of the Supreme Lodge, a month and day of meeting other than the fourth

Tuesday in April may be selected for the next succeeding session by a vote of three-fourths of the Supreme Representatives present. The place for the holding of each biennial session shall be determined at the preceeding biennial session. *Provided*, that if no place is determined upon by the Supreme Lodge, the biennial session shall be held in the City of Baltimore.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The following Committees shall be appointed biennially by the Supreme Chancellor:

Committee on Law and Supervision.

Committee on Finance.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Committee on Credentials and Returns.

Committee on Mileage.

Committee on State of the Order.

Committee on Written Work.

Committee on Unwritten Work.

Committee on Printing.

Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Committee on Endowment Rank.

Committee on Uniform Rank.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Law and Supervision shall, when such subjects are presented to the Supreme Lodge and duly referred to them, inquire into all cases of infraction of the established Laws and regulations of the Order, and recommend such measures as they may deem expedient for correcting the innovation, and further consider and have charge of all matters coming within the purview of that Committee.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, before each regular session of the Supreme Lodge, and the Supreme Chancellor shall convene them for the purpose, at such time and place that he may designate. They shall also examine and audit such books whenever required by the Supreme Lodge. They shall examine and pass upon all bills presented to the Supreme Lodge when in session, and if correct, report, if approving the same, for economy or creating a remedy by legislation for all extravagant expenditures. They shall make estimates for and recommend appropriations of moneys for general or specific purpose during recess of the Supreme Lodge, and bring down an approximate estimate, based on past results, of the probable revenue likely to accrue; and no expenditures of any character shall be made in excess of the appropriation then made until the next regular session. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to audit the books and accounts of the Supreme Master of Exchequer and Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, the fourth

week in April of the year in which the Supreme Lodge does not hold a regular session, the Committee to meet on such day and place as the chairman shall direct. The pay of the Committee shall be the same as a Supreme Representative, and their report shall be printed and sent to the Grand Jurisdictions, in sufficient numbers to supply each Lodge with a copy thereof.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Appeals and Grievances shall hear all appeals and grievances from Grand Lodges or members of Lodges, referred to them by the Supreme Lodge or Supreme Chancellor, and report thereon with the utmost dispatch.

SEC. 5. The Committee on Credentials and Returns shall examine and report on the returns of the Grand Lodges and Subordinates under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, and the credentials of all the Past Grand Chancellors and Representatives to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 6. The Committee on Mileage shall compute the mileage and per diem of all Supreme Officers and Representatives, at each regular or special called session, making out a proper, complete and accurate roll of the same, and report the amount to which each one on the roll is entitled, and no order shall be drawn for the same until said report is indorsed by a majority of the Committee.

SEC. 7. The Committee on the State of the Order shall examine and report upon such portions of reports of the Supreme Officers and Deputy Supreme Chancellors, so far as the same relate to the state of the Order, and upon such other matters as may be referred to them, presenting in their reports an exhibit of the condition and progress of the Order, and recommending such measures for the good and prosperity of the Order as they may think the circumstances require.

SEC. 8. The Committee on Written Work shall examine and report upon such parts of reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them, pertaining to all Written Work of the Order of a public nature, covering Regalias, Jewels, Charts, Certificates, Shields, Uniforms, Equipments or Public Ceremonials, Forms for and details of matters not properly of a secret nature.

SEC. 9. The Committee on Unwritten Work shall examine and report upon such reports of the Supreme Officers or other matters referred to them of a nature that may be strictly private, or in consonance and keeping with the duties of the name of the Committee.

SEC. 10. The Committee on Printing shall have a general supervisory charge of and examine into all matters referred to or coming within the purview of their duties as suggested by their name; make all contracts not otherwise provided for, compare materials, quality and price, analyze all bills submitted for printing, binding and supplies, establish a standard style, quality and grade of same, and report their findings and recommendations to the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 11. The Committee on Dispensations and Charters shall examine into all proper matters referred to them from the Supreme Officers' reports; they shall examine and report on all petitions for Warrants of Dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor for Subordinate or Grand Lodges, or applications for Charters for the same, approving or disapproving of the issuing of the same, and other general Dispensations, or Deputy Supreme Chancellor's commissions issued during the recess of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 12. The Committee on Endowment Rank shall examine into all matters pertaining to that rank, and all such matters as may be referred to them by the Supreme Officers, except those pertaining to finances.

SEC. 13. The Committee on the Uniform Rank shall examine and report upon such matters as may be referred to them, and such portions of reports of the Supreme Officers as may relate to the rank, and recommend such measures for the good of the rank as they may think the circumstances require.

SEC. 14. Each of the above committees shall consist of five members, and when serving on general work during a recess, by order of the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Chancellor, shall receive the same mileage and per diem as Supreme Representatives.

ARTICLE VI.

MODE OF FORMING A GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. All Subordinate Lodges in Jurisdictions where no Grand Lodge exists, shall be under the immediate control of this Supreme Lodge until the formation of a Grand Lodge for that Jurisdiction, and shall pay to the Supreme Lodge, while under its control, fifty cents per capita tax on each member annually.

SEC. 2. When there are five or more Subordinate Lodges established and in working order in any Jurisdiction, they, through the Deputy Supreme Chancellor thereof, may petition the Supreme Chancellor, who shall cause the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal to notify each of the Lodges of that Jurisdiction to elect two Representatives for the unexpired balance of the year, up to the 31st day of December following, on the first meeting night of the Lodge after the receipt of the communication.

SEC. 3. The Past Chancellors of the five or more Lodges, together with the Representatives elect, shall meet at such place as may be specified by the Supreme Chancellor, and proceed to organize a Grand Lodge by electing a Past Grand Chancellor, Grand Chancellor, Grand Vice Chancellor, Grand Prelate, Grand Master of Exchequer, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Grand Master at Arms, Grand Inner Guard, Grand Outer Guard, all of whom must be Past Chancellors.

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, as soon as organized, shall elect two Representatives to the Supreme Lodge, as prescribed in Section

2 Article II., of the Constitution, and the said Representatives are hereby declared Past Grand Chancellors.

SEC. 5. A notice of their organization, together with a list of their officers, shall be forwarded to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, through the Supreme Chancellor, and the latter officer shall install, or cause to be installed by a Deputy Supreme Chancellor, the officers elect of said Grand Lodge, after which it shall proceed to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for its own government, not inconsistent with the Laws promulgated by this Body.

ARTICLE VII.

OF GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. Grand Lodges exist by virtue of a Charter or Dispensation, issued by authority of the Supreme Lodge, or Supreme Chancellor during its recess. They shall conform to the Ritual, Forms, Ceremonies, Work, Regalia, Jewels, Uniform, Charts, Shields and Certificates, and regulations prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, in accordance with this Constitution, and shall (subject to the provisions hereof and right of appeal) have exclusive original jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges within their territorial limit, and over the members attached to the same.

SEC. 2. All power and authority not herein reserved to the Supreme Lodge, is hereby delegated to the Grand Lodges, the Supreme Lodge, however, reserving to itself the right at any time, by proper amendments, duly adopted, to this Constitution, to resume any additional power necessary to promote the well being and harmony of the Order.

SEC. 3. Each Grand Lodge shall adopt a Constitution for its own government, and also a Constitution for its Subordinates, which Constitution shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and the Laws made in pursuance hereof. The Constitutions of Grand Lodges, and all amendments thereof, shall not go into effect until submitted to and approved by the Supreme Chancellor or Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 4. Grand Lodges shall be composed only of Past Chancellors, but said Grand Lodges may provide for a representative system, and may limit the rights and privileges of Past Chancellors on the floor of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. The officers of a Grand Lodge shall be as prescribed in Sec. 3, of Art. VI. of this Constitution, who shall be elected or appointed as the Constitutions of the respective Grand Lodges may prescribe, and who shall hold office for a term of not less than one year.

SEC. 6. Charters of Grand Lodges may be revoked, and Grand Lodges suspended by the Supreme Lodge for non-conformity to the Work, Ceremonies or Ritual adopted by the Supreme Lodge; for disobedience to its legal mandates, and for improper conduct.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

SECTION 1. Subordinate Lodges exist by virtue of Dispensations issued by the Supreme Lodge through the Supreme Chancellor, or Charters granted in lieu thereof, or directly, by the appropriate Grand Lodge; but to each Grand Lodge, when formed, belongs the exclusive right to issue Charters to Lodges instituted within its prescribed territorial Jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Grand Lodges shall prescribe a Constitution for the Subordinate Lodges within their Jurisdiction, but the following obligatory general rules or principles shall be incorporated into each Subordinate Constitution:

1. A Lodge shall never consist of less than seven members of the Knight Rank, and shall hold stated meetings at least once a week, at such an hour as may from time to time be determined upon; *Provided*, that each Grand Lodge may allow meetings at longer intervals by a regular Dispensation.

2. Not less than seven members of the Knight Rank shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, including one qualified to preside, and if seven members only be present, no appropriation of money shall be made unless it be by unanimous consent.

3. The Lodge shall transact all its business in the Knight Rank, except the actual conferring of the Page or Esquire Rank.

4. The officers of a Subordinate Lodge shall be as provided in the Rituals of the Order.

5. Nominations for the elective officers may be made on the night preceding and on the night of election.

6. Officers shall be installed at the first regular meeting in the new term, if unforeseen circumstances do not prevent; but no officer shall be installed unless he has fully paid to his Lodge the amount of all dues and claims of whatsoever nature then accrued.

7. All vacancies by death, removal, suspension, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled in the manner of the original selection to serve the residue of the term, and officers so serving shall be entitled to the honors of the term.

8. No person shall be initiated into a Lodge of this Order, who has not reached the legal age of majority in the country where the Lodge is located, nor unless he be a white male, of good moral character, sound in health and a believer in a Supreme Being. Every application for membership must be accompanied with the initiation fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by each Grand Lodge; *Provided*, That in no case shall the three Ranks be conferred in North America for a less amount than ten dollars; *Provided, further*, That the Supreme Chancellor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of a Grand Lodge, through its proper officers, to issue his Dispensation,

authorizing and permitting such Jurisdiction to confer the three Ranks of the Order for a sum not less than six dollars.

9. Applications for initiation must be signed by the petitioner, stating his age, residence and occupation, and indorsed by two Knights in good standing, who are members of the Lodge, which must be entered on the records, and the petition referred to a committee of three for investigation (neither of whom shall have recommended him), whose duty it shall be to report on the character and qualifications of the petitioner at a regular meeting. The applicant shall then be balloted for by secret ball ballot, and, if approved, he may be admitted.

10. Should two black balls appear against a candidate, the ballot shall be renewed immediately. Should two or more appear on the second ballot, he shall be declared rejected, and no other ballot shall be taken in his case for the space of six months thereafter.

11. One week must elapse between the conferring of ranks in *all cases*, except the first four meetings of a new Lodge; but in *every* instance one week must elapse between the application and the conferring of the initiatory Rank of Page.

(The above paragraph shall not apply to cases where Dispensations are granted by a proper Grand Officer or through his Deputy).

12. Any brother of the Order, in good standing, desirous of becoming a member of a Lodge, shall make application as in the case of an uninitiated person, and accompany the same with his withdrawal-card from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or the card granted by the Grand Lodge in lieu thereof, which shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report as to the standing and qualifications of the applicant at a regular meeting. The brother shall then be balloted for by secret ball ballot as in the case of an initiate. Any brother who may have lost his card can have the same renewed by applying to the source from which it emanated.

13. No proposition for membership shall be withdrawn, unless by consent of the Lodge, after it has been referred to a committee, and all cases so referred, shall be balloted for upon the report of the committee, whether it be favorable or unfavorable.

14. A candidate for membership, residing in a Jurisdiction other than the one in which his proposition is offered shall not be initiated without the written consent of the Lodge nearest his residence.

15. No Rank shall be conferred on a brother who is a non-resident of the Jurisdiction, or who is a member of another Lodge, without first obtaining the permission of the Lodge to which the brother is attached.

16. No Rank shall be conferred under any pretense whatever, unless the same shall have been previously paid for.

17. Applications for withdrawal-cards shall be made, either

personally or in writing, to a Lodge, and a card thereupon shall be granted; *Provided*, the brother be clear of the books, free from charges made or pending, and there be no other valid objection.

18. Any withdrawal-card may be revoked by a Lodge, granting the same, or ordered vacated by the proper Grand Lodge, or Grand Chancellor, at any time, for cause appearing, and when so revoked for the purpose of impeachment or trial, the person holding said card shall again become subject to the Lodge which issued same, in so far as concerns said impeachment or trial. Refusal to comply with proper citation in this connection shall constitute contempt.

19. A withdrawal-card can be renewed if lost or destroyed accidentally, and satisfactory evidences adduced from the holder and applicant, by the Lodge having granted the same, and upon such terms as the Lodge may determine.

20. Each Lodge shall have a seal with appropriate devices, which shall be affixed to such cards, as well as to all official documents emanating from the Lodge.

21. A member who is one year in arrears shall be declared suspended; provided said member is not under charges.

22. Lodges shall provide for carrying into effect the beneficial character of the Order, by providing for the payment of weekly benefits in case of disability, and funeral benefits in case of the death of a member; and weekly benefits shall not be less than one dollar per week, nor funeral benefits less than twenty dollars.

OF DELINQUENT OR DEFUNCT LODGES.

SEC. 3. Any Grand or Subordinate Lodge may be suspended or dissolved, and its Charter or Dispensation forfeited to the Supreme or proper Grand Lodge.

1. For improper conduct.

2. For neglecting or refusing to conform to the Constitution, Laws or Enactments of the Supreme or its Grand Lodge, or the general Laws and regulations of the Order.

3. For neglecting or refusing to make its returns, or for non-payment of dues or taxes to the Supreme or its proper Grand Lodge. But the Charter or Dispensation shall not be forfeited in either of the above cases, until the Lodge shall have been duly notified of its offense by the Supreme or proper Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and suitable opportunity given to answer the charges made against it.

4. For neglecting to hold the regular stated meetings as provided by Law, without a proper dispensation therefor, or unless prevented from so doing by some unforeseen circumstances.

5. By its membership diminishing, so that less than a constitutional quorum may be left.

ARTICLE IX.

QUORUM OF VOTES.

A majority of Grand Lodges shall constitute a quorum to transact business; and a member of a Grand Lodge whose returns for the year and Supreme Representative tax have not been regularly and annually forwarded to the proper Supreme Officers on or before the first day of March prior to any session of the Supreme Lodge, shall in no case be entitled to a vote, either by being an Officer or Supreme Representative. *Provided*, That hereafter when any Grand Lodge is in arrears to the Supreme Lodge for Representative tax, the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal shall at once notify the Grand Chancellor of such Grand Lodge of the fact.

ARTICLE X.

REVENUE.

Each Grand Lodge shall pay to the Supreme Lodge the sum of fifty dollars annually for each Representative to which they are entitled, and each Grand and Subordinate Lodge shall pay for supplies such sums as may be fixed in the By-Laws of the Supreme Lodge, and all work or supplies so ordered must be paid for when ordering, or on date of delivery.

ARTICLE XI.

MILEAGE.

The Supreme Lodge shall pay the mileage and necessary expenses of Founder and Past Supreme Chancellor J. H. Rathbone, its Officers and Representatives to and while in Supreme session, unless otherwise provided for.

The mileage shall be at the rate of four cents per mile, and four dollars per day during the actual session of the Body.

ARTICLE XII.

REGALIA.

The regalia of the Supreme, Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall be such as is prescribed by the Supreme Lodge, or adopted and approved from time to time at the regular sessions, of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIII.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OBLIGATORY.

All Constitutional provisions contained in all Articles, Sections, or Paragraphs of this Constitution and By-Laws are obligatory, in every sense, on all Grand and Subordinate Lodges, Knights and Pythias, and all Grand or Subordinate Lodge Laws in contraven-

tion or conflict herewith are rendered void of effect and illegal in enforcement, or, if enforced, are acts of contumacy, liable and subject to proper punishment.

ARTICLE XIV.

LAWS, WHEN IN FORCE.

All Laws, enactments, or legislation of the Supreme Lodge become of force from date of passage and publication.

ARTICLE XV.

SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES' REPORTS.

Supreme Representatives' written reports to their Grand Lodges or Grand Officers are official in so far as rendering a Supreme Law operative in its effect prior to the issuance of the Journal of Proceedings or a General Order, and may be recognized until said Journal of Proceedings or General Order are issued, when said general promulgation and issuance of the Journal of Orders if differing from their reports in letter, spirit or construction, it (Journal or Orders) must be immediately conformed to in every respect.

ARTICLE XVI.

PASSWORDS.

The Supreme Chancellor shall have exclusive right of creation and promulgation of all passwords proper and fitting for the case involved—to rescind, call in, and change the same, if circumstances require or the exigencies of the case warrant—prescribe their application and use.

ARTICLE XVII.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Supreme Chancellor may authorize and establish the Order in foreign countries, arrange for and assent to the institution of Grand Lodges therein, under proper reservation for mutual advantage, but, in all instances, exacting and holding intact the spirit, letter and intent, of this Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVIII.

ANNUAL RETURNS.

Each Grand Lodge, under the control of the Supreme Lodge, as also all Subordinate Lodges in any State, Country, Island or Territory, where there is no Grand Lodge legally at work or properly instituted, shall make out annual returns of its work and business in accordance with the form sent or delivered to them by the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, or other proper officer, and

forward the same, with the legal dues or tax from that body to the Supreme Lodge, and to said Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, on or before the first day of March of each year, or, in default thereof, such Grand Lodge shall forfeit its right to representation at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

ARTICLE XIX.

APPEALS AND WRITS OF ERROR.

SECTION 1. All appeals or writs of error, taken from the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, as hereinafter provided, shall be received and passed upon, by said Supreme Lodge, in its capacity as a court of last resort; but in all cases, the action or decision of a Grand Lodge, or a Subordinate Lodge, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge, shall be final and conclusive until reversed by this Supreme Lodge, on appeals or prosecutions of a writ of error therefrom, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. An appeal may be taken from the action or decision of any Subordinate Lodge, under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge of the World, to said Supreme Lodge, by any member of such Subordinate Lodge, or by any other person whose rights have been denied by such action or decision, upon giving written notice to such Subordinate Lodge, of said appeal, within two weeks from and after said action or appeal; *Provided*, That Appeals and Grievances to this Supreme Lodge shall be accompanied by one hundred printed copies in each case. The expense of printing shall be borne by the party taking the appeal, and the pages to be of the same size as the Journal of the Supreme Lodge.

SEC. 3. With the consent of a Grand Lodge, an appeal may be taken by any Subordinate Lodge, or member under its jurisdiction, from any action or decision of such Grand Lodge, to the Supreme Lodge of the World; *provided*, however, that such consent shall not be necessary, when a suspended or dissolved Lodge, after having surrendered to its Grand Lodge all its effects, books and property, appeals from such decisions; and, *provided further*, that any action or decision of a Grand Lodge, where is drawn in question any provision of the Constitution, or any enactment or authority of the Supreme Lodge of the World, and the action or decision is against the validity of such provision, enactment or authority of the Supreme Lodge of the World, may be examined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Lodge of the World, upon a writ of error, to the same extent as could have been done upon an appeal legally taken from such action or decision.

SEC. 4. Such writ of error, as provided for by the last section, may be issued by and upon petition to, either the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, the action or decision of which is sought

to be reviewed, the Supreme Chancellor or the Supreme Lodge of the World, in the case provided for in the last section, and in the order only as above named in this section.

SEC. 5. Consent of a Grand Lodge to appeal must be obtained at the same session at which the action or decision from which the appeal is sought to be taken, was had, and the proper record upon such appeal must be transmitted, properly attested, to the next session of the Supreme Lodge thereafter; *provided*, that the Supreme Lodge may, in extreme cases, allow the appeal to be entertained at not later than its next following session thereafter. The same rules shall also apply in the prosecution of a writ of error.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Lodge of the World may also adopt such additional rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper to fully carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX.

APPLICATION FOR GRAND LODGE CHARTERS.

Grand Lodges working under dispensation issued by the Supreme Chancellor must apply in regular course, by petition, for their Charter, at the first regular session after their institution, which petition shall be accompanied by their Reports, Constitution and By-Laws, all of which shall be referred to the proper committees, when, the Reports being favorable, and the Committee on Charters and Dispensations reporting and recommending that a Charter be issued, and the Supreme Lodge concurring therein, the Charter shall then be issued, but not otherwise.

ARTICLE XXI.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLOR—HONORS.

Any Knight to whom a commission as Deputy Supreme Chancellor shall be issued, in any State, County, Territory or Island, where the Order is not already established, or if so, no Grand Lodge exists, shall be entitled to, and receive the Rank of Past Grand Chancellor; and if in a Territory where the Order exist, and a Grand Lodge is instituted while he is in charge thereof, he shall be entitled to, and receive at the hands of the Supreme Lodge, the Rank and Grade of Past Grand Chancellor therefor. Except as above, or as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the Grade or Rank of Past Grand Chancellor shall not be conferred upon any Past Chancellor who has not served as Grand Chancellor; *provided*, that German District Deputy Grand Chancellors whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with their state, who have been elected or appointed by the Grand Lodge in the manner prescribed for the election of Grand Lodge Officers, who serve for three successive years, and who have had during the three years

at least three Lodges working in the German language under his charge, shall be entitled to the Rank of Past Grand Chancellor.

ARTICLE XXII.

DEPUTY SUPREME CHANCELLORS.

All the Past Grand or Past Chancellors of *full* Rank, regularly authorized and commissioned by the Supreme Chancellor to institute Grand Lodges, or to travel under his instructions to exemplify the Work, shall be known, commissioned and styled Deputy Supreme Chancellors.

ARTICLE XXIII.

EXPENSES OF INSTITUTING.

The necessary expenses incident to traveling to any point and back to original starting point, for the purpose of instituting any Subordinate or Grand Lodge, by the Supreme Chancellor or his Deputy, shall be paid by the Lodges instituted.

ARTICLE XXIV.

RANK CREDENTIALS.

All Knights having Past Rank removing from one Jurisdiction to another, and desiring to affiliate with a Withdrawal-Card, must also present a Rank Credential to entitle them to the same.

ARTICLE XXV.

BALLOT—BLACK BALLS.

Grand Lodges may legislate in their local Law to prescribe that one black ball may reject, in cases of application for membership, but shall not increase the same to more than is prescribed in the Supreme Maximum of *two*,

ARTICLE XXVI.

SEALS.

All Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall have an appropriate Seal, bearing proper devices thereon, name, number and location of the Lodge, with the date of its institution thereon, a good copy or impression of which shall be deposited with the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal.

ARTICLE XXVII.

ELECTIONS—SUPREME LODGE.

The Supreme Lodge officers shall be elected biennially by ballot. A majority of all the voters present shall be necessary to constitute a choice. In case of a tie, the balloting shall continue

until a choice is made; the name of the brother receiving the lowest number of votes at each balloting shall be withdrawn. Any officer who may be absent at the time of installation, unless excused by the Supreme Lodge, or sickness, his office shall be declared vacant, and another and immediate election held to fill the vacancy. But if the absent officer elect has been excused, or is ill, then the Supreme Chancellor may be empowered to install during recess, at his convenience.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

TRAVELING SHIELDS.

Traveling Shields, for the use of brethren, can only be used or recognized when procured from the Supreme Lodge, and are of the prescribed and legal form, as adopted, and under its restrictions as made for general or special use, by Grand Lodges and from them issued to the Subordinate Lodges for issuance to members, *except* it be where no Grand Lodge is in existence, or recognized by this Supreme Lodge, and in such cases from the Deputy Supreme Chancellor in charge of said State or territory.

ARTICLE XXIX.

UNIFORM AND REGALIA.

All Supreme, Grand or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing in the prescribed uniform of the Order indicative of their rank, and wearing the prescribed and official Jewel on their left breast; or,

All Past Supreme or Subordinate Lodge officers appearing appareled in a like manner, wearing the Past Official Jewel on their left breast; or,

Any and all Knights appearing and appareled in a like manner, with the Knight's Jewel on his left breast, shall be considered in full and complete regalia for all Lodge conventions, meetings or session purposes, being entitled to admission to, and seat within any Lodge of the Order (if otherwise qualified and entitled to admission) wherever existing, and the following shall be the regalia, when used, of the several Bodies as below, to wit:

The regalia of the Supreme Lodge shall be as follows:

The Past Supreme Chancellor—A purple collar, skirted with scarlet and white, the scarlet to be inside; to be trimmed with helmet, globe and tassels, lace and fringe of gilt bullion. Jewel, of white and yellow metals, to be worn pendant thereto, with words Past Supreme Chancellor, enameled or engraved on the border.

For Supreme Chancellor and Supreme Vice Chancellor—Collars of purple, skirted with scarlet, of the same form, style and trimming (including helmet and globe) as the Sitting Past Supreme Chancellor. Jewels to be of yellow and white metals, as provided and adopted, of the same device in emblems, unless otherwise specifically stated, as those worn by the corresponding officers of

Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and to be worn suspended from the collar, in the same manner as above stated, or used in prescribed manner for them.

For remaining Supreme officers—Same as specified for Supreme Chancellor.

For Supreme Prelate—White collar, skirted with scarlet, trimmed with lace and bullion fringe and tassels. On the right breast of the collar shall be embroidered in gilt bullion, a visored helmet, with axe and lance crossed, illustrative of the name and general character of the Order. On the left breast shall be embroidered in gilt bullion a globe, emblematical of universal fraternity, and the Supreme authority of this Lodge. The Jewel, of white and yellow metals, shall be as prescribed and adopted, to be worn suspended from the collar where the ends are united, or suspended on the left breast in open sight if in uniform and detached from regalia.

For Supreme Representatives—The same as Past Grand Chancellors, with S. R. upon the right-hand side of collar, in gilt bullion, with jewel pendant, as otherwise prescribed for members in uniform.

No Past Officer, Representative, or member shall be allowed to enter the Supreme Lodge when in session, unless properly uniformed and jeweled, or clothed in established regalia of his rank, according to these prescriptions, with jewel-appended thereto:

The working regalia of Grand Lodges shall be as follows, to wit:

Past Grand Chancellors—Black velvet collar, trimmed with gold lace and fringe, and P. G. C. embroidered in gold on left side, and approved and adopted jewel pendant.

Past Chancellors—Red velvet collar, trimmed with gold fringe, and adopted and approved jewel pendant.

Representatives—Same as Past Chancellors, rosette, with number of Lodge on left side, and approved and adopted jewel pendant. Said rosette to be furnished by the Subordinate Lodge represented.

Officers—Same as Past Chancellors, with the prescribed insignia of office of their rank, adopted and approved jewel pendant.

The working regalia of Subordinate Lodges shall be as follows: to wit:

For Pages, a blue collar; for Esquires, a yellow collar; for Knights a red collar. Officers' regalia—For Chancellor Commander, a collar of scarlet velvet, with silver fringe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and silver lace border on inner edge half inch wide, with jewel pendant; for Vice-Chancellor, the same as Chancellor Commander, with jewel pendant; for Prelate, a black velvet collar, trimmed same as Chancellor Commander and Vice-Chancellor, with jewel pendant; for Master of Exchequer, same as Vice-Chancellor, omitting the fringe, with jewel pendant; for Master of Finance, the same as the Master of Exchequer, with jewel pendant; for

Keeper of Records and Seal, the same as the Master of Finance, with jewel pendant; for Master-at-Arms, the same as Keeper of Records and Seal, with jewel pendant; for Inside Guard, the same as the Master-at-Arms, with jewel pendant; for Outside Guard, the same as the Inside Guard, with jewel pendant; for Past Chancellor, the same as the Chancellor Commander, with gold fringe, with jewel pendant, or in other words, plain collars, the same as the above in every particular, *except* the embroidered emblems as heretofore used, and in their place the adopted metal jewels hanging thereto. *Provided*, That any and all Lodges of this Order, wherever hereafter started, on and after July 1, 1874, shall procure and use only the plain regalia and prescribed metal jewels (if desiring both), or jewels alone; that any and all Lodges now having and using the regalia *with* the "embroidered emblems" *on* them, may do so until worn out, but when replacing them either in part or in whole, shall conform strictly to the provisions as herein expressed and above set forth; *Provided, however*, any Past Supreme Officer, Supreme Officer, Supreme Representative, Past Supreme Representative, Past Grand Officer, Past Chancellor and Subordinate Lodge Officer, and Knight wearing the jewel of his rank on the left lapel of the coat in a Lodge, shall be considered in full regalia.

ARTICLE XXX.

SUSPENSION OF LODGES.

The Supreme and each Grand Lodge may provide for and order the revocation of any or all Dispensations or Charters and suspension of Subordinate Lodges under their Jurisdiction for violations of this Constitution, Supreme Lodge orders, enactments, legislation or decisions, or their Grand Lodge constitutional provisions, local Laws, or Grand Chancellor's official mandates during recess.

ARTICLE XXXI.

TERMS.

A term of the Supreme Lodge shall be two years, and the term of Subordinate Lodges, working immediately under the control of the Supreme Lodge, shall be six months, and the terms of Grand Lodges shall not be less than one year, and that the terms of Subordinate Lodges, working under the control of Grand Lodges shall be remitted to the several Grand Jurisdictions; *Provided*, That no term of a Subordinate Lodge shall be less than six months.

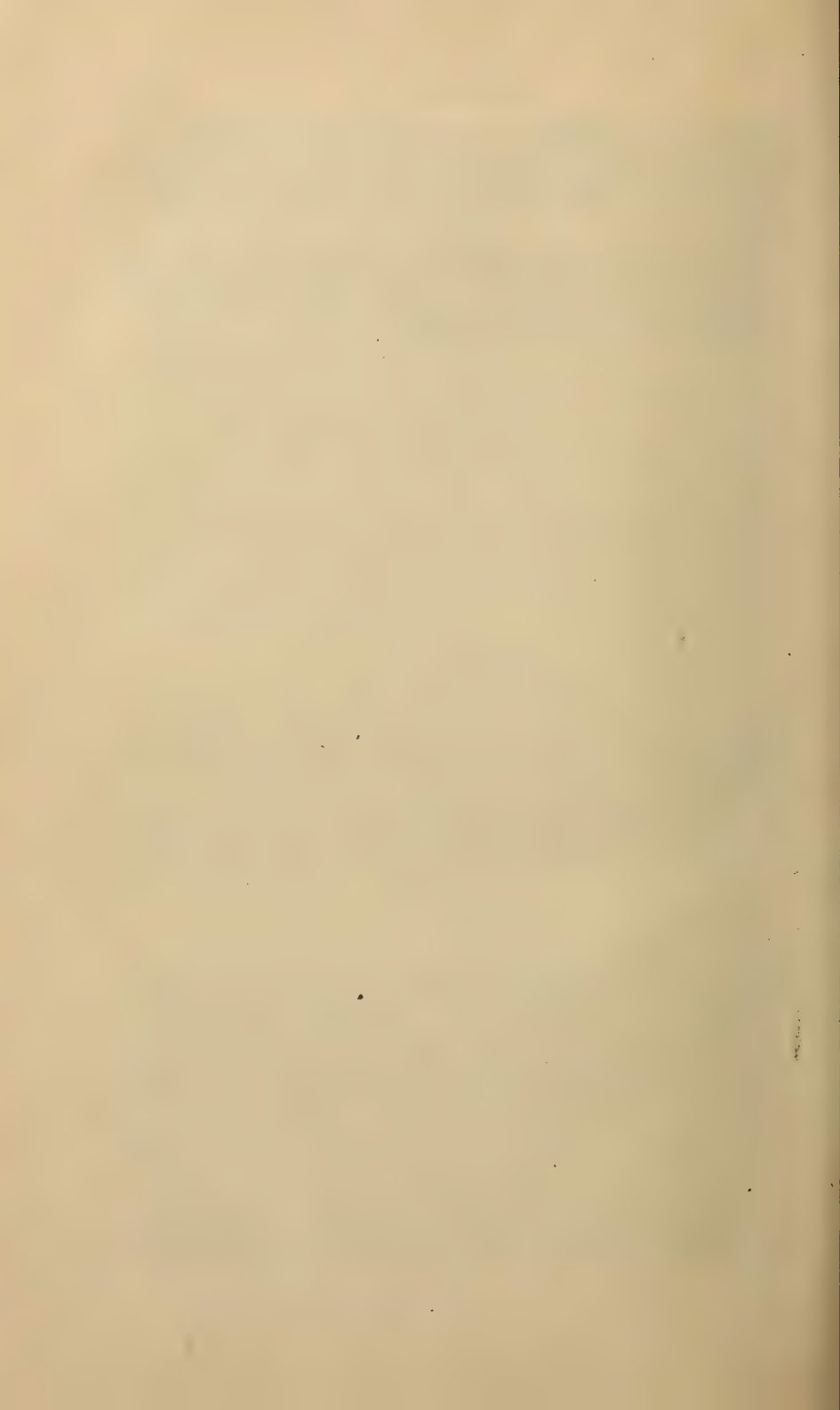
ARTICLE XXXII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration or amendment to the Constitution of the Supreme Lodge shall be made unless presented at a regular session, and

adopted by a two-thirds vote at the next succeeding regular session; *Provided*, that no change shall be made in the written or unwritten work, unless the same lay over from one Session to another, nor then, unless four-fifths of the representatives concur therein.

Provided, also, that "Amendments to the Constitution may be considered and disposed of at the session at which they are offered, provided the unanimous consent of the representatives present be given for their consideration."



INDEX TO EXPOSITION.

A.

Application.

SEC.

For Membership. Summary of the Law concerning.....	1
For the Ranks. Rules respecting ballot for.....	2
For Non-Residents. Considered, when.....	3

Applicants.

Qualifications of.....	4
Admission of, when over age. Law concerning.....	5
Status of, upon illegal admission.....	6

Appeals.

Legislation concerning. Constitutional provisions.....	7
Requisites as to forms. Printing of the record.....	8
Requisites as to form. Printing of the record. The hard- ships of the rule.....	9
Requisites as to form. The Record. Authentication of....	10
Requisites as to form. Certified copy of Record essential...	11
Law in respect to, must be prosecuted by the real party in interest.....	12
Real party in interest. The rule in Illinois.....	13
Real party in interest. The rule in Missouri.....	14
Real party in interest. Application of rule.....	15
Will not lie, from a judgment by default.....	16
Must be based upon some action of the Grand Lodge.....	17
Duty of Grand Lodge to allow.....	18
Must be perfected in time	19
Notice. Requisites of; must be given in time.....	20
Must be taken before penalty is paid.....	21
Do not lie from Chancellor Commander to Grand Chancellor	22
From the action of a Lodge, stays proceedings.....	23
From decision of Chancellor Commander, rule as to recog- nizing a second.....	24
From the decision of the chair are debatable.....	25
From decision of Chancellor Commander; right of Chancel- lor Commander to vote.....	26
Do not lie from the result of ballot for membership.....	27
From the decision of Chancellor Commander, question by whom put.....	28

Admission.

Of applicants, state of the Law concerning.....	29
Of members by card.....	30
Of members to Lodge room during progress of work.....	31
Of members to Lodge room.....	32

Advancement.

Of officers; the practice in Pennsylvania.....	33
--	----

Absence.

Summary of the Law concerning.....	34
Right of Lodge to impose penalties for.....	35
Does not disqualify for office, when.....	36
Is no excuse for failure to pay assessments, when.....	37
At Roll call. Effect of.....	38
From state, does not create vacancy in office, when.....	39
Right of Lodge to grant leave to officer.....	40

Amendments.

To Laws and Constitutions, consideration of the Law concerning.....	41
---	----

Arrears.

State of Legislation concerning.....	42
Right of Subordinate Lodge to regulate.....	43
Right of Lodge to regulate; Legislation concerning.....	44
The rights of members in respect to payment, effect of part payment.....	45
Reference to other heads of discussion.....	46

Assessments.

Power of Subordinate Lodge to enforce collection.....	47
Subordinate Lodges. Right of Grand Lodge to restrict..	48

Attendants.

Are not officers of the Lodge.....	49
------------------------------------	----

B.**Ballot.**

As a method of voting. Uses of in Order.....	50
Lodge may designate any member to cast, when.....	51
For membership: Manner of taking: Usage.....	52
For membership. Inspection and announcement of.....	53
For the Ranks: Practice concerning.....	54
Can be had at special meeting, when.....	55
For membership or advancement: Cannot be reconsidered..	56
Cannot be renewed, when.....	57
For membership by card.....	58
Secrecy of, should be maintained.....	59

Benefits.

SEC.

Statement of the Law concerning.....	60
Rules and Precedents. The Probationary Period.....	61
Rules and Precedents. As to the rights of Pages and Esquires.....	62
Rules and Precedents. Right of Members to under charges.	63
Payable for fractional parts of a week.....	64
Right of Member to in arrears.....	65
Minimum Amount of. Force of Obligatory Laws in respect to.....	66
Right of Member to, who leaves Jurisdiction.....	67
Reducing amount during illness of Member. Effect of.....	68
Rule where Member is able to perform other than "usual occupation.".....	69
Payable notwithstanding arrears. Rule in Massachussets..	70
Limit of time within which application must be made.....	71
Payable during sickness, regardless of date of report.....	72
In how far Lodge may control application of.....	73
For funeral purposes. Payable in case of suicide.....	74
Graded system of, Legal.....	75

Bonds.

Official. Validity of after expiration of term.....	76
---	----

Black Book.

Its use and object. Unknown to Pythian Law.....	77
---	----

C.

Candidate.

Refusal of to submit to preparation. Course to be pursued.	78
--	----

Chancellor Commander.

Right to honors of office, though failing to attend meetings..	79
Authority of to decide questions of Constitutional Law....	80
Right of to vacate chair and take part in business of Lodge.	81
Pro tempore. Authority of.....	82
Right of Lodge to re-elect.....	83
Eligibility of to Grand Representative.....	84
Right of Vice Chancellor to assume chair of at installation..	85

Charges.

Rights of members under.....	86
------------------------------	----

Charter Members.

Ballot for at organization necessary.....	87
Amount of fee, required of.....	88

Charter Books.

Meaning of. Term not known to Pythian Law.....	89
--	----

Dues.	D.	Sec.
State of legislation concerning.....		90
Duty of Subordinate Lodge to collect and Grand Lodge to enforce		91
Exemption of Members from		92
Payment of. Rights of members. Liability of Lodge considered		93
Actual Payment. Essential, when.....		94
Constructive payments by forwarding money through the medium of a brother member.....		95
Constructive payments in the nature of offsets for benefits..		96
Constructive payments in the nature af offsets for claims generally.....		97
Time of payment. Penalties for non-payment.....		98
Payment outside of Lodge Room. Credit to be given, when.		99
Charging of to Pages and Esquires. Policy of, considered..		100
Payment of may be required in advance.....		101
Not chargeable to members suspended.....		102
May be paid until suspension is declared.....		103
May be received from suspended member at any time.....		104
Defunct Lodges.		
Status of members of.....		105
Reversion of property of.....		106
Dismissal Certificate.		
Not recognized in Pythian Law.....		107
District Deputy Grand Chancellor.		
General authority of.....		108
May delegate authority to install officers.....		109
Authority of to make official decisions.....		110
Requisites of eligibility.....		111
Should not hold office in Subordinate Lodge.....		112
Election.	E.	
Of officers. Some of the questions touching the validity of.		113
Validity of when tellers are not members of Lodge.....		114
Nominations for. Admissibility of motion to close.....		115
Of Officers, Nominations for, made when.....		116
Eligibility.		
To office. Advancement or Rotation in office.....		117
Rules and Precedents.....		118
Rules and Precedents. The Past Chancellor.....		119
Rules and Precedents. The Chancellor Commander.....		120
Rules and Precedents. The Vice Chancellor.....		121
Rules and Precedents. The Prelate.....		122
Rules and Precedents. The Trustee.....		123
Rules and Precedents. The Attendant.....		124
Rules and Precedents. The D. D. G. C.....		125
Some observations concerning the rule.....		126

Entering Lodge Room.	Sec.
The rule in respect to	127
Examination.	
Of Candidate for advancement.....	128
Expunging Record.	
Right of Lodges in respect to.....	129
Expulsion.	
Review of the Law concerning.....	130

F.

Fees.	
For initiation and the ranks. Regulation of local. Different rules in respect to.....	131
Authority of Lodge to regulate.....	132
The graded system according to age.....	133
For the ranks. Manner and time of payment.....	134
Authority of Lodge to change. Effect thereof upon applicants.....	135
For the ranks. Forfeiture of under certain circumstances..	136

Fines.

The right of Subordinate Lodge to impose.....	137
As to the nature of the right to impose.....	138
May be charged as dues to work suspension.....	139
Authority of Lodge to remit.....	140
Cannot be imposed for absence, when no meeting is held...	141
And assessments, distinction between.....	142

Funds.

Of Subordinate Lodge. Powers of Lodge in respect to disposition of.....	143
---	-----

Funeral Benefits.

Legal liabilities as to payment of.....	144
Not payable to executors, when.....	145

G.

Good Standing.

Definition of term.....	146
-------------------------	-----

I.

Installation.

Of officers of Grand Lodge should occur in Lodge room.....	147
Who authorized to perform.....	148

J.

Judgments.

Right of Lodge to reverse, vacate or modify.....	149
--	-----

Jurisdiction.

Of Lodges. The inexpediency of the rule considered.....	150
---	-----

M.

Sec.

Maimed Persons.

Rights of as to membership..... 151

Members.

Of defunct Lodges. Status of..... 152

Memorizing Work.

Rules and decisions in respect to..... 153

Motion to Close.

When admissible..... 154

O.**Official Receipt.**

Its office and authority..... 155

Construction of the Law authorizing issue of..... 156

Review of the decision of the Supreme Chancellor..... 157

Not Essential; some of the results of the Supreme Chancellor's decision..... 158

Organization of Lodges.

The practice in respect to..... 159

P.**Page.**

Rights; privileges and liabilities of..... 160

Right to advancement..... 161

May apply for advancement at any time, when..... 162

Ballot for advancement of. Construction of Constitution... 163

Right to Withdrawal-Card, although rejected for advancement..... 164

Right of to benefits..... 165

Liability of for dues..... 166

Right of to attend Lodge, and to visit..... 167

Subject to charges, and trial..... 168

Subject to suspension..... 169

Liability of Lodge for per capita tax on..... 170

Past Official Rank.

Incongruities of legislation..... 171

Of the Past Chancellor and Past Grand Chancellor..... 172

Eligibility of to office of Supreme Representative..... 173

Past Grand Chancellor.

Rights and privileges of in Grand Lodge..... 174

Creation of restricted..... 175

Past Chancellor.

SEC.

The Law in respect to creation of.....	176
Creation of: The Law concerning, further considered.....	177
Creation of: The error of 1880 considered.....	178
Entitled to certificate without service, when.....	179
Eligible to office before admission to Grand Lodge.....	180
Rights of when not clothed in regalia of rank.....	181
Right of to wear regalia before obligation.....	182
Rank of conferred only in Grand Lodge.....	183
Seniority in Rank. How determined.....	184

Per Capita Tax.

The rules and practice concerning.....	185
--	-----

Property.

Of defunct Lodges: Reversion of in respect to real estate....	186
---	-----

Q.**Questions.**

Practice as to putting in certain cases.....	187
--	-----

R.**Reinstatement.**

Mode of. Rule concerning.....	188
After suspension for non-payment of dues: Amount of payment necessary.....	189

Renouncing the Order.

Effect of in respect to benefits and privileges.....	190
--	-----

Resigning Membership.

Practice of obsolete.....	191
---------------------------	-----

Removal.

From office. Causes for.....	192
------------------------------	-----

Regalia.

Wearing of in public, prohibited.....	193
Rights and privileges of member in respect to wearing.....	194

Ritual.

Custody of, and duty of members to memorize.....	195
--	-----

S.**Semi-Annual Pass-Word.**

Some considerations concerning.....	196
-------------------------------------	-----

Sitting Past Grand Chancellor.

The Law in respect to holding over on re-election of Grand Chancellor.....	197
--	-----

Sitting Past Chancellor.

Office and duties of.....	198
The Law as to holding over on re-election of Chancellor Commander	199
Holding over. Some contrary opinions.....	200
Eligibility of before obligation.....	201
Entitled to honors without service as such, when.....	202
Office of may be declared vacant for cause.....	203
As to whether he may be elected to any other office.....	204
May resign his office.....	205
Summary of the Law in its various phases.....	206

Supreme Representative.

Duties of in respect to obeying instructions of Grand Lodge	207
---	-----

Speaking.

The rule in respect to. Certain rights of officers and mem- bers considered.....	208
---	-----

Special Meetings.

Of Subordinate Lodges. Law concerning.....	209
What business may be transacted at.....	210

Suspension.

Statement of Law concerning.....	211
For non-payment of dues. Declaration of necessary.....	212
Of Pages, and Esquires. Right of Grand Lodge to provide for	213
Of members, cannot occur while Lodge is indebted to mem- ber.....	214
For fines and assessments.....	215

Sunday.

Institution of Lodges, and Lodge work on, illegal.....	216
Work of Lodge on illegal. Decision of the Supreme Chan- cellor.....	217
Work on illegal. Corroborating decisions.....	218

T.**Taxation.**

As to the right of taxation generally.....	219
As to the limit of the right.....	220
The right of the Supreme Lodge to levy a per capita tax....	221
The right of the Grand Lodge to levy a Per Capita Tax.....	222
The authority of Subordinate Lodges to tax their members.	223
The Per Capita Tax so called.....	224
The Per Capita Tax. Upon whom payable.....	225
The Per Capita Tax. Manner of payment.....	226
The Rank Tax	227
The Rank Tax. Its expediency or policy.....	228

Trials.	SEC.
Of Grand Lodge officers.....	229
Some of the rules of practice in respect to.....	230
Right of Lodge to vacate judgment in.....	231
Vote necessary to fix punishment in.....	232
As to the admissibility of testimony in certain cases.....	233

Trustees.	
Are not officers of the Lodge.....	234

U.

Universal Constitution.	
Propositions submitted.....	235
Consideration of the proposition.....	236
Authority of Supreme Lodge questioned.....	237
Rights and powers of Lodges.....	238

V.

Venue.	
Change of. For trial.....	239

Voting.	
Construction of Law as to requiring full vote. Effect of refusal to vote.....	240
Practice as to rights of officers in certain cases.....	241

Vice Chancellor.	
Duties of in absence of Chancellor Commander at Installation.....	242

W.

Withdrawal-Card.	
Nature of decision of Supreme Chancellor Berry considered.	243
Granted only upon application of member himself.....	244
Effect of taking, on standing of members in Grand Lodge...	245
Lodges may charge for.....	246
Vote granting, cannot be rescinded.....	247

INDEX TO DIGEST.

A.

Age.

Sec.

Limit of in respect to initiates	1
Applicants must be of age.....	2
Of applicants. Standard of legality.....	3
Of applicants, in Endowment Rank.....	4
Of candidate. Bar to advancement, when.....	5
Misrepresentation in respect to forfeits benefits, when	6

Assessment.

By Grand Lodge on its Past Chancellor's, authority denied..	7
On Past Chancellors illegal.....	8
Grand Lodges cannot levy when.....	9
Grand Lodge cannot levy for purpose of creating sick benefit fund.....	10
Right of Lodge to levy.....	11
May be levied by Subordinate Lodge, when.....	12
Lodge may levy without consent of membership, when.....	13
A Subordinate Lodge has the right to levy, when.....	14
Authority of Subordinate Lodge to levy.....	15
To pay expenses of a nurse legal, when.....	16
May be added to dues to work suspension.....	17
Payment of necessary before card can be granted.....	18
Absence no excuse for want of notice and failure to pay....	19
Cannot be levied to pay funeral expenses of brother's wife..	20
Cannot be levied for any purpose not connected with the Order.....	21
By Subordinate Lodges illegal, when.....	22
May work forfeiture of benefits, when.....	23
In Endowment Rank member not liable for, when.....	24
For paying Lodge physician, illegal	25
Cannot be levied by Subordinate Lodge, when.....	26
For relief of widow, illegal when	27
May work suspension, when	28
Funeral, non-payment of, works forfeiture of benefits, etc..	29
In the nature of compulsory insurance not approved	30
May be collected of members of Endowment Rank to meet current expenses	31
In Endowment Rank. Due from date of notice.....	32
In Endowment Rank. Member liable for during suspension	33
Notice of by postal card, held good.....	34

Assessment—Continued.

SEC.

Liability of section for, prior to date of certificate.....	35
In Endowment Rank. Member not liable for after withdrawal.....	36
Paid in advance, returned on withdrawal of member.....	37
Special in Endowment Rank, refunded to sections.....	38
May be charged as dues to work suspension.....	39
In Endowment Rank. Not received from members in arrears, when	40
Receipt for, is prima facie evidence of payment.....	41

Assessment Notice.

In Endowment Rank. Date of.....	42
---------------------------------	----

Assistance.

Grand Lodges or Officers, not authorized to issue circulars for	43
Rendered to foreign members. Lodges liable for, when.....	44

Applicant.

Must be able to write.....	45
Ability to write obligatory. Lodge to judge of extent however.....	46
To what extent must be able to write.....	47
Rejected, may apply to another Lodge, when.....	48
Rejected in one Lodge may be received by another in the same Jurisdiction, when.....	49
Rejected, cannot be accepted by another Lodge, when.....	50
Must be of age, when.....	51
Rejected, must make application as in first instance.....	52
Rejected, must have written consent to make new application.....	53
Once rejected, petition cannot be acted on by another Lodge, when.....	54
Dropping name of does not amount to rejection of.....	55
Restrictions as to nationality.....	56
May be denied admission by majority vote, when.....	57
May be debarred advancement, when.....	58
Objections to advancement may be made.....	59
After election may be denied the ranks, when.....	60
After election, entitled to ranks unless charges are preferred	61
May not be permitted to advancement, when.....	62
Forfeits fees, when.....	63
After election may be refused admission	64
May be initiated immediately following election.....	65
May have ranks conferred on night of election.....	66
May be initiated on night of election.....	67
For membership, how far religious views disqualify.....	68
By card. Over age may be admitted.....	69
Agreeing to release Lodge from liability. Effect of.....	70

Applicant—Continued.

SEC.

For ranks. Must pay increased fee, when.....	71
From another state. Initiation of. Who competent to grant permission.....	72
Passing limit of age after initiation, may receive ranks without dispensation.....	73
Cannot be admitted if blind.....	74
Rejection of. Notice to other Lodges.....	75
Law requiring petition of to lie over not in conflict with Supreme Law.....	76
Over age, may be elected, but dispensation necessary to initiate.....	77
Answers of must be unequivocal, when.....	78
Must speak the English language.....	79
By card. Consent of Lodge nearest residence not necessary.	80
Over age, in a petition to institute a new Lodge, admitted.	81
Criminal charge against will bar admission.....	82
Election of. A quorum of ballots necessary.....	83
Character of cannot be debated in Lodge.....	84
Must pay amount of fees as fixed, at time of application....	85
Qualification of, fixed by Supreme Lodge cannot be changed by Subordinate Lodge.....	86
Right of Subordinate Lodge to prescribe qualifications for..	87
Must be of sound bodily health.....	88
Over age, chargeable with additional fee for dispensation .	89
To organize new Lodge must pay the minimum fee.....	90
Cannot be subjected to new ballot for mere delay in taking rank	91
Entitled to new ballot, when.....	92
Need not be members of the Order.....	93
Cannot be suspended for giving false answer to question.	94
For admission to Endowment Rank, prohibited if over age..	95
In Endowment Rank. Qualified until limit of age is reached.	96
In Endowment Rank. Physical fitness to be considered.....	97
Admitted after former election. Status of.....	98

Application.

For membership, may be received from a person out of district, when.....	99
For membership must be in writing.....	100
Must accompany Withdrawal-Card.....	101
By card. Notice to Lodge granting not necessary	102
For membership, with fee inclosed should be presented to Master of Finance, when.....	103
For the ranks, must lie over before ballot had.....	104
Vote not necessary to receive.....	105
Of rejected applicant may be received by another Lodge..	106
For new Lodge, must be endorsed by Deputy Supreme Chancellor	107
For discharge from division, effect of.....	108

Appeal.

SEC.

To Supreme Lodge, how authenticated.....	109
Not in form will be dismissed.....	110
Must be in form.....	111
Dismissed when no accompaying record is filed.....	112
Dismissed for want of attestation.....	113
May be considered in form without attestation, when.....	114
Dismissed when not signed by the proper officer.....	115
To be entertained must have consent of Grand Lodge.....	116
Must be by consent of Grand Lodge.....	117
Duty of Grand Lodge to allow.....	118
Must be acted upon by the Grand Lodge.....	119
Consent given to, construction of Law.....	120
Authority of Grand Lodge to order papers to be sent up....	121
Record in shall be printed.....	122
Notice. Mailed to accused, good.....	123
Will not be sustained, when.....	124
Notice of must be given in time or appeal will be dismissed.	125
Notice of, must state grounds.....	126
Must be perfected in time.....	127
Sustained for informality in appointment of trial committee.	128
Must be taken before penalty is paid.....	129
From decision of Grand Chancellor does not lie.....	130
From District Deputy taken to Grand Chancellor.....	131
From rulings of Chancellor Commander, must first be de- cided by the Lodge.....	132
From decision of Chancellor Commander. Does not require second.....	133
From decision of Chancellor Commander to Grand Lodge does not lie.....	134
From decision of Chancellor Commander or Lodge, in ab- sence of Law should be taken, when.....	135
From decision of Chancellor Commander, the Chancellor Commander cannot vote to sustain his view.....	136
From decision of Grand Chancellor question put by G. V. C.	137
From Grand Chancellor or Chancellor Commander are de- batable, when.....	138
From decision of Chancellor Commander, is debatable.....	139
Stays action of Lodge.....	140
From decision of Lodge. Stops proceedings, when.....	141
From action of Relief Committee, must be to Lodge.....	142
Duty of Lodge when notice of, filed.....	143
Duty of Lodge to forward papers in.....	144
From D. D. G. C. decision binding until reversed.....	145
Will not lie from result of ballot for membership.....	146
When evidence does not show criminal intent will be dis- missed.....	147
Sustained for lack of evidence to warrant action of Lodge..	148
On matters pertaining to local Jurisdiction will not be sus- tained.....	149, 150, 151

Appeal—Continued.

SEC.

Will be dismissed when grounds for have been cured by subsequent legislation.....	152
Dismissed for defect in form of charges.....	153
From Medical Examiner-in-Chief will not lie.....	154
Must be bona fide. Will not lie to review decisions of Grand Chancellor.....	155
Against formation of Grand Lodge. Dismissed when.....	156
Sustained where attempt is made to enforce amendment which has not been approved.....	157
Committee on, decision of final, when.....	158
Upon illegal trial, sustained when.....	159
Must be prosecuted by real party in interest.....	160
In nature of protest, will not be considered, when.....	161
Must be forwarded to Supreme Lodge, when.....	162
May be referred back to Grand Lodge for hearing.....	163
May be taken from a judgment of not guilty.....	164, 165, 166
From decision of Chancellor Commander can only be taken in Knight's rank.....	167

Ante-Room.

Shall be cleared, when.....	168
Duty of Outer Guard in respect to.....	169
Lodge cannot refuse members admission to, when.....	170, 171

Alternates.

Not recognized in Supreme Lodge.....	172
--------------------------------------	-----

Appropriation.

For S. K. of R. and S. How paid.....	173
Of funds, what vote necessary.....	174

Auditors.

Board of, unconstitutional.....	175
---------------------------------	-----

Arrears.

Term, cannot include fines.....	176
Term defined.....	177, 178
Member cannot be declared in, who has paid to first of term.....	179
For dues, definition.....	180
Precludes right to benefits, when.....	181
Meaning of. Construction of Constitution.....	182
Will bar right to S. A. P. W., when.....	183
Rights of members in, as to good standing.....	184
Part payment of, works good standing, when.....	185
Payment on account will not bar right to benefits, when.....	186
Do not accrue while member is sick.....	187, 188
Disqualifies for office, when.....	189
Affects good standing, when.....	190
Brother in not entitled to vote.....	191

Arrears—Continued.

SEC.

Construction of Law. Payment of dues in advance.....	192
Do not exclude members from receiving care and attention, when.....	193
Bar to installation, when.....	194
Payment of during indisposition entitles member to benefits, when.....	195
Payment of to brother is not payment to Lodge.....	196
Member is entitled to S. A. P. W., when.....	197
Right of Grand Lodge to legislate concerning not in conflict with Supreme Law.....	198
Brother in, can sit in Lodge room, when.....	199
Bar to funeral benefits, when.....	200
Of Grand Jurisdiction. Amount of to be furnished commit- mittee on credentials.....	201
In Uniform Rank, deprives member of privilege, when.....	202

Adjourn.

Motion to, not in order, when.....	203, 204
------------------------------------	----------

Adjourned Meeting.

Not permitted, when.....	205
--------------------------	-----

Admission.

Of applicant after election. May be barred by majority vote, when.....	206
Of applicant. May be barred by objections.....	207
Of applicant for ranks. May be barred by charges, when...	208
Of elected applicant, barred by protest.....	209
Into Lodges by Pages and Esquires.....	210
Right of Lodge to refuse, when.....	211
Denied to member in arrears, when.....	212
Right of, of members under charges.....	213
By card. Signing roster essential.....	214
Of member of the Order, must be by card.....	215
By card, of applicant over age, dispensation not necessary, when.....	216
By card on organization of Lodge, fee for determined by majority vote.....	217
By card, may be without charge, when.....	218
By card, in revived Lodge by an old member, must be guided by the Law.....	219
By card, same ballot necessary as in case of initiation.....	220
Of member suspended, must be by card, when.....	221
Members should be denied, when.....	222
Of members, should not be permitted, when.....	223
Of member, prohibited, when.....	224
Of members to ante room, cannot be denied during work in ranks.....	225
Of visitor, how attained.....	226

Admission—Continued.

SEC.

Visiting brother entitled to, though without rank pass word, when.....	227
Of a brother visiting, improper, when.....	228
Of new members by Supreme Lodge, rule concerning.....	229
Of members under suspension refused although having the S. A. P. W.....	230
Of visitors to Grand Lodge without Grand Lodge pass, improper.....	231
Of applicant in Endowment Rank over age prohibited, when.....	232
To Endowment Rank, not barred by objection, when.....	233
Of rejected applicant concealing fact of rejection. Status of.....	234

Anniversary.

Date of, fixed and declared.....	235
----------------------------------	-----

Advancements.

Of money to foreign members liability of Lodge for.....	236
---	-----

Advancement.

Of Pages and Esquires. Objections to, may prevent, when.....	237, 238
Of officers, Lodge liable for dispensation fee, when.....	239
Of officers by dispensation, election necessary.....	240

Attendance.

On Supreme Lodge session. Members excused, how.....	241
---	-----

Attendants.

Are not regular officers of the Lodge.....	242
Are not fineable as officers.....	243
Cannot be included in list of Subordinate Lodge officers.....	244
Not eligible to office of Vice Chancellor.....	245

Amendments.

To Constitution, must be approved before becoming operative.....	246
To By-Laws may be amended.....	247
To Constitution. Construction of Law. Parliamentary practice.....	248

Acroatic Agenda.

As a key to ritual authorized.....	249
Issued as a separate work.....	250
Are not Lodge property.....	251

Amplified Rank.

Shall not be used with the book.....	252
--------------------------------------	-----

Annual Statement.

To be furnished by S. K. of R. and S.....	253
Resolution concerning, to be enforced.....	254

Action of Lodge.	SEC.
Cannot be annulled by D. D. G. C., when.....	255
Advertising.	
In name of the Order permitted, and prohibited, when.....	256
Absence.	
Does not work forfeiture of office, when.....	257
Of executive officer, who qualified to preside.....	258
From election, does not render member ineligible.....	259
No excuse for failing to pay assessments, when.....	260
Penalty for does not attach when no meeting is held.....	261
At roll call, effect of.....	262
From roll call, is not absence from regular meeting.....	263
From roll call, right of Lodge to demand excuse.....	264
From State, does not create vacancy in office, when....	265, 267
Of Chancellor Commander elect at installation does not in-	
vest Vice Chancellor with additional powers.....	266
Is no bar to election to office, when.....	268
Of Officers from station. Right of to speak.....	269
No bar to election as Grand Officer, when.....	270
Absentee.	
Not eligible to office, when.....	271
Affirm.	
Term cannot be substituted in obligation.....	272
Answers.	
Of applicant must be unequivocal.....	273
Armor.	
For Lodge work, Chancellor Commander cannot compel of-	
ficer to wear, when.....	274
Appointive Office.	
Service in necessary to confer eligibility to higher office,	
when.....	275
Authority of Lodge to regulate by resolution.....	276
Auditing Committee.	
Authority of to count money.....	277
Trustees may act on, when.....	278
Affiliation.	
May, or may not be free of charge, when.....	279
Acquittal.	
Judgment of may be appealed from.....	280
Annexation.	
Of territory to the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory...	281
Assignment.	
Of Endowment policy cannot be made to Lodge, when.....	282

B.**Bonds.**

	Sec.
Of officers. Custody of	283
Of officers. Failure to give, vacates office.....	284
Official. Of S.M.of E. Construction of the Law concerning.	285

Ballot.

For officer. Construction of Constitution.....	286
Lodge may authorize its vote to be cast by any member....	287
Lodge may direct member to cast, when.....	288
Lodge may direct any member to cast its vote.....	289
Cannot be taken anew, when.....	290
Cannot be renewed for delay in taking the ranks.....	291
Cannot be renewed to allow the outer guard to vote.....	292
After declaration of result of, cannot be renewed	293
Should not be renewed when more than two black balls appear	294
Need not be renewed, when.....	295
Cannot be reconsidered, when.....	296
May not be reconsidered. But applicant may be denied advancement, when.....	297
Reconsideration of against all Law and usage.....	298
Cannot be reconsidered but must be renewed, when.....	299
Cannot be reconsidered, when	300
Members should not disclose, when.....	301
Cannot be reconsidered	302, 303, 304, 305, 306
For Third Rank cannot be reconsidered.....	307
Rejecting Esquire cannot be reconsidered, when.....	308
For membership cannot be reconsidered.....	309, 310
May be renewed, when.....	311
For initiation need not be renewed, when. Construction of Constitution.....	312
May be renewed, when	313
Renewal of in case of mistake in voting.....	314
Can be renewed in case of error.....	315
May be renewed, when.....	316
Duty of Lodge to renew, when... ..	317
For membership shall be secret.....	318
For membership must be had on report of committee ...	319, 320
For election to the ranks. Must be had while Lodge is open in Knight's Rank.....	321
For the ranks, when to be had	322
Cannot be taken while Lodge is open in the Esquire's Rank.	323
Cannot be had on petition of applicant at special meeting...	324
For membership right of Chancellor Commander to.....	325
For membership may be had, when.....	326
Must be renewed, when.....	327
For membership. Appeal does not lie from result of	328
For membership void, when.....	329

Ballot—Continued.

Sec

For membership; neither Lodge nor applicant can demand explanation of.....	330
Cannot be set aside by Grand Chancellor, when.....	331
For election of officers may be declared void, when.....	332
Balls used must be white and black. Red not legal.....	333
Voting by. Right of Chancellor Commander in respect to..	334
Duty of Master at Arms in respect to.....	335
Announcement of.....	336, 340
Inspection and announcement of.....	337
Announcement of by Vice Chancellor wrong.....	338
Inspection, and announcement of. Too late to reconsider, when.....	341
For fraudulent announcement of officer may be charged and tried.....	342
By balls, how taken.....	343
In trials for suspension shall be with balls.....	344
For members of reorganized Lodge, when.....	345
Is not a vote. Distinction between.....	346
Not required on reinstatement after suspension, when.....	347
Cannot be interfered with by a motion to postpone the matter.....	348
Illegal when. Duty of Chancellor Commander to require full vote.....	349
Illegal when members vote who are disqualified by Law....	350
Legality of where Chancellor Commander leaves his chair to vote.....	351
Legality of where seven members are present.....	352
Cannot be declared illegal, when.....	353
May not be declared illegal, when.....	354
For the ranks.....	355
For every rank required.....	356
For the ranks, must be had separately for each..	357, 358, 359, 360
For each and every rank necessary, when.....	361
For the ranks. Cannot be taken, when.....	362
Practice of exposing is wrong and improper.....	363
Secrecy of to be insured. Result of cannot be enquired into	364
Right to cast black ball cannot be questioned.....	365
Cannot be authorized by a dispensation, when.....	366
With cubes instead of balls is legal.....	367
On depositing card.....	368
Duty of members to vote, when.....	369
A Chancellor Commander may compel member to by order, when.....	370
Necessary instituting section of Endowment Rank, when...	371
In Endowment Rank essential in taking additional class....	372

Ballot Box.

Provided with cubes is proper and legal.....	373, 374
--	----------

Board of Trustees.

Exceeding authority.....	Sec. 375
--------------------------	-------------

Benefits.

Matter for local legislation.....	376
Term defined.....	377
Member not entitled to when sickness is caused by his own misconduct.....	378
Cease on granting card.....	379
Brother entitled to until notice of default.....	380
Payable during sickness at any length of time.....	381
Right not barred by charges, when.....	382
May be paid to Pages and Esquires.....	383
Grand Lodge may prescribe time of payment.....	384
Subordinate Lodges cannot deprive member of for one year after taking Third Rank.....	385
Probationary period. Minimum amount.....	386
Probationary period in respect to not allowed, when.....	387
By-Law limiting time of payment illegal.....	388
Probationary period in respect to.....	389
Probationary period in respect to unlawful, when.....	390
Right of Lodge to declare probationary period after arrears paid.....	391
Probationary period in respect to illegal.....	392
Payable after expiration of probationary period.....	393
Members entitled after expiration of probationary period...	394
Where no probationary period if fixed members entitled to, when.....	395
Payable after expiration of probationary period.....	396
Right of members to. Probationary period ...	397
Application of the Law as to probationary period.....	398
Liabilities of Lodge for during suspension.....	399
Right of brother to after leaving Jurisdiction of Lodge.....	400
Right of brother after reinstatement.....	401
Brother not to be deprived of on account of mistake of Master of Finance.....	402
Suspending payment of by resolution illegal.....	403
A brother convalescent entitled to, when.....	404
Brother cannot be deprived for failing to pay dues in advance.....	405
Members under suspension not entitled to minimum.....	406
Lodge may provide for payment of different amounts...	407, 408
Member in arrears cannot become entitled to by payment of dues.....	409
Member holding card not entitled to.....	410
Member entitled to without physician's certificate, when...	411
Cannot be withheld on mere verbal accusations.....	412
Payment of may be withheld, when.....	413
May be withheld pending appeal.....	414
Payment of cannot be refused on mere suspicion.....	415

Benefits—Continued.

SEC.

May be withheld to offset a previous erroneous payment.	416
Member's right not barred when less than three months in arrears.	417
Member not entitled to when one quarter in arrears.	418
Member not entitled to when over three months in arrears.	419
Member not entitled to while in arrears.	420
Not payable to member in arrears for assessments charged during absence.	421
Misappropriation of.	422
Lodge not liable for, when. Actual payment of dues necessary.	423
Not payable where there is a failure to comply with the Law.	424
Payment of arrearages. Construction of By-Laws.	425
Member not entitled to, when. Construction of Law.	426
Application of not controlled by Constitution.	427
Brother entitled to on deposit of card.	428
Lodge Liable for notwithstanding needs of brother.	429
Subject of may be regulated by Lodges.	430
Member not entitled to while charges pending.	431
Pages and Esquires not entitled to.	432
Payable to insane brother.	433, 434, 435, 436
Due insane brother, to whom payable.	437
Payable though By-Laws do not provide for it.	438
Lodge may deduct dues before payment.	439
Are offset, by operation of Law in payment of dues.	440
May offset claim for dues and prevent suspension.	441
Payable though dues have not been actually paid during sickness.	442
Non-payment of dues does not forfeit, when.	443
Member entitled to from date of sickness.	444
Motion to allow necessary.	445
Member entitled to, when. Distinction between "indisposition" and "sickness."	446
By-Laws must fix a stated amount.	447
Cannot be regulated for a definite time by amendment to By-Laws.	448
Brother entitled from the time he is reported.	449
Not payable where fraud was practiced in gaining admission.	450
Brother entitled to, when he has exercised diligence in reporting himself.	451
Payable to a member beyond the jurisdiction of the Relief Committee.	452
Paid voluntarily to a member not entitled to cannot be recovered back.	453
Right of Lodge to demand proof of sickness before paying.	454
Lodge not liable for, when brother renounces the Order.	455

Benefits—Continued.

Sec.

Reduction of pursuant to amendment to By-Laws, legal....	456
May be reduced during sickness of member.....	457
Amount of may be regulated by the Lodge at any time.....	458
To be entitled to under shield, member must have S. A. P. W.	459
Allowed as matter of right, not of charity.....	460
Fraction of days not recognized, when.....	461
Payable for fractional parts of weeks.....	462
Allowed without reference to Finance Committee.....	463
How liability of Lodge for, determined in case of doubt....	464
Payable when member is partially disabled.....	465
Member not entitled to if able to follow regular business.	466, 467
Member entitled to though able to superintend his business.	468
Liability of Lodge for, to member injured, when.....	469
Lodge liable for when paid to its members by another Lodge	470
Lodge not liable for money advanced to aid a brother, when	471
May be forfeited by non-payment of assessments.....	472
Funeral. Compulsory assessments in payment of not approved.....	473

Blanks.

To be furnished by Supreme Lodge.....	474
---------------------------------------	-----

Blank Forms.

Those submitted by the S. K. of R. and S., declared official..	475
--	-----

Banner.

Adoption of.....	476
May be used on displays.....	477
Lodge has no right to design or use, when.....	478

Black Ball.

Disclosing name of brother casting. Question concerning.	479
Members reasons for casting cannot be called for.....	480, 481, 482
Dropping name from list of applicants does not have effect to	483
Number necessary to reject without new ballot.....	484
Subordinate Lodges may fix number necessary to reject, when	485

Biennial Sessions.

Grand Lodges have no right to hold.....	486
---	-----

Badge.

Design for Past Chancellors and Knights.....	487
Description of design not found	488
For founder. Order concerning presentation of.....	489
For funerals. Description of.....	490

Board of Control.

For Endowment Rank.. ..	491
For Ontario.....	492

Banquets.	Sec.
Invitations to declined	493

By-Laws.	
Amendments to, may be amended, when	494
Denying benefits valid, when	495
Cannot have a retroactive effect	496
Right of committee on Law to change	497
Construction of Law as to amendments	498
Amendment will effect change of meeting night without dispensation	499
Void if in conflict with General Law	500
Amendments to go into effect after approval	501
Cannot be amended for definite time	502
Subordinate Lodge has no right to charge for	503
In conflict with Constitution, void although approved by Grand Lodge	504

Business.	
Of Subordinate Lodge must be conducted in Third Rank....	505

Bills and Accounts.	
Reference of to Finance committee does not include claim for Benefits	506

Blindness.	
Effect of an agreement to indemnify Lodge in case of	507
Disqualifies applicant for membership	508

Beneficiary.	
May be a friend. Construction of Law	509
Cannot be deprived of Endowment Fund by will	510
Change of for "natural love and affection." Terms defined ..	511
Change of during life of member	512

Baldric.	
Use of abolished	513

C.

Conclave.	
Of the Order of S. P. K. not recognized	514
Approving action of Supreme Chancellor in respect to	515
Committee of Conference on	516
To be under control of Supreme Lodge for one year... ..	517

Committees.	
Of Supreme Lodge. Shall be notified of appointment and duties	518
Auditing. Authority of to count money	519
Of Investigation. Chancellor Commander eligible to appointment on	520
Of Investigation, on petition of applicant. Duties of cease on making report	521

Committees—Continued.

	SEC.
Of Investigation. What members exempt from.....	522
On Appeals. Cannot legally act during vacancies.....	523
On Appeals. Province of; no authority to re-try case or hear new evidence.....	524
On Appeals. Decision of final, when.....	525
On Credentials and Returns. To be furnished with information as to arrears of Grand Lodges.....	526
Special, of Supreme Lodge. Payment of expenses of.....	527
Of Subordinate Lodges. Have no authority to pass upon conduct of Supreme Lodge or its officers.....	528
On Endowment Rank. Shall be composed of members of that rank.....	529
On Distribution of Grand Officers reports. May recommend action.....	530
On Law. Authority of to change By-Laws.....	531
Of Supreme Lodge. Who eligible on.....	532
Should not report on matters not properly before them....	533
Liable to fine for failing to report, but are entitled to hearing.	534
Subject to fine for failing to report.....	535
Reports of may be made by chairman.....	536
Appointment of after close of Lodge illegal.....	537

Colored Lodges.

Supreme Chancellor authorized to make public declaration concerning.....	538
Petition for tabled.....	539
Reaffirming former decision concerning.....	540

Constitution.

Of Grand Lodges to be deposited with S. K. of R. and S.....	541
Of Grand Lodges amendments to must be approved.....	542
Repeal of Old.....	543
Right of Grand Lodge to supercede by resolution.....	544
Obligatory portions.....	545

Constitutional Law.

Motion conflicting therewith is out of order.....	546
Right of Grand Lodge to supercede Constitution by resolution.....	547
Casting ballot for election of officers.....	548
A By-Law in conflict with, void.....	549
Right of Subordinate Lodge to levy assessments.....	550
Power of Supreme Lodge to authorize members to travel..	551
Amendments proposed may be amended, when.....	552
Supreme Lodge Constitution paramount.....	553

Construction of Constitution.

On creation of Past Grand Chancellors.....	554
Meaning of term "full vote".....	555
Terms of Grand Lodges. Effect of change in time of meeting.	556
Clause in respect to appropriation of funds construed.....	557

Construction of Laws.

SEC.

Re-election of Grand Chancellor, effect of.....	558
Defining force of obligatory Laws.....	559
Right of Grand Lodge to legislate, concerning arrears, etc.	560
As to payment of officers and representatives.....	561, 562
Meaning of term "Clear of the books.".....	563
Vacancy in committee, disqualifies committee from acting.	564
As to decision of Medical-Examiner-in-Chief.....	565

Charter.

For Subordinate Lodges; by whom signed.....	566
Must be present in Lodge room.....	567
Work illegal without.....	568
Of Subordinate Lodge, surrendered; disposition of.....	569
Optional with Lodge to exhibit on demand of visiting brother.....	570
Of Subordinate Lodge forfeiture of; local legislation.....	571
Destruction of; warrant may issue in lieu thereof.....	572
Of Subordinate Lodge cannot be surrendered, when.....	573
Granted in lieu of old one lost; what names shall appear on	574
Cannot be altered except by Grand Lodge.....	575
Erasing names from, illegal.....	576

Charter Members.

Rank tax chargeable for.....	577
Must be balloted for, when.....	578
Person cannot be excepted as, when.....	579
Designation of.....	580

Charter Plates.

For printing charters, procured by Supreme Lodge.....	581
---	-----

Charter Books.

Term of unknown to the Law.....	582
Cannot be opened by dispensation.....	583

Chancellor Commander.

Entitled to rank of Past Chancellor, when.....	584, 585, 586, 587
On re-election of, chair of Past Chancellor, how filled.....	588
Not entitled to honors, upon resignation.....	589
Eligible to office of Grand Representative, when.....	590, 591
Elected to serve unexpired term, entitled to Past Chancel- lors' Certificate.....	592
Entitled to rank of Past Chancellor without service as such, when... ..	593
Entitled to rank, for service when no vacancy has been de- clared.....	594, 595
Entitled to rank, when Lodge surrenders charter on last night of term.....	596
Entitled to rank, without installation, when.....	597
On re-election is entitled to honor after installation.....	598

Chancellor Commander—Continued.

	Sec.
Taking card at end of term, entitled to rank.....	599
Not entitled to rank, when.....	600
Decisions of, final, when.....	601
Is guilty of official misconduct, when.....	602
May compel members to vote, when.....	603
Must open and close Lodge in form.....	604
Is the only one authorized to communicate S. A. P. W.....	605
May communicate S. A. P. W. outside Lodge room, when....	606
Cannot authorize member to communicate S. A. P. W.....	607
May not instruct visitor in Pass Word, when.....	608
Can communicate S. A. P. W. on order.....	609
Cannot appoint committee on charges, when.....	610
Right of in respect to ballot.....	611
Right of ballot on petition of candidate.....	612
Rights of in respect to voting.....	613, 614, 615
May leave chair to vote.....	616
Cannot hold office of M. of E.....	617
Retiring. No form of installation.....	618
To engage in debate, must vacate chair.....	619
Authority of, to close Lodge. When closed cannot be re- opened.....	620
Holds over until successor is installed.....	621
Has no authority to change any of the ritual work.....	622
During absence of, Vice Chancellor must preside.....	623
Chair of, must be filled by an officer of the Lodge.....	624
Is not obliged to call Vice Chancellor to the chair, on a tem- porary vacation of it.....	625
May be elected while under charges.....	626
Lodge cannot elect Vice Chancellor to office of, when.....	627
Member acting <i>pro tem.</i> , authority of.....	628
Pro tempore, has authority to sign orders.....	629
Knight eligible to office of, when.....	630, 631
May be elected to fill vacancy, without notice to members, when.....	632
Has no right to vote on an appeal from his decision.....	633
Elect, absence of at installation, effect of.....	634
Elect, refusal of to be installed; duty of D. D. G. C.....	635
Right of Lodge to re-elect.....	636
Has no power to install an officer.....	637
May prevent members leaving Lodge room, when.....	638
Duty of in respect to members entering and retiring.....	639
Constitutionally eligible to re-election.....	640
Is entitled to courtesy of members, when.....	641
Should refuse admission to brother under suspension, when.....	642
Has no authority to declare conditional suspension, when....	643
Has no authority to appoint Grand Representatives.....	644

Chancellor Commander—Continued.

SEC.

Has no authority to give instruction to members in the Endowment Rank.....	645
Should alone, announce the ballot, when.....	646
May refuse admission to any one unless in possession of the S. A. P. W.....	647
May resign during term.....	648, 649
Duty of concerning Rituals.....	650
Who eligible to office of.....	651
Any Knight eligible to, when.....	652
Illegally elected not the proper to fill chair of.....	653

Cap.

Shall not be worn, when.....	654
------------------------------	-----

Certificate.

Of Past Chancellor and Knight, adopted.....	655
Of Knight. Design adopted.....	656
Of Past Grand Chancellor. Right of Grand Lodge to annul.....	657
Of Medical Examiner. Form of.....	658
Of good standing. Held to be unofficial.....	659
Of Past Rank. Essential, when.....	660
Of Past Rank. Essential on deposit of card.....	661
Of physician. Not essential to entitle member to benefits...	662
Of membership. Issued in lieu of withdrawal-card, when...	663
Of endowment. May issue before O. B. N. is taken, when...	664
For Supreme Representative. Adoption of.....	665
Of endowment. May be made to a friend.....	666

Certificate of Membership.

Adoption of.....	667
Description of.....	668

Charges.

Must be preferred to effect vacancy in office, when.....	669
Against applicant for Ranks, preferred when.....	670
Cannot be preferred, when.....	671
Against Chancellor Commander, must vacate chair.....	672
May be preferred against Page and Esquire.....	673
Against Grand Lodge officer, where made.....	674
Against an officer, effect of.....	675
When preferred against Chancellor Commander and Vice Chancellor, who shall preside.....	676
May be preferred against member holding card.....	677
Against an officer elect, will defer installation.....	678
Against a member to whom card is issued, brought where...	679
May be preferred for fraudulent announcement of ballot...	680
Against a member of foreign Jurisdiction, how tried.....	681
Against Supreme Lodge officer by committee of Subordinate Lodge will not be entertained, when.....	682

Charges—Continued.

Sec.

When preferred against Grand Chancellor, how investigated	683
Against Grand Officers, form for trial of.....	684
May be dismissed without punishment after finding of guilty	685
May be preferred by member charged, when.....	686
No bar to admission of a member otherwise qualified, when.	687
Must be preferred in order to subject a member to penalty for contempt.....	688
Specifications must state facts.....	689
Right of brother to sit in Lodge during pendency of.....	690
Against a brother, must be in his own Lodge.....	691, 692
Trial of in absence of accused may be had, when.....	693
May be withdrawn with consent of Lodge.....	694
Subordinate Lodge may be instructed to prefer, when.....	695
Against an officer, effects suspension from office, when.....	696
Pending against an officer, precludes official acts, when.....	697
Rights of brothers, pending.....	698, 699
Against member holding card, preferred where.....	700
Preferred against a visitor, when.....	701
Preferred against a member. Grand Lodge may be required to give them a hearing.....	702
May be preferred at a semi-annual session.....	703
Must state an offense, or they will not be sustained.....	704
Of a criminal nature will not lie, when.....	705
Cannot be preferred against a member suspended, when....	706
Committee on, cannot be appointed by the Chancellor Com- mander or Vice Chancellor, when.....	707, 708
Against Pages.....	709
Member under cannot be suspended, when.....	710
Cannot be preferred second time for same offense.....	711

Colorado.

Jurisdiction of extended.....	712
-------------------------------	-----

Consolidation.

Of Subordinate Lodges, subject for local legislation.....	713
Of Lodges under control of Supreme Lodge authorized.....	714
Of Subordinate Lodges, no authority for, when.....	715
Of offices, of K. of R. and S., and M. of F., permitted, when.	716
Of offices, Grand Chancellor has no authority to permit....	717
Of Lodges. Right of suspended members, after.....	718
Of sections of Endowment Rank. No Law for.....	719

Circulars.

Grand Lodges and Grand officers may not issue, when....	720
Province of Supreme Chancellor to issue when.....	721
Illegal for Lodge to issue or act upon for purposes not con- nected with the Order.....	722
Soliciting relief, prohibited.....	723

Clearance Card.

SEC.

Used in Endowment Rank.....	724
Member holding will be suspended after six months.....	725
Member must present when joining new section.....	726
In Endowment Rank, issued only to members changing their residence.....	727
After expiration of, member holding, not entitled to rein-statement.....	728
Member not entitled to, when.....	729
Sections may charge for.....	730

Clearance Certificate.

Grand Lodge has no authority to issue.....	731
--	-----

Contestant.

Not entitled to mileage and <i>per diem</i> , when.....	732
---	-----

Curative Legislation.

Legalizing the conferring of the ranks on minor.....	733
Act of Grand Lodge assuming extra territorial Jurisdiction legalized.....	734

Colleges.

For the gratuitous education of Knights' sons. Local legis-lation.....	735
--	-----

Chart.

Of membership, adoption of.....	736
---------------------------------	-----

Crime.

Member guilty of may be disciplined.....	737
--	-----

Criminal Offense.

Will bar admission of applicant, when.....	738
--	-----

Criminal Intent.

When evidence does not show, case will be reversed.....	739
---	-----

Credential.

Of Past Rank. Shall accompany Withdrawal-Card when af-filiating.....	740
Of P. G. C., contents of.....	741

Complaint.

To Supreme Lodge, right of Subordinate Lodge to enter....	742
---	-----

Celebrations.

Supreme Lodge peremptorily declines invitations to.....	743
---	-----

Commission.

Of Deputy Supreme Chancellor, form of.....	744
--	-----

Candidate.

Sec.

Not required to submit to an examination.....	745
Refusing to comply with Ritual, proceedings stayed.....	746
Not to be held accountable for offense against other secret Orders, when.....	747
May be initiated on night of election.....	748
May be refused admission after election, when.....	749
Advancement of, may be prohibited by D. D. G. C., when...	750
May be denied the ranks after election, when.....	751

Costume.

For Lodge work. Chancellor Commander cannot require members to wear, when.....	752
---	-----

Contempt.

Member guilty of, when.....	753
Brother may be suspended for, when.....	754
Members may be found guilty of, for failing to appear for sentence.....	755
Brother, guilty of, cannot be suspended on motion.....	756
Member, failing to answer summons, guilty of.....	757

Closing Lodge.

Motion to proceed to close not in order, when.....	758
Lodge cannot fix time for.....	759
Power of the Chancellor Commander in respect to.....	760, 761

Change of Venue.

Application for. Law construed.....	762
-------------------------------------	-----

Clear on the Books.

Construction of term.....	763
---------------------------	-----

Courtesy.

Should be observed on entering or retiring from Lodge....	764
To presiding officer, members should observe, when.....	765
To charge for conferring rank for sister Lodge would be violation of	766

Claim.

Of member against his Lodge should not be sued.....	767
Will stand in lieu of dues, fines and assessments.....	768
Against Lodge, will offset dues and prevent suspension....	769

Communications.

To the District Deputy Grand Chancellor, when official....	770
--	-----

Citizen.

Meaning of, in respect to qualification for membership.....	771
---	-----

Council.

Uniform of, cannot be worn in public.....	772
---	-----

Counsel.

May charge fee for prosecuting case.....	773
--	-----

D.

Deputy Grand Chancellor.

SEC.

Authority of.....	774
For German Lodges, entitled to rank of Past Grand Chancellor, when	775
Cannot accept rejected material, when.....	776
If accepted innocently censurable.....	777
Duty of to enquire.....	778
Cannot initiate charter members, when protest filed.....	779

District Deputy Grand Chancellor.

Has no inherent power.....	780
Not an officer of the Grand Lodge.....	781
Suspension of vacates office.....	782
Duty of in respect to installation.....	783
Authority of to annul dispensation.....	784
Should not appear to prosecute or defend in a trial before the Lodge.....	785
Should not be permitted to serve, when.....	786
Authority of to prevent the advancement of candidates....	787
Has no authority to command the chair of the Chancellor Commander, when.....	788
Has no authority to communicate the Semi-Annual Pass Word, when.....	789
Orders of to be obeyed.....	790
Eligibility to office in Subordinate Lodge.....	791
Has no authority to suspend a Lodge.....	792
Has no authority to annul the action of the Lodge.....	793
Has no authority to suspend an officer of Subordinate Lodge.	794
Must be a Past Chancellor.....	795
May be a Past Chancellor who has not taken the Grand Lodge rank.....	796
Eligible before taking Grand Lodge rank.....	797
May delegate his authority, when.....	798
May authorize Knight to install officers, when....	799
May depute a Past Chancellor to install officers, when....	800
Extent of power to delegate authority.....	801
Cannot delegate authority, when.....	802
Commission of expires, when.....	803
Expiration of term of.....	804
Must see, that the work is properly done.....	805
Cannot grant dispensation, when.....	806
Authority of in certain cases to issue dispensation.....	807
Extent of authority of to grant dispensation.....	808
Cannot grant dispensation to confer the three ranks in one night, when.....	809
Decision of binding, pending an appeal.....	810
Official decision of overrules Chancellor Commander, when.	811
Cannot render decision affecting action of Lodge.....	812
May refuse to install officers, when.....	813
May order new election, when.....	814

Deputy Supreme Chancellor.

SEC.

Form of commission of.....	815
May delegate his authority, when.....	816

Degrees.

May be conferred at sight.....	817
Conferred at sight by our present Supreme Chancellor.....	818
Degree of Ruth.....	819
Conferred on minors legalized.....	820

Dedication.

Public ceremonial for adopted.....	821
Ceremonies to be reprinted.....	822

Delegating Authority.

Power of Supreme Lodge to.....	823
--------------------------------	-----

Dispensation.

Authority of Supreme Lodge to grant.....	824
Supreme Lodge has no authority to issue, when.....	825
A Deputy Grand Chancellor has no authority to issue, when.....	826
A Grand Chancellor may authorize a District Deputy to issue, when.....	827
Grand Chancellor cannot issue, when.....	828
Cannot be granted, when.....	829
Grand Chancellor cannot issue to authorize a new ballot....	830
May not be granted by D. D. G. C., to confer the rank, when.....	831
To initiate a minor cannot be granted.....	832
Necessary to confer the ranks, when.....	833
Cannot issue to confer the three ranks.....	834
To institute new Lodge, will include applicant over age....	835
Necessary to reinstate member who becomes maimed during suspension.....	836
To prevent discussion in Lodge no authority for.....	837
Not necessary to change night of meeting, when.....	838
Fee for must accompany application. To be returned, when.....	839
Authority of D. D. G. C. to annul.....	840
Necessary to have excursion in name of the Order.....	841
Cannot issue to create a Past Chancellor, when.....	842
Necessary for applicant over age.....	843
To admit applicant over.....	844
Necessary before ballot on candidate over age.....	845
Applicant over age chargeable with fee for.....	846
Not necessary to confer the second and third rank on applicant over age when.....	847
To confer ranks cannot be granted by the Lodge.....	848
Cannot be granted to change time of election.....	849
To advance officers does not annul election Laws.....	850
Cannot issue to reinstate member free of charge.....	851
Cannot be granted to wear regalia, when.....	852

Dispensation—Continued.

SEC.

To confer ranks for the minimum fee. Effect of on graded system of fees.....	853
To authorize parade of division not required, when.....	854
Cannot be granted to institute division.....	855

Digest.

Of Supreme Lodge. Authority to prepare.....	856
Submission of. Authority to print.....	857
Recognized as official.....	858
Official to be furnished standing committee.....	859
Revision authorized.....	860
Repealing of sections of.....	861

Donations.

Authority of Lodges to make recognized	862
Lodges may relieve destitute Lodges in their own Jurisdiction by.....	863
Of fees illegal.....	864
Of initiation fee to applicant, not permitted.....	865
Of fees by way of soliciting members illegal, when.....	866
Of funds of Subordinate Lodges illegal, when.....	867
Of Lodge funds for securing applicant prohibited.....	868
Of dues. May be made, when.....	869

Duties of Officers.

Grand Lodge may legislate concerning, when....	870
--	-----

Decision.

Of committee on appeals. Final, when.....	871
Of a Grand Chancellor on his deputies. Must be in writing, when	872

Division.

Of Uniform Rank. Visiting must wear jewel.....	873
May draft By-Laws and provide revenue, when.....	874
Application to organize does not require consent of other divisions, when.....	875
Organization of illegal without the uniform.....	876
Disposition of properties in case of disorganization.....	877
Cannot be instituted without uniforms.....	878
May impose, and collect fines as dues, when.....	879
Objections to illegal meeting of must be made when.....	880
Withdrawal-Card from Lodge severs membership, when....	881
May parade without dispensation from Grand Chancellor...	882
Officer in must be a member thereof.....	883
Institution of cannot be authorized with less than required number.....	884

Discharge.

SEC.

From Uniform Rank. How procured, effect of..... 885

Documents.

Relative to Endowment rank. Requiring legislation forwarded, when..... 886

Reading of may be demanded, when..... 887

Defunct Lodges.

Members of. Entitled to certificate in lieu of card, when... 888

Of Louisiana. Archives of surrendered, members entitled to

Withdrawal-Card, when..... 889

Revival of status of old members..... 890

Members of under control of Grand Lodge..... 891

Reorganized. Shall issue card to old members, when..... 892

Rights of members of after reorganization..... 893

Members of retain membership on reinstatement..... 894

Property of cannot be sold by members..... 895

Reversion of property to the Grand Lodge..... 896

Declaration of Principles.

Draft and adoption of..... 897

Display of Emblems.

Unlawful, when..... 898

Drill.

Manual of adopted..... 899

Discussion.

Dispensation to permit, no authority for..... 900

Declination.

Effect of on ballot for election of officers..... 901

Debate.

Chancellor Commander to engage in not obliged to call Vice

Chancellor to the chair..... 902

C. C. to engage in must leave the chair..... 903, 904

Discipline.

Members holding card subject to 905

Delinquent.

Chargeable with per capita tax, when..... 906

Delinquency.

For dues does not occur until closing of Lodge on last night of term..... 907

Dues.

SEC.

Duty of Subordinate Lodge to collect, and Grand Lodge to enforce	908
Paid on reinstatement. To be returned, when.....	909
Amount a Lodge may demand on reinstatement.....	910
Paid in advance are not returned in case of suspension for cause	911
Lodge cannot remit.....	912
Over payment of to be returned, when.....	913
Exemption from not permitted, when.....	914
Regulations of a local matter.....	915
Right of Lodge to regulate.....	916
Lodge may regulate amount and payment of.....	917
Lodge may regulate concerning payment of.....	918
Non-payment will not work suspension while member is under charges.....	919
May be collected of members of Endowment Rank to meet current expenses.....	920
When a member is said to be in arrears for non-payment of.	921
A member delinquent for, when.....	922
Cease on granting Withdrawal-Card.....	923
Not charged to members holding cards.....	924
Paid on application for reinstatement returned in case of rejection or death.....	925
Amount of payment necessary on reinstatement.....	926
Chargeable to members sick.....	927
May be paid out of benefits to keep members in good standing	928
May be off-set by benefits and prevent suspension.....	929
May be deducted from benefits, when.....	930
May be paid until suspension is declared.....	931
Brother not delinquent for until closing of Lodge on last night of term.....	932
Donation of illegal, when.....	933
Lodge may donate, when.....	934
Chargeable to reinstated members, when.....	935
Chargeable to members by card from date of election	936
Cannot be charged to applicant for card, when.....	937
May be collected in advance.....	938
Non-payment of in advance cannot work forfeiture of rights.....	939
Lodges may collect dues in advance.....	940
Payable in advance, but non-payment does not bar right of S. A. P. W., when.....	941
Payment in advance not required to entitle member to S. A. P. W.....	942
Forfeiture of when paid in advance.....	943
Not chargeable to members suspended, when.....	944, 945
Not chargeable during suspension, when.....	946

Dues—Continued.

SEC.

Not chargeable to members suspended for non-payment of dues.....	947
Not chargeable to member suspended for cause.....	948, 949
Payable from date of suspension when proceedings are set aside by Supreme Lodge.....	950
Chargeable to Pages and Esquires.....	951
Pages and Esquires should not be liable for.....	952
Chargeable to Knights only.....	953
Chargeable to Pages and Esquires, when.....	954
Not chargeable to Pages and Esquires.....	955
Payment of to a member is not a payment to the Lodge....	956
Master of Finance the only member authorized to receive..	957
Duty of Master of Finance to credit member with when received.....	958
Of division of Uniform Rank with reports must be furnished, when.....	959

E.**Expulsion.**

From the Order. Not allowed.....	960
Not sanctioned by Law.....	961

Esquires.

Should not be charged dues.....	962
May be admitted to Lodge, when	963
Cannot be deprived of the right to remain in the Lodge room	964
Entitled to Withdrawal-Card, when	965
Payment of per capita tax on. Local legislation.....	966, 967
Rejection of. May renew application, when.....	968
Charges against will not lie for refusing to take Knight's rank	969
Subject to charges	970
Right of, when failing to apply for ranks. Forfeiture of fees.....	971
Does not forfeit fee for Third Rank, when.....	972
Deposit of Withdrawal-Card by. Fee required	973
Name may be dropped from rolls, when.....	974
May be suspended, when.....	975
Advancement of barred by objection, when.....	976
Advancement of may be prevented.....	977

Election.

Of officers, nomination for, Construction of Law.....	978
Of officers, of Subordinate Lodge, any member may cast the ballot, when.....	979
Of P. G. C., power of Grand Lodge denied, when.....	980
D. D. G. C. may order, when objection is made at installation	981

Election—Continued.

SEC.

Of Grand Representatives. Void when candidate not a member.....	982
Of Grand Lodge officers. Previous nomination not necessary, when.....	983
Of Grand officers. Absentee not eligible.....	984
To office, absence no bar to.....	985, 986, 987
A brother is eligible to though absent.....	988
Of officers; members eligible though absent.....	989
Of officers; not restricted to those present.....	990
Of officer; Lodge may direct any member to cast ballot in, when.....	991
Of officers, Void when not held according to Law.....	992
Of officers, May be declared void, when.....	993, 994
Of officers, Illegal ballots may be thrown out.....	995
Of officers, eligibility of members to more than one office...	996
Of officers, To fill vacancy valid, when.....	997
Of officers, A nomination is not essential, when.....	998
Of officers, Nomination not restricted.....	999
Of officers, The term "Excluding Blanks" construed.....	1000
Of officers, Not vitiated by illegal votes, when.....	1001
Of officers, Majority of votes cast necessary to.....	1002
Of officers, Illegal, when.....	1003
Of officers, Action of a Chancellor Commander declaring election illegal reversed.....	1004
Of officers, Effect of declination.....	1005
Of Chancellor Commander: May be held without notice, when.....	1006
Of officers, Lodges not restricted, when: Officers not rotative.....	1007
Of officers, Time cannot be changed by dispensation.....	1008
Of officers, May be held after regular night, when.....	1009
Of officers, Cannot be had at special meeting.....	1010, 1011
Of officers, Must be by ballot.....	1012
Of officers, Shall be by ballot: Lodge may instruct, when.....	1013
Of officers, By acclamation not authorized.....	1014
Of officers, When illegal should be so declared.....	1015
Of officers, Casting blanks, legality of vote.....	1016
Of officers; in the Endowment Rank: Time of.....	1017
Of officers in Division shall be held annually: No restriction as to re-election.....	1018
To receive the ranks may be annulled, when.....	1019
Of applicant, a quorum of ballots necessary.....	1020
To membership, Two-third vote legality of.....	1021
To membership, Initiation of may follow immediately.....	1022

Expenses.

Of Supreme Chancellor: Organizing Lodges.....	1023
Of S. K. of R. and S. How paid.....	1024
Of special committees. Payment of.....	1025
Of officers and representatives.....	1026

Expense Fund.

SEC.

Of Endowment Rank: Division of pro rata shall be made, when.....	1027
---	------

Emeritus Rank.

Of Past Chancellor and P. G. C. Authority of Supreme and Grand Lodges to confer, declared.....	1028
---	------

Emblems.

Displays of, reprehended.....	1029
Opinion as to national significance of.....	1030
For officer. A Lodge has no right to adopt.....	1031

Examination.

Of candidates in open Lodge.....	1032
----------------------------------	------

Electioneering.

For office in Supreme Lodge prohibited.....	1033
---	------

Expenditures.

Of funds of Supreme Lodge to establish new Lodges denied.....	1034
Of funds of Supreme Lodge, Laws must be complied with....	1035

Extension of Order.

Into South Carolina at expense of Supreme Lodge refused.....	1036
Into foreign countries. Instruction to Supreme Chancellor.....	1037

Endowment.

Rank of. Committee to report plan.....	1038
Endowment act of New York illegal.....	1039
Fund cannot be devised by will.....	1040

Endowment Rank.

Adopted.....	1041
Qualifications for membership in.....	1042
Not a higher rank.....	1043
Applicant qualified until limit of age is actually reached....	1044
Admission of applicant over age prohibited.....	1045
Age of applicant, date to reckon from.....	1046
Certificate may issue where applicant dies before taking O. B. N.....	1047
Policy in cannot be devised by will.....	1048
Member cannot transfer his endowment, when....	1049
Assessments in should not be received from member in ar- rears, when.....	1050
Date of assessment notice.....	1051
Assessments when due.....	1052
Notice of assessments by postal card. Member cannot plead non-reception.....	1053
Member cannot take additional class, when.....	1054
Consolidation of section.....	1055
Documents requiring legislation from, forwarded how and when.....	1056

Endowment Rank—Continued.

	SEC.
Effect of decision of the Supreme Chancellor.....	1057
Monthly returns discontinued.....	1058
Certificate of Medical Examiner; form of adopted.....	1059
Honorary membership prohibited when.....	1060
Third class; restriction in respect to qualification.....	1061
What members eligible to the third class.....	1062
Reinstatement of suspended member before joining another class.....	1063
Membership is preserved by member on card, when.....	1064
Physical fitness of applicant in, to be considered.....	1065
Admission to, cannot be barred by mere objection, when....	1066
Certificate to be issued to applicants of third class hereto- fore refused under decision of Supreme Chancellor.....	1067
Board of control for Ontario.....	1068
Section cannot be organized with less members than twelve.	1069
Authority of Grand Lodge to punish members of.....	1070
Sick members, good standing in. Lodge not bound to pro- vide for.....	1071
Decision of Medical Examiner-in-Chief final.....	1072
Rules for Medical Examiner.....	1073
Medical Examiner-in-Chief. Must be member of Endow- ment Rank.....	1074
Medical Examiner.....	1075
Eligibility of Examiner to office in.....	1076
Meeting of section not essential, when.....	1077
Rejected applicant.....	1078
Duty of Master of Finance in respect to.....	1079
Committee on. How composed.....	1080
Expenses of committee on. How paid.....	1081
Death of member before delivery of certificate, entitled to benefits.....	1082
Third class. Laws do not effect Laws of any Grand Juris- diction.....	1083
Membership in two sections prohibited.....	1084
Cards used in.....	1085
Clearance Card issued, when.....	1086
Members joining new sections must have clearance cards....	1087
Instructing candidate in.....	1088
Authority of President to instruct members of another sec- tion.....	1089
President cannot communicate Semi-Annual Pass-Word....	1090
Installation of officers of.....	1091
Certain special assessment refunded to the section....	1092
Advance assessment is refunded to members withdrawing, when.....	1093
Secretary has no right to refuse payment of assessment, when.....	1094
Members liable for dues and assessments when.....	1095, 1097

Endowment Rank—Continued.

Sec.

Members not liable for assessments after withdrawal.....	1096
Suspended member not liable for assessments, when.....	1098
Members liable for assessments during suspension.....	1099
Liability of Section for assessment after death.....	1100
Liability of Section for assessment made prior to date of certificate	1101
Validity of extra assessments for expenses of Section estab- lished	1102
Expense fund: Pro rata division of.....	1103
Indemnity fund: Amount of.....	1104
Proof of death.....	1105
Good standing in.....	1106
Admission fee: Amount of.....	1107
Suspension from Lodge: Legal notice to Section.....	1108
Members of, suspended, when.....	1109
Suspension of Lodge, effect of.....	1110
Suspension no declaration of necessary	1111
Suspended member not admitted to Section.....	1112
Suspension; Clearance Card; reinstatement.....	1113
Suspended member of second class may enter first class, when.....	1114
Death of suspended member pending his appeal: Status of.....	1115
Member of suspended Section: Reinstatement of.....	1116
Members holding clearance card suspended, when.....	1117
Reinstatement in, mode of.....	1118, 1119
Suspended Section may be reinstated, how.....	1120

English Language.

Documents to be written or printed in.....	1121
Right of member to use in any Lodge.....	1122
Notice of appeal in, Lodges bound to answer or suffer default.....	1123
Must be used in communications requiring action.....	1124
Attorney speaking, may defend accused in trial before a Ger- man Lodge.....	1125

Eligibility.

To office in Subordinate Lodge.....	1126
To office of Vice Chancellor.....	1127
Law in respect to, local.....	1128
Of Vice Chancellor to office of Chancellor Commander.....	1129
Of Chancellor Commander to re-election.....	1130
Of applicant to membership must be in sound bodily health.....	1131
To office, not restricted to those present.....	1132
Of Vice Chancellor to office of Chancellor Commander.....	1133
To office, construction of Law: Service in office: Member- ship.....	1134
To office of Vice Chancellor and Chancellor Commander: Promotion with honors of former office retained.....	1135
Of Attendants to promotion.....	1136

Entering Lodge.	Sec.
Courtesy should be observed, when.....	1137
Members prohibited, when.....	1138
Usual ceremony not required, when.....	1139
Must give name and number of Lodge, when.....	1140
Prohibited, when.....	1141

Evidence.	
Member may demand the reading of, when.....	1142

Exemption.	
From Dues: Not permitted, when.....	1143, 1144

Excursion.	
In the name of the Order: Dispensation necessary.....	1145

Ex Post Facto Law.	
Lodges cannot enact.....	1146

Expunging Minutes.	
May be ratified by Grand Lodges, when.....	1147

F.

Founder.	
Office of created.....	1148
P. S. C., J. H. Rathbone recognized as.....	1149
Badge for.....	1150
Medal for.....	1151
Presentation of medal to.....	1152

Flag.	
For the Order. Authorized.....	1153
Recommendation concerning.....	1154
Designs for, presented.....	1155
Specific description for outside use.....	1156

Funeral.	
Lodge excused from attending, when.....	1157
Duty of members to attend without summons.....	1158
Wearing regalia at not allowed.....	1159

Funeral Badge.	
Definitely defined and adopted.....	1160

Funeral Procession.	
Line of how formed.....	1161

Funeral Benefits.	
Liability of Lodge for, when. Construction of By-Law.....	1162, 1163
Sister Lodge not liable for, when.....	1164
Right of Lodge to fix probationary period.....	1165
Not payable where fraud was practiced in gaining admission.....	1166

Funeral Benefits—Continued.

SEC.

Lodge not liable for on death of suspended member.....	1167
Not payable on death of members wife.....	1168
Not payable to executors, when.....	1169
Payable if member is in good standing at time of death.....	1170
Lodge not liable for where member pays arrearages during sickness.....	1171
Payable for members in arrears, when.....	1172
Liability of Lodge for, when not consumed by funeral expenses.....	1173
Full amount of must be paid.....	1174
Must be applied to funeral expenses.....	1175
Widow of deceased member entitled to, when.....	1176
Payable on paying of arrears.....	1177
Denied where brother is in arrears for funeral tax.....	1178
Not payable for when member is in arrears.....	1179
Payable in case of suicide.....	1180, 1181, 1182
Not payable for Pages and Esquires.....	1183
Paid voluntarily to member not entitled to, cannot be recovered back.....	1184
Assessments for, in the nature of compulsory insurance, not approved.....	1185

Funeral.

Not payable for member under suspension.....	1186
--	------

Funeral Assessments.

May be added to dues, to forfeit benefits.....	1187
May be added to dues, when.....	1188
Classed with dues. Right of M. of F. to percentage on collection of.....	1189
Payable by member of Endowment Rank.....	1190

Funeral Tax.

May be added to dues, to work suspension.....	1191
---	------

Fines.

May be charged up as dues to work suspension.....	1192
May be charged up, and collected as dues by Divisions.....	1193
May be imposed by sections of Endowment Rank.....	1194
May be imposed by Subordinate Lodge.....	1195
When chargeable: Right of member under to S. A. P. W.....	1196
Non-payment of, may work forfeiture of benefits.....	1197
Sitting Past Chancellor liable to as other officers.....	1198
May be imposed by committee for failing to report.....	1199
May be imposed by Chancellor Commander, when.....	1200
Authority of C. C., to impose without notice.....	1201
For absence, member not subject to if present after roll call.....	1202
May be imposed for non-attendance.....	1203, 1204
May be imposed for failure to obey summons.....	1205
May be imposed for failure to attend funeral.....	1206

Fines—Continued.

SEC.

May be imposed for failure to sit up with sick.....	1207
Cannot be imposed for non-attendance, when, no meeting is held.....	1208, 1209
Cannot be imposed without notice and hearing, when.....	1210
Cannot be imposed by resolution.....	1211, 1212
Cannot be imposed for failing to watch remains of deceased brother, when.....	1213
For absence, cannot be imposed without notice, may be remitted.....	1214, 1218
Muse be determined by ballot: Amount of may be fixed by vote.....	1215
Can only be imposed by two-thirds vote, when.....	1216
May be reduced, when.....	1217

Fees.

For the ranks; right of Lodge to adopt graded system.....	1219
Right of Lodge to regulate.....	1220
For the ranks; cannot be refunded, when.....	1221
May be refunded, when.....	1222, 1234
For the ranks; should not be refunded, when.....	1223
For the ranks; not returnable, when.....	1224
For the ranks; need not be refunded, when.....	1225
For the ranks; minimum amount must be paid by applicants.....	1226
Amount of fixed at time of application must be paid.....	1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231
For the ranks; forfeited, when.....	1232
For the ranks; must be paid before rank is conferred.....	1233
For the ranks; payment of in advance may be required, when.....	1235
For the ranks; Grand Lodge allowed to regulate by resolution notwithstanding the Constitution.....	1236
For the ranks; amount of above minimum, to be left to G.L.....	1237
For the ranks; donation of illegal.....	1238, 1239, 1240
For the ranks and affiliation; amount regulated by Subordinate Lodges.....	1241
For affiliation; cannot be remitted.....	1242
For initiation; forfeited, when.....	1243
For initiation; must accompany the petition.....	1244
For initiation; to be reported as receipts of the evening, when.....	1245
For initiation; jurisdiction of Grand Lodge in respect to.....	1246
Are forfeited in case of applicant failing to apply for ranks when.....	1247
Accompanying application paid to Master of Finance.....	1248
For admission by card; effect of a dispensation; construction of By-Law.....	1249
For dispensation to be returned, when.....	1250
Brother may charge for prosecuting case, when.....	1251
Of Medical Examiner, for examination.....	1252
For admission into Endowment Rank.....	1253

Foreign Countries.

Sec.

Supreme Chancellor authorized to extend Order into.....	1254, 1255, 1256
---	------------------

Funds.

Of Subordinate Lodges. Appropriating; Law must be complied with.....	1257
Of Supreme Lodge, appropriation of for traveling in interest of Order, no precedent for.....	1258
Of Supreme Lodge; duty of S. K. of R. and S. in transmission of.....	1259
Of Subordinate Lodge, manner of disposition of. Local legislation.....	1260
May be used for any purpose, when.....	1261
May be appropriated, for the purchase of brass band.....	1262, 1267
May be used to assist members in purchasing uniform.....	1263
May be paid out for entertainments, etc.....	1264
Appropriation of for benefit of Lodge or Order, legal when.....	1265
Right of Lodge to dispose of, unlimited.....	1266
Appropriation of, for ground for burial purposes.....	1268
May be used to pay expenses of picnic, when.....	1269
Appropriation of, for entertainment of visitors, legal.....	1270
Appropriation to enable members to attend parade, legal, when.....	1271
Cannot be appropriated to charitable purposes, when.....	1272
Subordinate Lodge may change appropriation, from widows and orphans, to General Fund.....	1273
Appropriation of, when illegal.....	1274
Of Subordinate Lodge, cannot be donated to members as premiums, when.....	1275
Of Subordinate Lodge, donation of illegal.....	1276
Constitutional vote necessary to appropriate.....	1277
Appropriation of, construction of Law.....	1278
Majority vote appropriating insufficient, when.....	1279
Appropriation of does not require two-thirds vote, when.....	1280
Of Lodge, including initiation fee, are received by the M. of F.....	1281
Of Subordinate Lodge, who authorized to receive.....	1282
Appropriated for special purpose cannot be diverted when.....	1283

Full Vote.

Construction of term.....	1284
Duty of Chancellor Commander to require.....	1285

Fraud.

Will forfeit rights to benefits, when.....	1286
--	------

Fairs.

Not prohibited by resolutions of S. L. concerning raffles.....	1287
--	------

Forfeiture of Office.

Absence will not work, when.....	1288
----------------------------------	------

Grand Lodge.

G.

SEC.

Authorized to make Constitutions for Subordinate Lodges.....	1289
At formation, may elect any Past Chancellor to any office.....	1290
May confer rank of Past Chancellor, <i>ad. libitum</i> , when.....	1291
Has no right to refuse to receive protest, when.....	1292
Right of to mutilate Grand Chancellor's report.....	1293
Right of to supercede Constitution by resolution.....	1294
Nomination of officers at annual session.....	1295
Constitution to be approved, and copy deposited with S. K. of R. and S.....	1296
May be directed to carry into effect resolution of S. L.....	1297
Is the proper channel of communication.....	1298
Right of to elect P. G. Cs., denied, when.....	1299
Shall supply S. K. of R. and S. with Journals.....	1300
Number of Lodges, requisite to form.....	1301
Forfeit their right to representation, when.....	1302
Authority of, over Subordinate Lodges.....	1303
Right of, to fix term of Subordinate Lodge officers.....	1304
Orders of to Subordinate Lodge, take precedence over all other business.....	1305
Are not authorized to permit Knights to sit in sessions.....	1306
Cannot issue circulars for aid, when.....	1307
Cannot annul action of Subordinate Lodge, when.....	1308
Authority of, to levy assessments on P. Cs.....	1309
Has no authority to elect alternates to Supreme Lodge, when.....	1310
Has no authority to issue clearance certificates.....	1311
Has no right to assume extra territorial jurisdiction.....	1312
Officers of entitled to vote, when.....	1313
Tax charged to, cannot be carried to profit and loss, when ..	1314
Right of to regulate time of session.....	1315
Request concerning <i>biennial</i> session, tabled.....	1516
Cannot hold <i>biennial</i> sessions.....	1317
Changing time of annual session, does not affect term, or honors of officers.....	1318
Right of, to annul Past Grand Chancellor's certificate.....	1319
Right of, to create sinking fund, for building purposes.....	1320
May be required to entertain charges, when.....	1321
Refusal of to obey Laws of S. L. may be censured.....	1322
Has no right to refuse to execute the Laws, as interpreted by the Supreme Chancellor.....	1323
Incorporation of, does not affect standing in the Order.....	1324
Right of, to legislate on duties of its officers.....	1325
Right of, to fix term of Subordinate Lodge officers and define their eligibility.....	1326
Printed journals of, should not contain speeches.....	1327

Grand Officers.

Entitled to vote though not representatives.....	1328
May be tried by Subordinate Lodges, when.....	1329
Charges against, where preferred.....	1330
Must be members of a Lodge, in good standing.....	1331

Grand Chancellor.

Sec.

Restrictions in eligibility for, removed.....	1332
May wear uniform, when.....	1333
Authority of, to give instruction outside of Lodge room.....	1334
Cannot grant dispensation, when.....	1335
Not eligible to office of Supreme Representative, when.....	1336
Serving unexpired term, entitled to honors of.....	1337
Retiring; no form of ceremony prescribed.....	1338
Authority of, to issue circulars in certain cases.....	1339
In case of death of, Grand Vice Chancellor must preside, and is not entitled to honors of office, when.....	1340
Charges against; how investigated.....	1341
Re-election, P. G. C., holds over.....	1342
Report of should not be mutilated.....	1343
Authority of Grand Lodge to meet semi-monthly.....	1344
May order Lodges to set aside illegal acts, when.....	1345
Orders of: Do not require authentication of G. L. seal....	1346
Decision of shall be in writing.....	1347
Cannot grant dispensation to admit minors.....	1348
Has no authority to suspend a Subordinate Lodge officer....	1349
Cannot issue a dispensation to create a Past Chancellor....	1350

Grand Vice Chancellor.

Elected to office of Grand Chancellor and serves unexpired term is entitled to honors, when.....	1351
Is the proper officer to succeed Grand Chancellor.....	1352
Must act as Grand Chancellor during vacancy, but is not entitled to honors of office of.....	1353

Grand Keeper of Records and Seal.

Duty of in respect to forwarding credentials of representa- tives and P. G. C.....	1354
Report of: to Supreme Lodge: Form prescribed.....	1355

Grand Representative.

Re-elected Chancellor Commander, eligibility of.....	1356
P. C. is eligible to office of, before rank conferred.....	1357
Must be a Past Chancellor.....	1358
Duty of, to attend G. L.: Lodge liable for expenses.....	1259
May be instructed how, but not compelled to vote.....	1360
Must be elected at the time prescribed by Law.....	1361
Payment of: Actual and necessary "expense" defined.....	1362
Cannot be appointed.....	1363
A Chancellor Commander is eligible to office of, when.....	1364
Past Chancellor entitled to office of, when.....	1365

Gift Enterprises.

In the name of the Order, prohibited.....	1366
---	------

Good of the Order.

Motion under head of, may be entertained, when.....	1367
Motions may be entertained, under.....	1368

Good Standing.

SEC.

Legislation concerning sufficient, correction of official digest	1369
In Endowment Rank.....	1370
In Endowment Rank: Certificate of, must accompany proof of death.....	1371
In Endowment Rank: Members of committee, to try charges must be in.....	1372
Certificate of: Issued by a G. V. C.; held to be unofficial....	1373
Members of defunct Lodge considered in, when	1374
Lodge shall keep member in, while sick.....	1375
In Subordinate Lodge, essential to standing in Grand Lodge	1376
To what extent affected by arrears.....	1377
Definition of term.....	1378
Payment of dues in advance not essential to.....	1379
Of Members in the Endowment Rank; duty of Lodge in respect to.....	1380

German Lodge.

Minutes of, how kept.....	1381
Lodges cannot refuse to hear counsel, who does not speak German, when.....	1382

H.**Higher Degree.**

Authorized. Order of S. P. K.....	1383
-----------------------------------	------

Higher Rank.

Organization of authorized.....	1384
Endowment Rank is not.....	1385

Honors.

Of office given to whom.....	1386
Retained on promotion.....	1387
Official. Grand Chancellor entitled to on serving unexpired term	1388
Official. Grand Vice Chancellor not entitled to, when....	1389
Official. Earned by service, when.....	1390
Right of a Past Chancellor to.....	1391
Official. Chancellor Commander entitled to, when.....	1392
Official. Chancellor Commander entitled to on re-election.....	1393
Official. Given for services, when.....	1394
Past official. When officer entitled to.....	1395
Officer entitled to, when.....	1396

Helmet.

Adoption of. Description.....	1397
For Uniform Rank. Exchange of black for nickel plate....	1398

History.

Of the Order. Brief sketch. Recognized as official.....	1399
---	------

Hypothetical Questions.

SEC.

Will not be answered, when.....1400

Honorary Membership.

Prohibited in Endowment Rank, when.....1401

Hall.

Does not revert to Grand Lodge on surrendering charter...1402

I.**Incorporation.**

Of Supreme Lodge.....1403

Of Supreme Lodge as finally amended.....1404

Of Grand or Subordinate Lodges. Effect of.....1405

Of Subordinate Lodges. Nothing in the Law to prevent....1406

Installation.

Public. Ceremony authorized.....1407

Form of for Supreme Lodge officers.....1408

Of Supreme Lodge officers during recess. Precedent.....1409

Service of adopted.....1410

Of Grand Lodge officers. Legal, when.....1411

Of G. L. officers to be performed by the retiring P. G. C.....1412

Of P. G. C. No form prescribed.....1413

Public. No opening ceremonies for.....1414

Of Grand Lodge officers by proxy disapproved.....1415

By proxy illegal.....1416

By proxy not allowed.....1417

Arrears a bar to, when.....1418

The question of arrearages affecting officers' right to.....1419

When objections made, District Deputy Grand Chancel-
lor may order new elections.....1420

D. D. G. C., may refuse to perform, when.....1421

Must be conducted by Grand Lodge officers.....1422

Who authorized to conduct.....1423, 1424

A Past Chancellor cannot be authorized the install.....1425

Chancellor Commander has no authority to perform.....1426

Cannot be performed by Chancellor Commander, when.....1427

A D. D. G. C., may cause service to be performed.....1428

May be conducted by Knight, when.....1429

Ceremonies of. Takes precedence, when.....1430

Essential to confer honors, when.....1431

Necessary to convey honors of office.....1432, 1433

Of officers re-elected, necessary.....1434, 1435

Effect of absence of Chancellor Commander elect.....1436

Absence of retiring C. C., course to be pursued.....1437

Duty of installing officers in case objection is raised.....1438

Public. Closing Lodge. Grand honors.....1439

Substitution of words in service of.....1440

Of Officers of section of Endowment Rank.....1441

Installation Book.

SEC.

Adoption of. Repeal of old.....	1442
Translation of into German.....	1443
Supplied to Subordinate Lodges.....	1444

Initiation.

Requisite of in respect to age.....	1445
Of persons beyond the Jurisdiction. Illegal, when	1446
Of non-resident. Illegal, when.....	1447
Residence required.....	1448
Of applicant from another state. Who competent to give permission.....	1449
May be arrested, when.....	1450
Must be arrested, when answers of applicant are not unequivocal.....	1451
C. C. not obliged to ask if there are any objection to.....	1452
Of candidate on night of election, permitted.....	1453
May immediately follow election.....	1454
Ballot on, need not be renewed when three black balls appear on first ballot.....	1455
Dispensation necessary for, when.....	1456
On Sunday, illegal.....	1457
Of candidate who had already received the ranks, unlawful.....	1458
Of applicant over age, improper, when.....	1459

Insurance.

Compulsory assessments for funeral benefits not approved, when.....	1460
On personal property of Supreme Lodge.....	1461

Invitations.

To public celebrations, declined.....	1462
---------------------------------------	------

Indemnity Fund.

In Endowment Rank; amount limited.....	1463
--	------

Impostors.

Duty of Grand officers to publish.....	1464
--	------

Instruction.

In secret work may be given by any qualified member of the Order, when.....	1465
In secret work, may be given outside of Lodge room, when.....	1466
To Grand Representatives.....	1467

Instituting Officers.

General instructions to, in organizing Lodges.....	1468
May confer ranks without assistance.....	1469

Investigation.

Appointment of committee on.....	1470
----------------------------------	------

Investigating Committee.

SEC.

Is discharged without action on making report.....1471

Immoral Conduct.Mere suspicion of, not sufficient to warrant suspension of
benefits.....1472**Insanity.**

Member afflicted with entitled to benefits.....1473

Inner Guard.

Appointive. Cannot be elected.....1474

Indebtedness.

Of Lodge to member, will prevent suspension.....1475

Insignia.

Term may be used in installation work, when.....1476

J.**Journal.**Daily, of Supreme Lodge session, shall contain subject mat-
ter of all resolutions1477

Of Supreme Lodge; revision and reprinting of.....1478

Of Supreme Lodge; to be furnished standing committees...1479

Of S. L.; printed during session for use of members.....1480

Of Supreme Lodge; reading of.....1481

Of Supreme Lodge of 1882 to be known as Vol. IV.....1482

Of Supreme Lodge to be bound; price of1483

Of Supreme Lodge of 1880, to be Vol. III. Price of.....1484

Bound volumes of, furnished to officers and member of Su-
preme Lodge, when.....1485

Of Supreme Lodge, procurement of obligatory.....1486

Of Grand Lodge, filed with S. K. of R. and S.....1487

Of Grand Lodge, should not contain remarks &c.....1488

Jewels.For Grand and Sub. Lodge officers, description and adop-
tion of.....1489

Knight's, adoption of.....1490

Classification and price of.....1491

May be worn, when.....1492

Certain legislation concerning repealed.....1493

Cannot be worn without regalia; Construction of Constitu-
tion.....1494Importance of Lodges procuring, instructions to S. K. of
R. and S.....1495For Past Supreme Representatives and Representatives to
Grand Lodges.....1496

For Past Supreme Representative, adoption of.....1497

Are supplies to be furnished by the S. K. of R. and S.....1498

Sale to remain under control of Supreme Lodge.....1499

Jewels—Continued.

SEC.

For Supreme Representative.....	1500
Necessary portion of supplies.....	1501
National significance of, denied.....	1502
Members permitted to wear of smaller size of, when.....	1503
For Founder of the Order.....	1504
Wearing of, illegal, when.....	1505

Jurisdiction.

Grand Lodges cannot assume extra territorial.....	1506
Of Subordinate Lodges over residents.....	1507
Of Subordinate Lodges, in respect to applicants.....	1508, 1509
Of Subordinate Lodges: The Law as to residence.....	1510
Of Lodge over member on card, deposit of card.....	1511

Judgment.

May be set aside by Grand Lodge for irregularities.....	1512
---	------

K.

Knight.

Badge for adopted.....	1513
Not permitted on the floor of the Grand Lodge.....	1514
Eligible to office of Chancellor Commander or Vice Chan- cellor, when.....	1515
Qualified to preside over Lodge, when.....	1516
Knight may preside when charges are preferred against Chancellor Commander.....	1517
Rights of in respect to voting.....	1518
Certificate of, adopted.....	1519
Title of "Sir" should not be used.....	1520
Amplified Rank of, shall not be used with the books.....	1521

Keeper of Records and Seal.

Entitled to ranks of Past Chancellor.....	1522
Combining office of M. of F.	1523
Pro tem: Powers of.....	1524
Cannot grant card.....	1525
Installation of, necessary upon re-election.....	1526

Key.

To the Ritual authorized and issued.....	1527
--	------

L.

Laws.

For Subordinate Lodges.....	1528
Of Supreme Lodge, go into effect, when.....	1529
Of Supreme Lodge, binding force of.....	1530
Obligatory; defining force of &c.....	1531
Approval of, by Supreme Chancellor.....	1532
Of Grand Lodges; matter for local legislation.....	1533

Ladies Degree.

SEC.

Petition for, tabled	1534
----------------------------	------

Local Legislation.

Creation of Past Chancellor	1535
Rules and regulations concerning relief committee, matter for	1536
Creating Past Chancellors	1537
Grand Lodges may authorize Lodge to create P. Cs	1538
Power of Grand Lodge to confer Emeritus Rank of P. C.	1539
Establishment of colleges for education of Knight's sons	1540
Right of Grand Lodge to prescribe term upon which supplies shall be furnished	1541
Right of Grand Lodge to legislate on duties of its officers	1542
Grand Lodge officers holding Withdrawal-Card: Status of	1543
Lodges failing to meet. penalty	1544
Pages and Esquires, chargeable with per capita tax	1545
Right of Grand Lodge to supercede its Constitution by resolution	1546
Right to levy per capita tax on suspended members	1547
Right of G. L. to regulate terms of Sub. Lodge officers	1548
Right of Grand Lodge to fix time of its sessions	1549
Right of Grand Lodge to provide when yeas and nays shall be taken	1550
Right of Lodges to refuse admission to elected applicants	1551
Depositing card, date of membership	1552
Placing brother's name on obituary list when not in good standing	1553
Lodges excused from attending funerals	1554
Disposition of Lodge funds	1555
Consolidation of Lodges	1556
Status of officiating Past Chancellors	1557
Disclosing name of brother voting black ball	1558
As to prescribing manner of reinstatement	1559
Effect of suspension: Manner of reinstatement	1560
Right to benefits after reinstatement	1561
Authority of Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor to authorize semi-monthly meetings	1562
Forfeiture of charter for failure to meet	1563
Charging dues to members suspended	1564
Grand Lodges have the right to regulate the matter of dues and right of members to S. A. P. W.	1565
Concerning fees for the ranks	1566
General bureau of relief for states	1567
Payments of benefits in case of suicide	1568
Supreme Lecturer	1569
Grand Lodges may determine who shall sign charters	1570
Suspension of member; status, of, etc.	1571
Subordinate Lodge charter, surrendered, disposition of	1572

Local Legislation—Continued.

SEC.

Laws of Grand Lodge, matter for.....	1573
Reinstatement, matter for.....	1574
Right of Subordinate Lodges to levy tax.....	1575
Arrears; Right to S. A. P. W.....	1576
Eligibility for Grand Representatives.....	1577
Fixing term of Subordinate Lodge officers.....	1578
Instituting new Lodges: Qualifications of applicants in certain cases.....	1579
Objection to petitioners for new Lodge.....	1580
As to whether Lodges may accept rejected material from other Lodges.....	1581

Library.

Of Supreme Lodge: Instruction to S. K. of R. and S.....	1582
---	------

Lotteries.

In the name of Order prohibited.....	1583
Resolutions of Supreme Lodge concerning.....	1584
Subordinate Lodge forbidden to raise funds by.....	1585

Lecturer.

Established for the Order.....	1586
--------------------------------	------

Louisiana.

Request of: In respect to defunct Lodges in.....	1587
--	------

Leave of Absence.

May be granted to officer when.....	1588
-------------------------------------	------

Language.

Of the Order on this continent is English.....	1589
Charges shall be made in English, when.....	1590

M.

Mileage.

Computation of. Instruction to S. K. of R. and S.....	1591
---	------

Mileage and Per Diem.

Not payable, when.....	1592
Not paid to contestants, when.....	1593, 1594
Constitutional provision in respect not enforceable, when.....	1595
As included in the actual and necessary expenses. Con- struction of Laws.....	1596
Of Representatives engaged in E. R., work, how paid.....	1597

Motions.

At sessions of Supreme Lodge, shall be written, when.....	1598
In conflict with Constitution, not in order.....	1599
To authorize member to cast ballot of the Lodge, in order, when.....	1600
To adjourn, not in order, when.....	1601
To close, in order, when.....	1602
May be made under the head "Good of the Order.".....	1603

Mortuary Laws.

SEC.

Illegality of.....1604, 1605

Mistake of Officers.

Members not precluded by, when.....1606

Of M. of F. Lodge bound by, when.....1607

Lodge responsible for, when.....1608

Meetings.

Of Subordinate Lodges, controlled by the Grand Lodge.....1609

Of Subordinate Lodge; penalty for failure in.....1610

Of Grand Lodge; change of time in, does not effect right of officers.....1611

Of Sub. Ls., may not be resolved into secret session, when ..1612

Of Subordinate Lodge, held on Sunday, illegal.....1613

Of Sub. Lodge, should be held at least once a week, when ..1614

Of Division; objections to illegality of must be taken, when.1615

Maimed Persons.

Authority of Supreme Chancellor concerning initiation of...1616

Law construed.....1617

Dispensations to initiate, may be issued by G. C.....1618

Eligible to office, after election.....1619

How admitted by certain Lodges.....1620

Rule in respect to.....1621

May be admitted without dispensation, when.....1622

May be admitted, when, construction of term....1623, 1624, 1625

Eligible to membership, when.....1626

Cannot be admitted, when.....1627

May be received where the maiming is slight.....1628

Indemnifying Lodge against liability: Effect of.....1629

Membership.

Qualifications for.....1630

Qualifications for: Question as to religious views.....1631

Transfer of, by Pages and Esquires.....1632

Chart of adopted.....1633

Date of, in certain cases.....1634

Brother admitted, in good faith cannot be expelled, when...1635

Cannot be maintained in two Lodges at same time.....1636

Cannot be resigned.....1637, 1638

Dates from date of reinstatement.....1639

Date of on joining by card.....1640, 1641

Dates from initiation.....1642

Severed by card, may be renewed in same Lodge, how.....1643

Mutes, disqualified for.....1644

Qualification for does not include naturalization.....1645

Transfer of, by suspended member: Prerequisites.....1646

Manual of Drill.

Adoption of: Former legislation repealed.....1647

Master of Finance.

SEC.

Duty of in respect to Endowment Rank.....	1648
Combining office of, with K. of R. and S.....	1649
Mistake of, Lodge responsible for.....	1650
Right of to percentage on collection of funeral assessments.....	1651
Entitled to rank of Past Chancellor, when.....	1652

Master of Exchequer.

Duty of to pay drafts, when legally drawn.....	1653, 1654
--	------------

Master-at-Arms.

Duty of, in respect to ballot box.....	1655
Duty of, at opening of Lodge.....	1656, 1657
Has no authority to communicate S. A. P. W.....	1658
Shall take up Pass Word from Outer Guard.....	1659
Not required to take up P. W., from member in ante-room.....	1660

Memorial Service.

Ritual of adopted.....	1661
To be used by Lodges only.....	1662

Memorial Tribute.

To be bound in separate book for distribution and sale.....	1663
---	------

Memorizing Ritual.

Obligatory, when.....	1664
Matter for Lodge to determine.....	1665

Medical Examiner.

In Endowment Rank. Rules for.....	1666
Form of certificate of.....	1667
In chief. Office of, created.....	1668
In chief. Decision of final.....	1669
In chief: Decision of cannot be interfered with by S. C.....	1670
In chief: Must be a member of the Endowment Rank.....	1671

Minor.

Ranks conferred on, legalized.....	1672
Grand Chancellors cannot grant dispensation to admit.....	1673

Minutes.

Of Subordinate Lodges. Title of officers to appear in.....	1674
Cannot be approved unless written in record book.....	1675
Must be read from the book.....	1676
Should be written in the book before adoption.....	1677
Cannot be expunged.....	1678
Expunging portion of, may be ratified by Grand Lodge.....	1679
May be corrected but nothing expunged.....	1680

N.

Naming Lodges.

SEC.

After living persons, prohibited.....1681

Name.

Of Subordinate Lodge, can be changed only by G. L.....1682

Of Subordinate Lodge cannot be changed, when.....1683

Name of Order.

Public use of prohibited, when.....1684

Term "Pythian Dramatic Corps," unlawful use of.....1685

Cannot be used in getting up excursions without dispensa-
tion.....1686**Nominations.**

Can be made, when.....1687

Of G. L. officers, can be made at annual sessions, when1688

Necessary to an election to office.....1689

Not necessary in the election of G. L. officers, when.....1690

A second not necessary.....1691

For office may be made of member absent, when.....1692

Of a member not restricted to one office, when.....1693

Of S. L. officers, may be made on the night of election.....1694

Of Subordinate Lodge officers can be made, when.....1695

Non-Resident.

Initiation of illegal, when.....1696

Initiation of, who competent to grant permission.....1697

Non-Attendance.

Officers cannot be fined for, when.....1698

Fines may be imposed for.....1699

Excuses for, matter for Lodge to determine.....1700

New Lodge.

Member of the Order joining must present card.....1701

May confer ranks, when.....1702

General instructions as to organizing.....1703

Application form must be endorsed by D. S. C.....1704

Supreme Lodge cannot authorize member to travel and
organize, when.....1705

Cannot be instituted by a Past Chancellor, when.....1706

Cannot admit suspended members, when.....1707

Term of officers of.....1708

New Trial.

Will be granted for irregularities, when.....1709

New Ballot.

Chancellor Commander has the right to order, when.....1710

Notice.

SEC.

In appeal cases; when mailed to accused in time; no ground for appeal.....	1711
Of charges pending, member entitled to.....	1712
From Lodge to Section, of suspension of member. Legal form of.....	1713
What is legal: How time is computed.....	1714
Of trial, to counsel is sufficient, when ..	1715
Of trial: Held sufficient, if left at last place of residence...	1716
To sister Lodges of the petition of an applicant cannot be ignored by dispensation, when.....	1717
Of rejection of applicant sent to other Lodges, when.....	1718
Brother delinquent, entitled to, when.....	1719

Nurse.

Vote authorizing committee to employ illegal, when.....	1720
---	------

Not Guilty.

Judgment of: May be appealed from.....	1721
--	------

O.**Officers.**

Not entitled to mileage, when.....	1722
Of Grand Lodge entitled to vote, when.....	1723
Should be governed by instructions.....	1724
Promotion of, honors retained.....	1725
Of Supreme Lodge, entitled to seat though not members of any Lodge, when.....	1726
Of Supreme Lodge, not entitled to seat, when.....	1727
Of Subordinate Lodge: Attendants are not regular.....	1728
Acting pro tem., authority of.....	1729
Cannot be fined for non-attendance, when.....	1730
Appointive: Cannot be elected, when.....	1731
Terms of in new Lodge.....	1732
Elect, not officer in fact until installed.....	1733
Of Sub Lodge, cannot be suspended by G. L. officers, when.....	1734
On entering Lodge, when open must assume stations.....	1735
Entering Lodge after roll call must assume their stations...	1736
Elect, cannot be installed, when.....	1737
Right of to speak when out of station by permission.....	1738
Duty of on entering after roll call.....	1739
Rights and duties of in respect to Lodge privileges.....	1740
Advancement of by dispensation does not annul election Laws.....	1741
Regular, may act pro tem. for prelate, when.....	1742
May be excused by vote of Lodge on request for leave of absence.....	1743
Of Grand Lodge: Charges against where preferred.....	1744

Office.	Sec.
Service in, is the base of honor in the Order.....	1745
Of Subordinate Lodge consolidation of: G. C. has no power to permit.....	1746
Cannot be created by a Subordinate Lodge.....	1747
More than one cannot be held by same officer, when.....	1748
In division must be filled by member thereof.....	1749
Order.	
Using name of prohibited, when.....	1750
For S. A. P. W. to be retained by Lodge, when.....	1751
For Grand Lodge Pass Word requisites of.....	1752
C. C. may communicate S. A. P. W. on, when.....	1753
From Supreme or Grand Lodges shall be obeyed at once....	1754
On the M. of E. may be signed by the C. C. pro tempore....	1755
On the M. of E. may be recalled, when.....	1756
May be drawn by the presiding officer, when.....	1757
On the M. of E., duty of, to pay.....	1758
Order of Business.	
Each Lodge must provide for itself.....	1759
O. B. N.	
Adoption and purpose of; The Maryland case.....	1760
Extraordinary powers conferred on S. C., concerning.....	1761
Lodge suspending member for subscribing to, ordered.....	1762
Members suspended for refusing to subscribe to may be re-instated, how.....	1763
Of Endowment Rank, not dispensed with in Ontario.....	1764
Obligatory Laws.	
Construction and meaning of.....	1765
Must be constitutional to be binding.....	1766
Are applicable to all Subordinate Lodges.....	1767
Obligation.	
The word affirm cannot be substituted for any other word in.....	1768
Organization.	
Of Supreme Lodge.....	1769
Of Lodges, general instructions for.....	1770
Of Lodges, requisites to entitle members to do work.....	1771
Of Lodges, expenses, how paid.....	1772
Of Lodges, application for must be endorsed by D. S. C.....	1773
Of Lodges, instructions to officers, construction of clause V.....	1774
Of Lodges, Supreme Lodge has no authority to authorize member to travel for.....	1775
Of Lodges, construction of Law concerning.....	1776

Outer Guard.

SEC.

Duty of, in respect to clearing ante-room.....	1777
Should inform members of the rank in which Lodge is working.....	1778
Duty of, in respect to notifying members	1779
Appointive; cannot be elected.....	1780
Not compelled to remain in ante-room.....	1781
May remain in hall, when.....	1782

Official Memorial Charts.

To be furnished as other supplies.....	1783
Adoption, for sale to the members.....	1784

Official Organ.

None recognized by Supreme Lodge.....	1785
---------------------------------------	------

Official Report.

Of proceedings of S. L. to be printed for use of members....	1786
--	------

Official Receipt.

Adoption of, issue authorized.....	1787
It may be demanded, when.....	1788
Must accompany an order for the Pass Word.....	1789
No other legal.....	1790
Not essential, but may be required, when.....	1791
Possession of not essential.....	1792
May be demanded, when.....	1793
Lodge cannot charge for.....	1794, 1795
Is not sufficient as a visiting credential.....	1796
Price of.....	1797
How far binding upon Lodge issuing same	1798
No penalty for not issuing: Duty of Grand Lodge to comply with legislation of Supreme Lodge concerning.....	1799
Deposit of in lieu of card.....	1800
Recommendation of S. K. of R. and S. not adopted.....	1801

Official Orders.

From Supreme or Grand Lodges must be obeyed at once....	1802
---	------

Official Titles.

Must be affixed to names of members, when.....	1803
--	------

Official Honors.

Installation into office necessary to convey.....	1804
Brother serving unexpired term entitled to.....	1805
Officer entitled to for service, when.....	1806

Obituary List.

Placing member's name on, local legislation.....	1807
--	------

Opening Ceremonies.

Motion to dispense.....	1808
No form of, for public installation.....	1809
Are obligatory.....	1810
Must be observed in due form.....	1811

Opening Lodge.

Sec.

In absence of C. C., who qualified to preside.....	1812
Legality of proceeding when chairs are not filled.....	1813
Illegal after the C. C., has declared it closed.....	1814
Duty of M. at A.....	1815
Illegal if Prelate's station is unfilled.....	1816

Ontario.

Board of control for; to manage affairs of E. R.....	1817
O. B. N., of Endowment Rank not dispensed with in.....	1818

Offenses.

A member who sues his Lodge for a claim guilty of offense when.....	1819
Criticizing Grand Chancellor.....	1820
Offenses against other societies, candidate not accountable for, when.....	1821

Orphans.

Liability of Lodge for school bills of children after marriage of widow.....	1822
---	------

Objections.

To illegal meetings of Division, must be taken, when.....	1823
---	------

P.**Petition.**

Of ladies for side degree, tabled.....	1824
Of colored citizens, action deferred.....	1825
For membership; vote not necessary to receive.....	1826
For membership; Law requiring to lie over two weeks, not in conflict.....	1827

Petitioners.

Restrictions as to nationality.....	1828
Opposition to by existing Lodges. Duty of D, G. C.....	1829

Pass-Word.

Origin of.....	1830
Instructions of S. C. to Pennsylvania in respect to.....	1831
Reference thereto in Laws stricken out.....	1832
Brother holding card, entitled to, when.....	1833
Of the ranks, C. C. not authorized to communicate, when...	1834
Of the ranks; C. C. authorized to communicate, when.....	1835
Of the ranks; brother entitled to without order, when.....	1836
Duty of M. at A. in respect to.....	1837

Past Supreme Chancellor.

Seniority of; inquiry into ordered.....	1838
Rank and seniority of.....	1839

Past Supreme Representative.

Sec.

Recommendation as to rank, and badge for.....	1840
Jewel for adopted.....	1841

Past Grand Chancellor.

Rank of, will not be conferred, when.....	1842
Not entitled to rank, when.....	1843
Grand Lodge has no authority to elect, when.....	1844
Further creation of inexpedient.....	1845
Creation of. Implied prohibition against.....	1846
Emeritus Rank of no longer conferred.....	1847
Right of Grand Lodge to create, claimed, when.....	1848
Creation of new Jurisdictions no longer necessary.....	1849
D. D. G. C. for German Lodges, entitled to rank of, when.....	1850
Rule in preceding section adhered to.....	1851
Brother entitled to rank: Precedent.....	1852
When entitled to rank.....	1853
Officer at institution of Grand Lodge entitled to rank, when.....	1854
Power of Supreme Lodge to confer Emeritus Rank declared.....	1855
Entitled to rank though not present at installation.....	1856
Rank not conferred for unexpired term of G. C., when.....	1857
Certain Grand Lodges authorized to create.....	1858
Names of, stricken from the roll.....	1859
Irregularities in creation of; subject of inquiry.....	1860
Further time granted to committee on irregularities in crea- tion of.....	1861
Irregularities in creation of. Roster prepared.....	1862
Authority given to committee, to call for records.....	1863
Report of committee on irregularities in creation of.....	1864
Credentials of, to show date of service.....	1865
Rank of conferred on G. V. C., serving unexpired term of G. C.....	1866
G. V. C., not entitled to rank of, when.....	1867
Not entitled to sit in Supreme Lodge, when.....	1868
Right of Grand Lodge to annul election of.....	1869
Construction of Law concerning creation of.....	1870
Creation of. Construction of Constitution.....	1871
Petition to create, decided out of order.....	1872
Rank of cannot be conferred, when.....	1873
May have credentials annulled, when.....	1874
Sitting, holds over, when.....	1875
G. V. C., entitled to rank, when.....	1876

Past Chancellor.

Badge for adopted.....	1877
Certificate of adopted.....	1878
Office of, may be declared vacant. How filled in such cases.....	1879
Sitting: Is an office of the Lodge.....	1880
Sitting: Knight not eligible to office of, when.....	1881
Filling chair of on re-election of C. C. Duty of installing officer.....	1882

Past Chancellor—Continued.

SEC.

Chair of filled by election, on re-election of C. C.....	1883, 1884
Chair of, how filled.....	1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889
Elected, may fill chair, when.....	1890
Rank of, may be conferred for meritorious services.....	1891
Chair of, may be filled <i>pro tempore</i> by a Knight.....	1892
Office of, in Subordinate Lodge: Qualification for.....	1893
Status of officiating: Local legislation.....	1894
Officiating: Chair of may be filled, how.....	1895
Officiating: Right of, to inspect ballot.....	1896
Rights of when clothed in regalia of Knight.....	1897
Sitting, is an officer, and subject to fine.....	1898
Does not hold over, on re-election of C. C.....	1899
Eligible to office of D. D. G. C.....	1900
Lodge cannot elect, when.....	1901
Office of may be declared vacant as a penalty, when.....	1902
Creation of in certain cases.....	1903
Creation of, local legislation.....	1904, 1905
Creation of, Grand Lodge may authorize.....	1906
Right of Lodge to create.....	1907, 1908
Elected; entitled to honors, when.....	1909
Creation of, by Subordinate Lodge.....	1910
Cannot be created, by dispensation.....	1911
Conferring rank of, on certain officers for service, local legislation.....	1912
Chancellor Commander entitled to ranks of, when Lodge surrenders charter on last night of term.....	1913
Any Knight eligible to rank of at organization of Lodge....	1814
First officer serving out the term entitled to rank of, when.....	1915
Rank of, earned by service not interfered with by re-election, when.....	1916
Rank of may be conferred on certificate of S. C., when.....	1917
Grand Lodge has no authority to confer, when.....	1918
Rank of, conferred on request of Supreme Chancellor.....	1919
Power of Grand Lodge to confer emeritus rank of.....	1920
A member entitled to rank for service, when.....	1921
Conferring rank of on foreign members; requisites of certificate.....	1922
Eligible to any office in Grand Lodge, when.....	1923
Rank of. Right of grand Lodge to confer not restricted....	1924
Rank of, where and how conferred.....	1925
Rank of conferred in another Jurisdiction, when.....	1926
C. C., entitled to rank when records fail to show installation.....	1927
Entitled to rank and eligible to office of G. R., when.....	1928
On re-election of C. C., Lodge cannot create, when.....	1929
Elected from the floor, when.....	1930
May wear regalia though not a P. C., in full.....	1931
C. C., not entitled to rank of, when.....	1932
Not entitled to Withdrawal-Card, when.....	1933

Past Chancellor—Continued.

SEC.

Must present certificate when affiliating.....	1934, 1943
Rank of. First officers entitled to.....	1035
Does not hold over on re-election of C. C.....	1936
May be recognized when clothed as Knight.....	1937
Not compelled to wear regalia of rank, when.....	1938
By election. Entitled to equal rights and privileges.....	1939
No difference in as to standing.....	1940
Has no right to correct an officer in working ranks.....	1941
Has no right to occupy C. C's. chair, at scrutiny.....	1942
Entitled to certificate, without having served majority of nights, when.....	1944
Entitled to certificate for serving unexpired term.....	1945
Not entitled to certificate before installation.....	1946
Suspended for any cause, is not thereby deprived of rank.....	1947
Improper to preside during pendency of charges, when.....	1948

Protest.

Right of Grand Lodge to reject, denied, when.....	1949
Against order of G. C., will not be considered, when.....	1950
Against action of Grand Lodge, considered. Protest of Hugh Latham.....	1951
Against forming new Lodge. Duty of D. G. C.....	1952
Against initiating charter members. Duty of D. G. C.....	1953
Against election of an officer, too late after installation.....	1954
May be entered against a candidate, to bar his receiving ranks.....	1955

Proceedings.

Of Supreme Lodge; reading of.....	1956
-----------------------------------	------

Printing.

Of S. L. journals; recommendations concerning.....	1957
Committee on; duties of.....	1958
Duty of S. K. of R. and S., in respect to.....	1959

Pythian Period.

Date and use of term, defined.....	1960
Declared to be the anniversary.....	1961

Prove and Charge.

Terms substituted for "Passed" and "Raised".....	1962
--	------

Phraseology.

Change in. Prove and Charge substituted.....	1963
--	------

Page.

Should not be charged dues.....	1964
Not subject to dues.....	1965
Cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues.....	1966
If able to write his name may advance.....	1967
May receive rank in another Lodge, how.....	1968

Page—Continued.

	Sec.
Entitled to Withdrawal-Card, when.....	1969
Applying to another Lodge, must have card.....	1970
Chargeable with <i>per capita</i> tax to Supreme Lodge, when....	1971
<i>Per Capita</i> tax chargeable for; local legislation.....	1972
Transfer of membership of.....	1973
Rejection of; may renew application, when.....	1974
Deposit of card by; fee required.....	1975
Does not forfeit fee for rank, when.....	1976
Name may be dropped from roll by majority vote, when....	1977
Subject to charges.....	1978
Advancement of barred by objection, when.....	1979
May be admitted into Lodge, when.....	1980
Rights of, in Lodge meeting.....	1981
Must pay the increased fee for ranks, when.....	1982
Not entitled to benefits.....	1983
May be suspended, when.....	1984
Rights of, when failing to make application for ranks.....	1985
Is entitled to advancement, even after lapse of years.....	1986
Applying to another Lodge for ranks, must have card.....	1987
May be permitted to advance notwithstanding disqualification, when.....	1988
Membership not affected by rejection as Esquire. Right to visit, etc.....	1989

Promotion.

Of officers. Honors retained.....	1990
-----------------------------------	------

Picnic.

Wearing regalia at.....	1991
In the name of the Order, Lodge may pay expenses of.....	1992

Postal Routes.

Book of to be procured.....	1993
-----------------------------	------

Parade.

Authority of Supreme Lodge to order, denied.....	1994
Invitations to declined.....	1995
Of division of U. R., dispensation unnecessary.....	1996

Past Rank.

Evidence of, when affiliating, necessary.....	1997
---	------

Principles of the Order.

Draft for public use authorized.....	1998
Adoption of.....	1999

Probationary Period.

Right of Lodge to establish, in respect to benefits.....	2000
Member not subject to, on reinstatement, when.....	2001
In respect to reinstated members.....	2002
In respect to benefits.....	2003

Probationary Period—*Continued.*

SEC.

Lodges have no right to fix, in respect to funeral benefits, when	2004
Begins only when arrearages are paid in full	2005
Cannot operate to deprive members of minimum benefits ..	2006
Member entitled to membership at expiration of	2007
In respect to benefits; Lodge cannot declare, when	2008
In respect to benefits; Lodge may provide for, when	2009
Application of the Law, to new members	2010

Pythian Journals.

Encouragement of, recommended	2011
-------------------------------------	------

Past Officer.

Duty of to fill chair	2012
-----------------------------	------

Presiding Officer.

Must be an officer of the Lodge, when	2013
May draw orders in absence of C. C.	2014

Public Celebrations.

Invitations to declined	2015
-------------------------------	------

Public Display.

In uniform, improper, when	2016
In uniform. Dispensation to attend theatre refused	2017
On horseback, permitted	2018

Per Capita Tax.

Pages and Esquires chargeable for, when	2019, 2020
Not chargeable for Pages and Esquires, when	2021
Chargeable only, for Knights	2022, 2023
Right of G. L. to levy on suspended members	2024
Payable on members in arrears	2025
Payable on all not suspended	2026, 2027, 2030
Payable on whom	2028
Chargeable on delinquent members, when	2029
Cannot be remitted by a Grand Chancellor	2031
Authority of Grand Lodge to levy for building purposes ..	2032

Proxy.

Installation by, disapproved	2033, 2035
Not allowed	2034

Public Installation.

Opening ceremonies of Lodge not to be used at	2036
---	------

Penalties.

Cannot be inflicted by mere resolution, when	2037
--	------

Point of Order.

Not debatable, until appeal from ruling on	2038
--	------

Papers.

SEC.

Belonging to Lodge; reading of may be demanded, when... 2039

Physician.

Unlawful for Lodge to elect..... 2040

For the Lodge; need not be a member, when..... 2041

Paraphernalia.

May be improvised or manufactured by Lodge, when..... 2042

Property.

Of Subordinate Lodge; what cannot be sold..... 2043

What does not revert to Grand Lodge..... 2044

Of Subordinate Lodge; not unlawful to sell, when..... 2045

Of defunct Lodge; members have no right to sell..... 2046

Of Subordinate Lodge; reverts to Grand Lodge..... 2047

Prelate.

Entitled to rank of Past Chancellor, when..... 2048

Station of must be filled..... 2049

Stations of must be filled; duties of cannot be dispensed with..... 2050

Parliamentary Law.

Minority report of committee is no report..... 2051

Pecuniary Benefits.

Term construed; right of member to care during probation..... 2052

Prizes.

Prizes offered to stimulate increase of membership, disappointed..... 2053

Q.**Questions.**

For decision of Supreme Lodge submitted, how..... 2054

Hypothetical; not answered..... 2055

Quorum.

Lodge left without by members retiring; effect of..... 2056

Presence of, necessary to elect applicant..... 2057

Persons constituting, must be members of the Lodge..... 2058

R.**Representatives.**

Not entitled to mileage and expenses, when..... 2059

Elected to office, not entitled to mileage for both..... 2060

To Supreme Lodge; certificate of, forwarded, when..... 2061

When not entitled to vote or speak..... 2062

Accorded right to speak and vote although Grand Lodge is
in arrears..... 2063

To Grand Lodge, cannot be appointed, when..... 2064

Representation.

Sec.

Supreme Lodge may determine when Grand is entitled to ..	2065
Ratio of: Construction of Constitution	2066

Regalia.

Of Supreme Lodge; in charge of S. K. of R. and S.	2067
Wearing of in public prohibited.	2068
Must be worn by Grand Lodge officers, when	2069
Must be worn by Subordinate Lodge officers, when	2070
Of Knight, rights of P. C. when clothed in	2071, 2072
Must be worn, when	2073
Must be furnished by the Lodge for its P. Cs.	2074
Not necessary in Lodge room, when uniformed	2075
Of Grand Lodge, cannot be worn in public	2976
Cannot be worn at funerals	2077

Ritual.

Translation of, in all languages, authorized	2078
Memorizing of; action of Supreme Lodge in respect to	2079
Lodges may require memorizing	2080
Memorizing of, requested	2081
Price of	2082
Number of a Lodge is entitled to	2083
Furnished how	2084
Exchange of old for new	2085
Language and instruction of, must be strictly followed	2086
Duty of Chancellor Commander concerning	2087
Copying of prohibited	2088
German revision of	2089
Revision of; action of Supreme Chancellor approved	2090
Of Amplified third rank; adoption of	2091
Of Amplified third rank; shall be memorized	2092
Amplified; right of Lodge to use	2093
Ceremonies of must be observed	2094
Improper to omit any portion of, when	2095
Of old and new third rank; optional with Lodge which it will use	2096
C. C., has no authority to change, alter or omit	2097
Grand Lodge cannot prohibit use of, but Sub. Lodge may ..	2098
Grand Chancellor not authorized to deprive Lodges of, in order to induce memorizing	2099
Duty of Lodges to adhere to strictly	2100

Reports.

Of S. C., and S. K. of R. and S., to be printed	2101
Of G. C., right of Grand Lodge to mutilate, denied	2102
Of G. K. of R. and S., Form prescribed	2103
Of Grand officers; committee on distribution of, may recom- mend action	2104
Of minority of committee. Lodge not bound to act on	2105
Of division of U. R., must be furnished, when	2106

Resolutions.	SEC.
Presented in Supreme Lodge must be in writing.....	2107
Subject matter of to appear in daily journal.....	2108
Rules.	
Of Supreme Lodge, as to resolutions.....	2109
Rules of Order.	
The rule in respect to papers and documents sent to committees to be enforced	2110
Subordinate Lodges have power to adopt.....	2111
Re-election.	
Of Grand Chancellor, effect of.....	2112, 2113
Of Chancellor Commander, eligibility of.....	2114
Removal.	
Of officers for cause: Right of S. C. in respect to.....	2115
Right of Grand Lodge to remove officers upheld	2116
Of Supreme Representative: Right of to a fair trial.....	2117
From one Jurisdiction to another does not forfeit rank.....	2118
From state does not vacate office.....	2119
For absence not permitted, when.....	2120
From office: Right of Lodge to provide for.....	2121
Of C. C., for absence; notice necessary, when.....	2122
Reinstatement.	
Sub. Lodges may be directed to reinstate members, when..	2123
Manner of, after indefinite suspension.....	2124
Manner of, local legislation... ..	2125
Manner of in Lodges under control of Supreme Lodge.....	2126
Action of Lodge necessary, when.....	2127
What action necessary to effect.....	2128
Application and ballot for, not necessary, when.....	2129
Amount of payment necessary.....	2130
May occur without ballot, when.....	2131
No ballot required for, when.....	2132
After definite suspension, no action necessary... ..	2133, 2134, 2135
No formal application necessary.....	2136
Occurs without action, when.....	2137
Two-thirds vote necessary to effect, when.....	2138
By-Law in force at time of application, fixes amount of payment necessary.....	2139, 2140
Amount of payment necessary to effect.....	2141
Under old Law, amount of payment necessary.....	2142
Amount of payment necessary when Lodge fails to suspend at end of year.....	2143, 2144
What payments requisite	2145
Amount Lodge may demand on.....	2146
Right of Lodge to provide for in By-Laws.....	2147

Reinstatement—Continued.

Sec.

Of Subordinate Lodge; may be required to comply with terms and conditions.....	2148
Dues paid on, returned, when.....	2149, 2150
Must occur before card can be granted.....	2151
Ballot on cannot be reconsidered; membership begins on announcement of ballot.....	2152, 2169
Of member over age.....	2153, 2156
Legal requirements of, cannot be waived by resolution....	2154
Ballot on: Duty of C. C. in announcement of: Too late to reconsider, when.....	2155
Of suspended member, must be effected in his own Lodge....	2157
After suspension, for refusing to take O. B. N., may be effected, how.....	2158
Right of brother to, after consolidation of his Lodge with another.....	2159
Presence of member not necessary: Dues become chargeable, when.....	2160
Of member who becomes maimed during suspension.....	2161
Of member in Endowment Rank.....	2162
Of member in Endowment Rank, over 50 years of age.....	2163
Of section of Endowment Rank.....	2164
In Endowment Rank, cannot be had after expiration of card.....	2165
Necessary before joining another class in Endowment Rank.....	2166
In Division, manner and conditions of.....	2167
In Uniform Rank; rule concerning.....	2168
Membership dates from, when.....	2152, 2169

Relief.

General bureau of, for states.....	2170
For Lodges suffering from misfortune.....	2171
Furnished to members of the Order, Lodges liable for, when.....	2172
Liability of Lodge for, when furnished to its members.....	2173, 2174, 2175
Member asking under his shield, must be in possession of the S. A. P. W.....	2176
May be furnished to a member of a suspended Jurisdiction, when.....	2177
Lodges may grant to a suspended member, when.....	2178
Issue of circulars for, prohibited.....	2179

Relief Committee.

Rules and regulations concerning; matter for local legislation.....	2180
Requests to Grand Lodge concerning.....	2181
Subordinate lodge must define duties of.....	2182
Duty of in reporting member entitled to benefits.....	2183
Report to of sick brother is same as report to Lodge.....	2184

Relief Fund.

Sec.

Compulsory assessments for, not approved.....	2185
Creation of, by Supreme Lodge, refused.....	2186

Relief Measures.

Recommendation of Supreme Chancellor, concerning.....	2187
---	------

Resignation.

From the Order; not permitted.....	2188, 2189
Of Chancellor Commander during term permitted.....	2190
Of Sub. Lodge officers, Lodge has no right to request.....	2191
Should be accepted by Lodge, C. C. has no authority to....	2192
May be tendered orally.....	2193

Retiring from Lodge.

Officer or member need not give sign, when.....	2194
Right of Chancellor Commander to prevent.....	2195
Not permitted, when.....	2196, 2197

Rejection.

What amounts to; construction of term.....	2198
Of Page or Esquires; renewal of application.....	2199
Of a person, prevents his becoming a charter member, when.....	2200
Of applicant: May apply to another Lodge, when.....	2201
Of candidate, after election.....	2202
For advancement: Notification to sister Lodges unnecessary.....	2203
On deposit of card: Law as to making new application....	2204
Of applicant over age: Dispensation: fee to be returned.....	2205

Raffles.

In the name of the Order, prohibited.....	2206
Resolution of Supreme Lodge, concerning intention of.....	2207

Rank.

Term adopted in lieu of "Degrees,".....	2208
Rights of members not clothed in regalia of.....	2209
In order, not forfeited, when.....	2210
Members to be designated by the highest attained.....	2211

Ranks.

Conferred in another Jurisdiction, when.....	2212
Conferring of after the lapse of three years.....	2213
Conferring on Page after lapse of years.....	2214
Conferring of legal, when.....	2215
Lodge may refuse to confer, when.....	2216
Fees for. Right of Grand Lodge to regulate by resolution, notwithstanding Constitution.....	2217
Ballot for necessary; what balls will reject.....	2218
Special authority to the Grand Lodge of Indiana to authorize the conferring of.....	2219
Cannot be conferred without payment of the fee.....	2220

Ranks—Continued.

SEC.

Conferring of; no portion of work to be omitted	2221
Lodges cannot limit time in which Pages and Esquires must apply for.....	2222
Petition for shall be balloted on.....	2223
Applicant may be debarred right to, when.....	2224
Conferring of on applicant who had received them before, unlawful.....	2225
Dispensation necessary to confer, when.....	2226
Conferred on applicant of sister Lodge without charge, when.....	2227
May be conferred without dispensation on applicant beyond limit of age, when.....	2228
Must be applied for separately.....	2229
Conferred on request by another Lodge. Transfer of mem- bership is by card.....	2230
Authority of a Lodge to confer restricted, when.....	2231
Conferring same on minor legalized.....	2232
Authority of Supreme Chancellor to confer at sight.....	2233
Fees for. Applicant shall pay increased amount, when	2234
Time to elapse between the conferring of. Constitutional Law	2235

Rank Credential.

Must be presented, when, contents of.....	2236
---	------

Rank Tax.

Lodges chargeable for on charter members.....	2237
Chargeable to Lodges under dispensation.....	2238

Reconsideration.

Of ballot; rejecting Esquire cannot be had.....	2239
Of ballot may be had.....	2240
Of vote granting card cannot be had.....	2241, 2244
Of vote electing applicant cannot be had, when.....	2242
Of ballot on reinstatement, no Law to authorize.....	2243

Renunciation.

Of the Order. Forfeits benefits, when.....	2245
Of the Order. Lodge not liable for benefit in case of.....	2246

Residence.

Required of initiates.....	2247
----------------------------	------

Receipts.

Initiation fee to be reported as, when.....	2248
For assessment in Endowment Rank is prima facie evidence of payment.....	2249

Religion.

How far may disqualify for membership.....	2250
A change of faith in cannot effect a brother's rights, when.....	2251

Roster.	Sec.
Signing of, essential, when.....	2252
Recess.	
Lodge cannot take, when.....	2253
Rising Vote.	
Manner of taking.....	2254
Rotation.	
In office. Law concerning.....	2255

S.

Seal.

Of Supreme Lodge. Adoption of.....	2256
Of Supreme Lodge. Copyrighting of.....	2257
Of Supreme Chancellor. Adoption of.....	2258
Of Grand Lodge, not necessary to authenticate orders of Grand Chancellor.....	2259
Of Grand and Subordinate Lodges. Purposes of.....	2260
Of Subordinate Lodge. Illegal uses of.....	2261
Of Lodge. Unlawful use of.....	2262
Of Subordinate Lodge. Custodian of; use illegal, when....	2263

Supreme Lodge.

Plan upon which organized.....	2264
Incorporation of.....	2265
Power of, to delegate authority, etc.....	2266
Authority of to grant special dispensation.....	2267
Has not authority to order parade.....	2268
Authority of to legalize legislation in the Jurisdictions.....	2269
Admission of new members to, when.....	2270
Right of to be judge of its own membership.....	2271
Funds of; duty of S. K. of R. and S. in respect to.....	2272
May place its Subordinates temporarily under the jurisdic- tion of a Grand Lodge.....	2273
Orders of to Subordinate Lodges take precedence over all other business.....	2274

Supreme Officers.

Meeting of approved.....	2275
--------------------------	------

Supreme Chancellor.

Has no authority to issue dispensation to initiate minor....	2276
Expense of in organizing Grand or Subordinate Lodges. How paid.....	2277
Duties of in respect to obtaining duplicate, invoice, etc.....	2278
Has no authority to issue dispensation, when.....	2279
Authority of to permit initiation of maimed persons.....	2280
Report of to be printed.....	2281
Right of to remove for cause.....	2282

Supreme Chancellor—Continued.

SEC.

Authority of to suspend a Grand Lodge for cause.....	2283
Authority of to extend the Order in foreign lands.....	2284
Extending Order into foreign countries; duty in respect to.....	2285
Authorized to visit England and Germany in the interest of the Order.....	2286
Exclusive right of to issue circulars, when.....	2287
Has no authority to authorize the conferring of the ranks for less than the minimum amount, when.....	2288
Duty of in selecting hall for session.....	2289
Authorized to issue certificates in lieu of Withdrawal-Cards, when.....	2290

Supreme Representative.

Any Past Chancellor eligible to office of, when.....	2291
New certificate for ordered.....	2292
Roll of to be called.....	2293
Office not forfeited, when.....	2294
Must be elected, when.....	2295
Appointment of.....	2296
Denied admission when not legally elected.....	2297
Term of.....	2298
Admitted without credential, when.....	2299
Jewel for.....	2300
Status of on changing from annual to biennial sessions.....	2301
Authority of Grand Lodge to declare vacancy in office of de- nied, when.....	2302
Contesting for Seat.....	2303
A. G. C., or P. G. C., not eligible to office of, when.....	2304
Entitled to a fair trial before seat can be declared vacant.....	2305
Must be a member of the Jurisdiction he represents.....	2306
Taking Withdrawal-Card does not vacate seat in Supreme Lodge, when.....	2307
Taking Withdrawal-Card does vacate office instant.....	2308
Right of to seat in Supreme Lodge.....	2309
Suspension of from Subordinate Lodge vacates office.....	2310

S. K. of R. and S.

Duty of in respect to committees.....	2311
Duty of in respect to Regalia.....	2312
Duty of as to supplies furnished.....	2313
Duty of in respect to approval of Grand Lodge Constitution.....	2314
Expenses of how paid.....	2315
Board of Auditors on accounts of, unconstitutional.....	2316
Instructions to relative to Supreme Lodge library.....	2317
Shall furnish standing committee with Digest and Journals.....	2318
Shall furnish committee on returns and credentials informa- tion.....	2319
Duty of in respect to inviting bids for printing.....	2320
Shall transmit funds to Supreme Master of Exchequer, when.....	2321

S. K. of R. and S.—Continued.

SEC.

To furnish Supreme Chancellor with list of business firms, when	2322
Shall issue permit to members desiring to procure jewel of smaller size, when	2323
Duties of in respect to Grand Lodge Journals	2324
Shall furnish annual statement of supplies ordered, and received	2325
Duty of in respect to appeals filed	2326
Amount and custody of bond of	2327
Shall procure insurance on Supreme Lodge property	2328

Supreme Master of Exchequer.

Amount, and custody of bond of	2329
Salary of. Amount, and apportionment of	2330

Supreme Lecturer.

Refusal of Supreme Lodge to create	2331
--	------

Supreme Pythian Knighthood.

Order of	2332
Order of repudiated	2333

Suspension.

Extending time	2334
Of Subordinate Lodge, Cause of	2335
Right and duty of Subordinate Lodges concerning	2336
Of Subordinate Lodge. May be required to comply with prescribed conditions on reinstatement	2337
Of Subordinate Lodge. Not liable for benefits accrued during	2338
Of Grand Jurisdiction. Rights of members to relief	2339
Of a state Grand Lodge. Authority of Supreme Chancellor	2340
Of members must be twelve months in arrears	2341
Of members. Status of	2342
Right of Lodge over member under	2343
The effect of: Manner of reinstatement, local legislation	2344
For non-payment of dues. No vote required	2345
Brother admitted in good faith cannot be suspended, when	2346
There must be evidence to warrant, or appeal will not be sustained	2347
Conditional. Not sanctioned by the Law	2348
Member under not entitled to admission, when	2349
Not stayed by charges, when	2350
Member under may be cited for trial, when	2351
Indefinitely. Manner of reinstatement	2352
For cause. Advanced dues not returned in case of	2353
For definite time does not require ballot for reinstatement	2354
For definite period. No action necessary to reinstate	2355
For definite period is reinstated without action	2356
For cause. At expiration of term, reinstatement takes place without action	2357

Suspension—Continued.

SEC.

Status of members pending appeal.....	2358
Cannot be declared on last meeting in term.....	2359
Cannot be declared while member is entitled to benefits....	2360
Right of member during.....	2361
Brother restored to membership without action, when.....	2362
For fines and assessments.....	2363
From office, charge will effect, when.....	2364
Ballot for, how taken.....	2365
May be prevented by payment of portion of arrears.....	2366
Should be declared, when.....	2367
For non-payment of dues; what action required.....	2368
For non-payment of dues; declaration of necessary.....	2369
Declaration of necessary.....	2370, 2377, 2380
Until declaration of dues may be paid.....	2371
Until declaration of brother may pay his arrearages.....	2372
Declaration of after notification.....	2373
Declaration of.....	2374
Declaration of a local matter.....	2375
Act of declaration essential.....	2376
Declaration of, Chancellor Commander has no alternative, when.....	2378
Declaration of necessary. Construction of law.....	2379
A member liable to should be so reported.....	2381
Notice to member necessary, when.....	2382
Member must be notified of indebtedness before.....	2383
For non-payment of dues without vote.....	2384
For non-payment of dues of member while sick, not permit ted, when.....	2385
For non-payment of dues, cannot occur when brother has claim for benefits.....	2386
For non-payment of assessments.....	2387
Vote on irregular, when.....	2388
Sentence of may be reviewed and terminated by the Lodge imposing it.....	2389
Cannot occur when the Lodge is indebted to the member in arrears.....	2390
Of members operates as suspension from the Order, when.....	2391
Effect of.....	2392
For dues forfeits membership.....	2393
Of Subordinate Lodge by D. D. G. C.....	2394
Does not effect members rank.....	2395
Rights of member under to benefits.....	2396
For contempt cannot be effected by mere motion.....	2397
Members under may be cited as witnesses, when.....	2398
From Subordinate Lodge vacates Grand Lodge office.....	2399
Of Pages and Esquires. Power of Lodge in respect to.....	2400
Of Pages and Esquires.....	2401

Suspension—Continued.

SEC.

Member under charges not liable to, nor for dues after act of suspension.....	2402
Want of criminal intent will not warrant, when.....	2403
For non-payment of dues. Requisites of reinstatement.....	2404
Members not liable to for non-payment of dues charged in advance.....	2405
Of members of Endowment Rank holding clearance cards.....	2406
From Lodge, effect of in Endowment Rank.....	2407
From Endowment Rank. Declaration of not necessary.....	2408
In Endowment Rank occurs on the day expiration of notice of.....	2409
From Lodge severs membership in division.....	2410
May be effected by fines and assessments, when.....	2411

Suspended Members.

Status of, in respect to Maryland.....	2412
Not entitled to visit, although having pass word.....	2413

Semi-Annual Pass Word.

Cannot be communicated by President of Section.....	2414
Right of Supreme Chancellor to rescind.....	2415
Brother cannot remain in Lodge room without.....	2416
Member must be in possession of to sit in Lodge room.....	2417
Essential to admission to, or remaining in the Lodge room.....	2418
Possession of essential to gaining admission.....	2419
Possession of essential, when.....	2420
Cannot be given to member of suspended jurisdiction.....	2421
Member entitled to, when.....	2422
Chancellor Commander cannot communicate to member holding card.....	2423
Duty of Master at Arms in respect to.....	2424
Should not be given through the wicket.....	2425
Can be communicated only through the Chancellor Commander, when; authority of Lodge in respect to.....	2426
A Chancellor Commander cannot authorize a member to communicate.....	2427
Cannot be communicated by the M. at A.....	2428, 2430
Cannot be communicated by the M. at A. on the order of the Chancellor Commander.....	2429
Member entitled to order for, when.....	2431
Chancellor Commander the only officer authorized to communicate.....	2432
A brother under suspension not entitled to, when.....	2433
A Chancellor Commander can communicate the semi-annual Pass Word on an order, when.....	2434
Order for retained by the Lodge on communication of the Pass Word.....	2435
Grand Lodge authorized to legislate concerning.....	2436
Orders for, how signed and attested.....	2437
May be denied to a member, when.....	2438

Semi-Annual Pass Word—Continued.

SEC.

Member entitled to, when.....	2439, 2441
Order for; member entitled to, when.....	2440
Cannot be withheld for non-payment of dues in advance....	2442
Member cannot be deprived of for failing to pay dues in advance.....	2443
Member entitled to without payment of dues in advance....	2444
Member not entitled to, when.....	2445
Withheld for arrears, when.....	2446
Brother not entitled to, when.....	2447
C. C. may communicate outside of Lodge room.....	2448
May be communicated outside of Lodge room, when.....	2449
G. C. nor Deputy can communicate, when.....	2450
Communicated to Knights only.....	2451
Used only in Knights rank.....	2452
Brother entitled to, when.....	2453
Brother holding card cannot visit without.....	2454
Brother holding card entitled to, when.....	2455

Sessions.

Of the Grand Lodge. Right of Grand Lodge determine..	2456
Of G. L. Change of to semi-annual, local legislation.....	2457
Grand Lodges may change time of annual session without affecting term or honors of officers.....	2458
Of Supreme Lodge. Leave of absence from obtained, how..	2459
Of Supreme Lodge. Place of holding. Duty of Supreme Chancellor in respect to.....	2460

Semi-Annual Session.

Of Grand Lodge. What business may be transacted at, construction of Constitution...	2461
---	------

Special Meetings.

A Subordinate Lodge cannot ballot for applicant at.....	2462
A Lodge may hold.....	2463
Ranks may be conferred at, when	2464
Application may be received at, when.....	2465
May be called to install appointive officers.....	2466

Special Tax.

By a Subordinate Lodge upon its members illegal, when....	2467
---	------

Special Committee.

Payment of expenses of	2468
------------------------------	------

Standing Committee.

To be furnished with Digest and Journal.....	2469
--	------

Secret Session.

Lodge cannot resolve itself into, when.....	2470
Lodge may exclude visitors from	2471
Lodge may hold, and may exclude visitors from.....	2472

Secret Work.

SEC.

Instructions in may be given outside the Lodge room, when.....	2473, 2474
Duty of Lodge to adhere to strictly.....	2475
Lodges cannot decide questions relating thereto.....	2476
Shall not be incorporated in the By-Laws.....	2477

Soliciting Membership.

Should be exercised with caution.....	2478
Prohibited.....	2479
Offering inducements illegal, when.....	2480

Soliciting Votes.

For positions in Supreme Lodge prohibited.....	2481
--	------

Supplies.

To Grand Lodges furnished for cash only.....	2482
To be furnished by S. K. of R. and S. Exception in respect to.....	2483
To be furnished through Grand Lodges only.....	2484
Jewels are considered as.....	2485
Furnished to Ontario at reduced prices.....	2486
Right of Grand Lodge to prescribe terms of furnishing.....	2487
Must be furnished by the Supreme or Grand Lodges. Para- phernalia may be improvised, or manufactured.....	2488

Subordinate Lodge.

Right of to complain to Supreme Lodge recognized.....	2489
May be directed to reinstate members, when.....	2490
Visiting in body, how admitted.....	2491
Not liable for benefits during suspension.....	2492
Should not grant card to Past Chancellor, when.....	2493
May make donations, when.....	2494
Consolidation of authorized.....	2495
Illegal action of. Brother not responsible for.....	2496
Brother admitted to membership cannot be expelled, when.....	2497
Failure to meet. Right of Grand Lodge to prescribe the number of times which will incur penalty.....	2498
Business of must be transacted by an officer in the chair.....	2499
Lodges under control of S. L. must meet, when.....	2500
Not liable for money advanced to aid a member of another Lodge, when.....	2501
May elect whom it pleases to office of C. C.....	2502
Not restricted to those who served in appointive office.....	2503
May be placed temporarily under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, when.....	2504
Must not be named after living person.....	2505
On reinstatement after suspension for cause, may be required to exclude certain members, when.....	2506
May be required to comply with conditions on reinstate- ment.....	2507
May receive applications, and perform work, when.....	2508

Subordinate Lodge—Continued.

Sec.

Committee of have no authority to pass upon conduct of Supreme Lodge, or its officers.....	2509
Cannot change qualification for membership, when.....	2510
Name cannot be changed, when.....	2511
Has no authority to change its name.....	2512
Changing name of, mere resolution not sufficient.....	2513
Cannot refuse to obey orders of Grand Chancellor for want of Grand Lodge seal attached.....	2514
Cannot sell its paraphernalia.....	2515
Reinstated. Duty of issuing cards to old members.....	2516
Has no right to refuse members admission to ante-room, when.....	2517
Disposition of funds of.....	2518
May use its funds for any purpose, when.....	2519
Cannot hold an adjourned meeting.....	2520
May manufacture paraphernalia, but not supplies.....	2521
Jurisdiction in respect to applicants.....	2522
May prescribe qualification for applicants, when.....	2523
When at ease is in charge of C. C. Duty of Inner Guard.....	2524
May be declared at ease at other times than after conferring ranks.....	2525
May instruct Representatives, but cannot compel them to vote.....	2526

Speaking.

In the Supreme Lodge, when Representative and Past Grand Chancellor not allowed the right of.....	2527
---	------

Seats.

In Supreme Lodge; drawing for.....	2528
------------------------------------	------

Shield.

Traveling; adoption of.....	2529
Office of; not a visiting card.....	2530, 2531
Not essential to gaining admission.....	2532
Member holding card not entitled to.....	2533
Price of.....	2534
Price of, conflict in laws.....	2535
For wives of members in good standing.....	2536
Member holding must have semi-annual pass word to be entitled to relief.....	2537
Application for and granting of incurs a fee, which may be charged up.....	2538

Shield Word.

Abolished.....	2539
----------------	------

Sitting Past Chancellor.

Withdrawal of, right as to rank.....	2540
Is an officer of the Lodge.....	2541
Authority of Lodge to remove.....	2542

Side Degree.	SEC.
For ladies deemed inexpedient.....	2543
Section.	
Of Endowment Rank. Documents relative to requiring leg- islation forwarded to Supreme Lodge, when.....	2544
Of Endowment Rank. Manner of reinstatement of.....	2545
Schools.	
Establishing of. Local legislation.....	2546
Sir Knight.	
Title of "Sir" should not be used.....	2547
Sinking Fund.	
Right of Grand Lodge to provide for purpose of building hall	2548
South Carolina.	
Extension of Order into. Refusal of Supreme Lodge to ap- propriate funds for	2549
Suicide.	
Benefits in case of.....	2550
Widow of entitled to	2551
Of wife of a member. Funeral benefits payable.....	2552
Sunday.	
Meetings of Lodge held on illegal	2553
Meetings on illegal	2554
Demonstration on illegal.....	2555
Instituting Lodge on illegal.....	2556
Unlawful to initiate members on.....	2557
Meeting on for instruction in the secret work improper....	2558
Dispensation will not issue to hold meeting on.....	2559
Sickness.	
Right of Lodge to demand proof of.....	2560
Meaning of term in respect to paying arrearages during....	2561
Summons.	
Form and service of.....	2562
Seniority.	
How determined	2563
Scrutiny.	
Past Chancellor cannot preside at, when.....	2564
Salary.	
Of Supreme Master of Exchequer. Amount and apportion- ment of	2565
Of officers. Lodge cannot increase or reduce during term..	2566
Of Subordinate Lodge officers, cannot be reduced during term.....	2567

Suits.

SEC.

Brought by Subordinate Lodge. Question as to power, how determined	2568
--	------

T.

Trustees.

Exceeding authority of. Liability of Lodge.....	2569
Are not considered officers of Lodge.....	2570
Not being elective officers, can hold other offices.....	2571
Are not officers of the Lodge &c.....	2572
May not act as auditing committee, when.....	2573

Traveling Cards.

Refusal of Supreme Lodge to recognize.....	2574
--	------

Tactics.

Adoption of.....	2575
------------------	------

Tax.

Duty of Lodge to levy, to enable it to pay benefits.....	2576
Grand Lodge cannot levy on P. C's., when.....	2577
Cannot be levied for purposes not connected with the Order.....	2578
Levied to pay Lodge physician cannot be enforced.....	2579
For relief of widow illegal, when.....	2580
Right of Subordinate Lodge to levy.....	2581
Authority of S. L. to authorize G. L., to levy.....	2582
Right of G. L. to levy for building purposes, sustained.....	2583

Term.

Of Subordinate Lodge, what constitutes.....	2584
Definition of.....	2585
Of officers of Subordinate Lodge. Local legislation.....	2586

Trial.

Of Grand Lodge officers; testimony of outside persons admissible, when.....	2587, 2588
Admission of witnesses in not members.....	2589
Cannot be re-opened, when.....	2590
Change of venue of; law construed.....	2591
Appointment of committee on, where Chancellor Commander prefers the charges.....	2592
Fair and impartial guaranteed to all members, when.....	2593
Form of procedure for Grand Lodge officers.....	2594
Notice of; failure to appear; contempt.....	2595
Irregularities in, ground for remanding cause.....	2596
Of a suspended member may be had, when.....	2597, 2598
Suspended members may be cited as witnesses in, when.....	2599, 2600
Committee on; right of members to object to.....	2601
Grand Lodge officers cannot be subpoenaed on, when.....	2602
Notice of to counsel is notice to accused.....	2603
Should take place, where.....	2604

Trial—Continued.

SEC.

Of Grand officers by Subordinate Lodges.....	2605
May proceed in absence of accused, when.....	2606, 2607, 2608
Duty of member to attend as witness, when.....	2609
Counsel for prosecution may charge fee in.....	2610
May be reviewed and sentence terminated, when.....	2611
Judgment in, may be set aside for irregularities.....	2612
Duty of C. C. to declare mode of punishment, when.....	2613
For conduct unbecoming a Knight may be had for crime, when.....	2614
Right of accused to remain in Lodge pending discussion and vote.....	2615
Member on card may be cited for, when.....	2616
Cannot be had a second time for same offense.....	2617, 2620
Right of member to argue the question and propound inter- rogatories.....	2618
In German Lodge. Right of accused to counsel who does not speak German.....	2619
Pending action on report of committee on, counsel may ar- gue case.....	2621
Committee on; duties and province of.....	2622
Form of procedure in case of a conviction by a court of jus- tice.....	2623
Mode of determining punishment after.....	2624
Two-third vote in. Law construed.....	2625

Title.

Of members must be affixed, when.....	2626
Of officers, takes precedence of rank title, when.....	2627
Past official, should be used, when.....	2628

U.**Uniform.**

Adoption of.....	2629
Declared to be permanent.....	2630
Wearing or procuring of not compulsory.....	2631
Cannot be worn, when.....	2632
G. C. may wear when instituting Lodges.....	2633
Lodge may assist members to purchase.....	2634
Of council cannot be worn in public.....	2635
Cannot be loaned to persons not members.....	2636
C. C. cannot compel members to wear, when.....	2637
Essential before instituting Division.....	2638
Of Uniform Rank cannot be worn, when.....	2639
Members of the U. R. may wear at their Lodges, when.....	2640
Does not entitle members to admittance or recognition.....	2641

Uniform Rank.

Ritual of submitted.....	2642
Discharge from; effect of.....	2643

Uniform Rank—Continued.

SEC.

Disposition of properties on disorganization.....	2644
Helmet for; exchange of black for nickle plate recommended.....	2645
Divisions of may draft By-Laws and provide revenue, when.....	2646
To organize Division, does not require consent of other Divisions.....	2647
Organization of Division illegal, when.....	2648
Members of must not wear uniform, when.....	2649
Member of must wear insignia of rank, when.....	2650
Holding different offices in, at same time prohibited.....	2651
Membership in, no restriction as to residence.....	2652
Reinstatement in.....	2653
Reports and dues must be furnished, when.....	2654
Arrears in deprives member of privileges, when.....	2655
Withdrawal from Lodge severs membership in, when.....	2656
Past official rank in, not recognized.....	2657

Uniforming.

Lodge has no right to make compulsory.....	2658
--	------

Unfinished Business.

Of Supreme Lodge; Committee on; Leave to act in vacation.....	2659
Minutes must show the matter to be unfinished.....	2660

Unwritten Work.

Designation of, cannot be altered, when.....	2661
Duty of Lodges to adhere to strictly.....	2662

V.**Vice Chancellor.**

Eligibility to office of.....	2663
May sign orders on M. E., when.....	2664
Not eligible to office of Chancellor Commander, when.....	2665, 2666
Cannot be elected to office of Chancellor Commander, when.....	2667
Not eligible to C. C.'s chair during his term.....	2668
Not entitled to honors of Chancellor Commander, when.....	2669
Must preside, when.....	2670, 2671
Cannot assume station of Chancellor Commander, when.....	2672
Entitled to rank of Past Chancellor, when.....	2673
Is the proper officer to fill the chair of C. C., when.....	2674

Vote.

By Lodges; term "full vote" defined.....	2675
Reconsideration of illegal, when.....	2676
Right of members to change before announcement of.....	2677
Members neglecting to, legality of.....	2678
Rising; manner of taking.....	2679
By Lodges; construction of Constitution.....	2680
Blanks cast are not votes, and are not to be counted.....	2681

Voting.

SEC.

Right of Chancellor to compel, when.....	2682
Duty of member in respect to.	2683
Members compelled to exercise right of, when.....	2684, 2685
Grand officers' right of.....	2686
In Supreme Lodge, Representatives and P. G. C's. refused right of, when.....	2687
"Two-third vote;" meaning of explained.....	2688
Of members present. Construction of law	2689
Member should not disclose manner of, when.....	2690
Reasons for cannot be demanded.....	2691
Member cannot be called upon to explain his reason for, when.....	2692
Rights of Chancellor Commander in respect.....	2693, 2694
Illegal when member is in arrears.....	2695
Members right of cannot be denied, when.....	2696
Right of newly charged Knight in respect to.....	2697
Lodge cannot change manner of.....	2698

Visitors.

Objection against, made how.....	2699
May be required to exhibit receipt for dues.....	2700
Lodge cannot exclude, when.....	2701
May be admitted, when.....	2702
Examination and introduction of.....	2703
Should be examined, when.....	2704
Improper to admit, when.....	2705
Lodge has no right to pass a resolution discriminating against.....	2706
Entitled to admission, having the S. A. P. W.....	2707
Rights of in respect to speaking.....	2708
To G. L.; admission of without Pass Word improper.....	2709

Visiting Lodge.

Manner of gaining admission by.....	2710
-------------------------------------	------

Vouching.

Not allowed in the Order.....	2711, 2912, 2713
-------------------------------	------------------

Vacancy.

In Subordinate Lodge office cannot be declared, when	2714
Mere absence of Chancellor Commander from state does not create	2715
In office of Past Chancellor, how filled.....	2716
In office of Chancellor Commander, how filled.....	2717
Does not follow removal from state	2718
In office; cannot be declared, when	2719, 2720
In office; right of Chancellor Commander to declare, in certain cases.....	2721
In office; effected by suspension	2722

W.

Withdrawal-Card.

SEC.

Good until revoked or deposited.....	2723
Good until revoked. Declaration of issuance severs connection	2724, 2725
Is not a visiting card	2726
Deposit of, membership dates from election.....	2727
Deposit of, rejection, new application.....	2728
Deposit of, requires an application, same as for initiation.....	2729
Lodge cannot refuse to grant, when.....	2730
May be retained until paid for.....	2731
Member holding may be charged and tried.....	2732
Deposit of, what ballot on required.....	2733
Granted without ballot, when.....	2734
No vote required in granting.....	2735, 2736
Must be signed by holder.....	2737, 2738
Applicant for cannot be charged dues, when.....	2739
Brother holding not subject to dues.....	2740
Is the only method of severing connection with Lodge.....	2741
Admission by. Consent of sister Lodge not necessary.....	2742
Issued to member of defunct Lodge, when.....	2743
For members of defunct Lodges; form of authorized.....	2744
May be revoked before deposited	2745
May be withheld until assessments are paid.....	2746
Certificate of Past Rank essential, when.....	2747
Cannot include, or be issued to more than one member.....	2748
Deposit and rejection of. Law as to new application	2749
Proper for Lodge to charge for.....	2750
Rights of member to; price of.....	2751
Price of regulated by the Lodges.....	2752
Status of members holding.....	2753
Duplicate may be granted, when.....	2754
Deposit of in Lodge issuing it.....	2755, 2756
Chancellor Commander may grant, when.....	2757
Cannot be granted to members suspended, when.....	2758
Cannot be revoked after deposit of.....	2759
May be recalled and annulled when granted by mistake.....	2760
May be annulled and recalled for cause.....	2761
What action necessary to recall.....	2762
Cannot be revoked except for cause.....	2763
Cannot be recalled by simple motion.....	2764
May be revoked and holder disciplined.....	2765
Can only be annuled for purposes of trial.....	2766
May be granted to member suspended, when.....	2767
Condition essential to granting of.....	2768
Member entitled to, when.....	2769
Granting of severs connection with Lodge.....	2770
Taking of from Lodge severs connection with U. R.....	2771, 2773
Granting of; effect on membership.....	2772

Withdrawal-Card—Continued.

Sec.

Effect of when taken by Grand Lodge officer.....	2774
Cannot be granted while charges are pending.....	2775
A Grand Lodge or Grand Chancellor cannot issue, when....	2776
Necessary when member desires to join another Lodge.....	2777
To be issued to members of defunct Lodges in Louisiana....	2778
Certificate of membership issued in lieu of, when.....	2779
Clearance certificate cannot issue in lieu of.....	2780
Brother holding cannot lose honors obtained.....	2781
Vote granted cannot be reconsidered.....	2782
A member holding is not entitled to benefits.....	2783
A vote granting cannot be reconsidered....	2784, 2787
A motion granting cannot be reconsidered.....	2785
Once granted a motion to rescind is not in order.....	2786
Order granting cannot be rescinded, when.....	2788
Deposit of, date of membership.....	2789
Affiliating on; annulling proceedings.....	2790
Duty of reinstated Lodge to issue to old members, when....	2791
Member of defunct Lodge right to on re-organization.....	2792
Deposit of in foreign Jurisdiction. Consent to.....	2793
How granted.....	2794
Member must pay fee for.....	2795
Issued by Grand Chancellor to Pages and Esquires, when....	2796
Officers holding entitled to sit in Supreme Lodge, when....	2797
Holder not eligible to office in Grand Lodge.....	2798
Rights of Grand Lodge officers holding; local legislation....	2799
Officers and Representatives of Supreme Lodge taking do not vacate office, when.....	2800
Certificate in lieu of; status of brother holding.....	2801
Authority of Grand Lodge to compel renewal of.....	2802
Holder of cannot plead it in bar of proceedings, when.....	2803
Rights of brother holding; in respect to Pass Word.....	2804
Rule established as to S. A. P. W.....	2805
Should not be granted a Past Chancellor, when.....	2806
Rights of Sitting P. C. with.....	2807
Rank of holder placed in, authority of G. L. to order.....	2808
Shall show rank of holder.....	2809
Deposit of by Page, or Esquire, a fee required.....	2810
To Pages and Esquires.....	2811
Issued by Grand Lodge to members suspended after consol- idation of Subordinate Lodge.....	2812
Granted by Supreme officers, when.....	2813
Member holding may preserve membership in E. R. for six months.....	2814

Wyoming.

Jurisdiction of.....	2815
Subordinate Lodges in restored to Grand Lodge of.....	2816

Washington Territory.

Sec.

Subordinate Lodges in restored to Grand Lodge of2817

Writ of Error.

From decision of Grand Chancellor's to Supreme Lodge will not lie.....2818

May be considered in from without the attestation of the Grand Chancellor, when.....2819

Written Work.

Designation of may be changed, how2820

Widow.

Of deceased member ceases to be such upon re-marrying.2821

Widow and Orphan Fund.

No general law for creating.....2822

Witness.

Duty of member to attend trial as2823

May be cited, although under suspension.....2824

Not a member of the Order may be admitted, when.2825

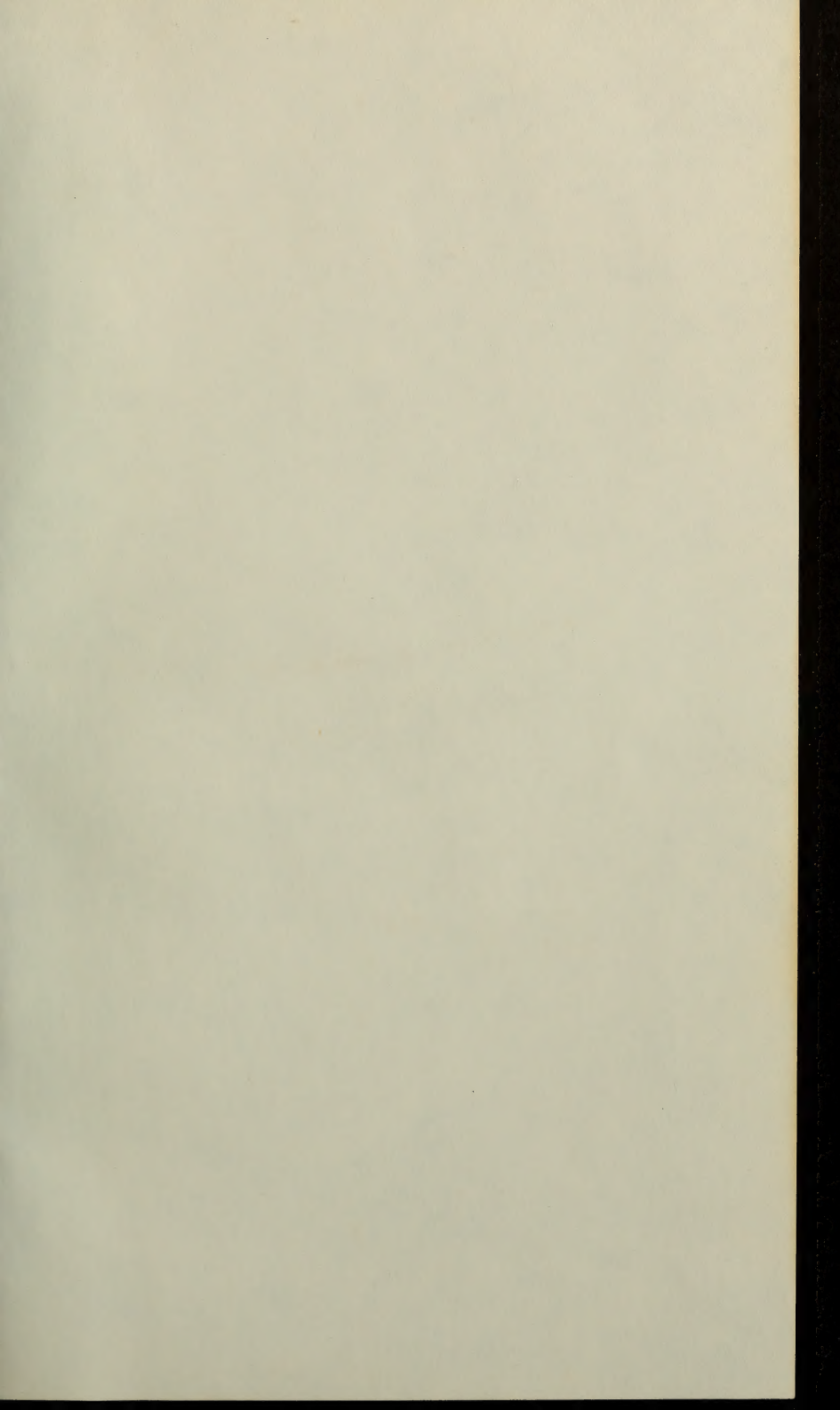
Failing to appear, may be punished for contempt2826

Y.

Yeas and Nays.

Grand Lodge may prescribe how to be taken2827

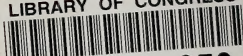








LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 028 019 358 6